



88065554

SUNNYSIDE COMBINED HYDROCARBON LEASE CONVERSION

SOCIOECONOMIC TECHNICAL REPORT

NOVEMBER 1983

PREPARED BY:
ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
FOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

#14010516
88065554
HD
243
108
S63576
1983

ARGONNE NATIONAL LABORATORY
9700 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Illinois 60439

DRAFT

SOCIOECONOMIC TECHNICAL REPORT;

SUNNYSIDE SPECIAL TAR SANDS AREA
DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

Bureau of Land Management
Library
Bldg. 50, Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225

Prepared by

David W. South, John C. Nagle, James W. Nagle,
and Richard C. Winter

Energy and Environmental Systems Division
Economic and Social Services Section

With Contributions From

Lee Nellis and John K. Nicholson
Utah State University Foundation

and

Brad T. Barber and Jeannie Watanabe
Office of the State Planning Coordinator
State of Utah

July 22, 1983

work sponsored by

Bureau of Land Management
Department of the Interior

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1917
U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

1917

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

RECEIVED

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1-1
1.1 Background.....	1-1
1.2 Scope of Work.....	1-6
1.3 Study Conditions.....	1-8
2 DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS AND BASELINE PROJECTIONS.....	2-1
2.1 Regional Overview.....	2-1
2.2 Demographic Conditions and Trends.....	2-2
2.2.1 County Population Trends.....	2-3
2.2.2 Demographic Composition of Carbon and Emery Counties.....	2-6
2.2.3 Baseline Projections for Population and Households Projections.....	2-13
2.3 Economic Base, Employment, and Income Trends.....	2-22
2.3.1 Economic Profile of Tar Sands Development Areas.....	2-22
2.3.2 Employment Patterns: Historical and Projected.....	2-24
2.3.2.1 Employment Sector History.....	2-24
2.3.2.2 Projections of Baseline Employment.....	2-26
2.3.3 Trends in Monthly Wages and Personal Income.....	2-31
2.3.3.1 Average Monthly Wages by Sector and County.....	2-31
2.3.3.2 Total and Per Capita Personal Income by County..	2-37
2.3.3.3 Baseline Personal Income Projections.....	2-40
2.4 Public and Private Infrastructure.....	2-44
2.4.1 Housing.....	2-45
2.4.1.1 Baseline Projections of Housing Demand.....	2-50
2.4.2 Education.....	2-53
2.4.2.1 Existing Conditions in the County School Districts.....	2-53
2.4.2.2 Baseline Projections of Education Services.....	2-56
2.4.3 Health Care Services.....	2-58
2.4.3.1 Existing General Health Care Conditions in the Counties.....	2-59
2.4.3.2 Existing Mental Health Care Conditions in Counties.....	2-60
2.4.3.3 Baseline Projection of Health Care Services.....	2-60
2.4.4 Public Safety.....	2-63
2.4.4.1 Law Enforcement.....	2-63
2.4.4.2 Fire Protection.....	2-64
2.4.4.3 Emergency Medical Service.....	2-65
2.4.4.4 Baseline Projection of Public Safety Requirements.....	2-66
2.4.5 Utilities.....	2-69
2.4.5.1 Sewage System.....	2-69
2.4.5.2 Solid Waste Disposal System.....	2-72
2.4.5.3 Water System.....	2-72
2.4.5.4 Baseline Projections for Utility Services.....	2-76

CONTENTS (Cont'd)

2.4.6	Other Services.....	2-78
2.4.6.1	Identification of Other Services in the Counties.....	2-78
2.4.6.2	Baseline Projections of Parks and Library Services.....	2-79
2.5	Fiscal and Management Conditions.....	2-81
2.5.1	Government Finances and Management Conditions.....	2-81
2.5.2	County School District Finances.....	2-91
2.6	Quality of Life.....	2-92
2.7	Utah and Ouray Indian Reservation.....	2-94
2.7.1	Demographic Conditions and Trends.....	2-98
2.7.2	Economic Base and Employment.....	2-102
2.7.3	Public and Private Infrastructure.....	2-106
2.7.3.1	Housing.....	2-106
2.7.3.2	Education.....	2-106
2.7.3.3	Health Care Services.....	2-107
2.7.3.4	Public Safety.....	2-108
2.7.3.5	Public Utilities.....	2-108
2.7.3.6	Other Services.....	2-112
2.7.3.7	Fiscal Analysis.....	2-112
2.7.4	Ute Attitudes Regarding Energy Development in the Uintah Basin.....	2-113
2.7.4.1	Introduction.....	2-113
2.7.4.2	Survey Questions.....	2-113
2.7.4.3	Responses to the Survey.....	2-114
2.7.4.4	Summary of the Attitude Survey.....	2-120
2.7.5	Summary.....	2-121
3	DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS FOR THE SUNNYSIDE STSA.....	3-1
3.1	Direct Manpower Requirements by Scenario and Project.....	3-4
4	SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS OF THREE TAR SANDS DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS.....	4-1
4.1	Summary of Regional Impacts by Socioeconomic Development Category.....	4-1
4.1.1	Proposed Action Development Scenario.....	4-2
4.1.2	Partial Conversion Development Scenario.....	4-12
4.1.3	Unitized Development Scenario.....	4-21
4.2	County Level Socioeconomic Impact Analysis of the Sunnyside STSA Development Scenarios.....	4-27
4.2.1	Population and Housing Impacts.....	4-31
4.2.1.1	Proposed Action Development Scenario.....	4-31
4.2.1.2	Partial Conversion Development Scenario.....	4-39
4.2.1.3	Unitized Development Scenario.....	4-45
4.2.2	Economic Base and Employment Impacts.....	4-50
4.2.2.1	Total Employment Impacts by Scenario and County.....	4-50

CONTENTS (Cont'd)

4.2.2.2	Employment Impacts by Scenario and Industrial Sector.....	4-54
4.2.2.3	Personal Income Impact Projections.....	4-63
4.2.3	Public and Private Infrastructure Effects.....	4-67
4.2.3.1	Rate of Change in Sunnyside STSA Scenario Infrastructure Demands.....	4-70
4.2.3.2	Magnitude of Impact Caused by the Three Sunnyside STSA Scenario Infrastructure Demands..	4-81
5	SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH DEVELOPMENT OF THE OTHER ENERGY PROJECTS IN EAST-CENTRAL UTAH.....	5-1
5.1	Manpower Requirements and Project Descriptions.....	5-1
5.2	Regional Socioeconomic Impacts - Other Energy Projects.....	5-12
5.2.1	Total Regional Impact on Socioeconomic Development Factors.....	5-12
5.2.2	Regional Employment Impacts by Sector.....	5-18
5.2.3	Regional Impact on Total Wage and Personal Income.....	5-22
5.3	County-Level Socioeconomic Impact Analysis of the Other Energy Project Developments.....	5-28
5.3.1	Population and Household Impacts.....	5-28
5.3.2	Economic Base and Employment Impacts.....	5-40
5.3.2.1	Total Employment Impacts by County.....	5-40
5.3.2.2	Employment Impacts by Industrial Sector.....	5-42
5.3.2.3	Personal Income Impact Projections.....	5-48
5.3.3	Public and Private Infrastructure Effects.....	5-52
5.3.3.1	Rate of Change in Other Energy Project Infrastructure Demands.....	5-52
5.3.3.2	Magnitude of Impact Caused by Other Energy Project Infrastructure Demands.....	5-58
5.3.5	Fiscal Impacts.....	
6	CUMULATIVE IMPACTS.....	6-1
6.1	Total Population Impacts by County and Growth Stimuli.....	6-1
6.2	Total Employment Impacts by County and Growth Stimuli.....	6-8
APPENDIX A:	ANALYTICAL METHODS, ASSUMPTIONS AND MODELS USED IN THE ANALYSIS.....	A-1
APPENDIX B:	1980 POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS BY COUNTY, CCD, AND COUNTY.....	B-1
APPENDIX C:	BASELINE EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME DATA BY COUNTY.....	C-1
APPENDIX D:	HOUSING DEMAND BY COUNTY AND COMMUNITY.....	D-1
APPENDIX E:	FISCAL PROFILES OF COUNTIES AND COMMUNITIES.....	E-1

FIGURES

1.1	Designated Special Tar Sands Areas in Utah: Area of Potential Impact and County Seats.....	1-3
1.2	Location of Designated STSAs Within the Counties of East-Central Utah.....	1-4
1.3	Population Centers and Geo-political Boundaries Within the Tar Sands Area: Communities, County Census Division, and Counties Being Studied.....	1-5
2.1	Location of Carbon and Emery Counties with Their Communities Within the Tar Sands Region.....	2-5
2.2	1980 County Population Distribution in the Region.....	2-7
2.3	1980 Population Distribution by Community in Carbon and Emery Counties.....	2-8
2.4	Carbon County Population Pyramid.....	2-11
2.5	Emery County Population Pyramid.....	2-12
2.6	Baseline Populations Projections by County, 1980-2005.....	2-15
2.7	Baseline Projections of Total Employment by County, 1980-2005.....	2-28
2.8	Total Personal Income by County, 1970-1980.....	2-39
2.9	Baseline Projection of Total Personal Income by County, 1985-2005.....	2-43
2.10	Current Fiscal Profile of Carbon County.....	2-84
2.11	Current Fiscal Profile of Emery County.....	2-88
2.12	General Crime Rate Statistics by County.....	2-93
2.13	General Boundaries of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation.....	2-96
2.14	Ute Tribal Land Areas with Attitude Survey Sections.....	2-103
3.1	Location of the Sunnyside STSA Relative to the Other Tar Sands Areas in Utah.....	3-2
3.2	Proposed Combined Hydrocarbon Lease Conversions in the Sunnyside STSA.....	3-3
3.3	Sunnyside STSA Manpower Profiles by Development Scenario.....	3-6
4.1	Changes in Population by County Due to the Three Sunnyside STSA Scenarios.....	4-32

FIGURES (Cont'd)

4.2	Change in County Employment Levels Due to the Three Sunnyside STSA Development Scenarios.....	4-52
5.1	Change in County Populations Due to the Other Energy Projects.....	5-37
5.2	Change in County Employment Levels Due to the Other Energy Projects.....	5-43
6.1	Total Regional Population Impact by Growth Stimuli, 1985-2005.....	6-5
6.2	Total Regional Employment Impacts by Growth Stimuli, 1985-2005.....	6-12

TABLES

2.1	Historical Population Levels for Potentially Impacted Utah Counties and Communities, 1970 and 1980.....	2-4
2.2	Summary of 1980 Demographic Characteristics By County.....	2-9
2.3	Baseline Population Projections by Composition and County.....	2-14
2.4	Baseline Population Projections by County and Community.....	2-17
2.5	Baseline Household Projections by County and Community.....	2-19
2.6	Historical County Employment Levels by Industrial Sector.....	2-25
2.7	Baseline Employment Projections by Industrial Sector -- Carbon County.....	2-30
2.8	Baseline Employment Projections by Industrial Sector -- Emery County.....	2-32
2.9	Average Monthly Nonagricultural Wages by Industrial Sector and County: 1980 and Rate of Change.....	2-33
2.10	County Per Capita Personal Income and PCPI Ratio of County to State, 1970-1980.....	2-38
2.11	Baseline Personal Income Projections by County, 1985-2005.....	2-42
2.12	Composition and Stock of Existing Housing Units by County and Community, 1980.....	2-46
2.13	Change in Housing Demand by County and Community Resulting from the Baseline Household Projections.....	2-51
2.14	Current Enrollment, Capacity, and Staff Statistics by County, 1982.....	2-54
2.15	Change in Education Service Demands by County and Year Resulting from the Baseline Population Projections.....	2-57
2.16	Change in Health Care Services by County and Year Resulting from Baseline Population Projections.....	2-61
2.17	Change in Public Safety Requirements by County and Year as a Result of the Baseline Population Projections.....	2-67
2.18	Summary of Sewage Disposal System Characteristics by Area.....	2-70
2.19	Summary of Solid Waste Disposal System by Area.....	2-73
2.20	Summary of Water System Characteristics by Area.....	2-74

TABLES (Cont'd)

2.21	Change in Utility Service Demands by County and Year Resulting from the Baseline Population Projections.....	2-77
2.22	Change in Park and Library Service Demands by County and Year Resulting from Baseline Population Projections.....	2-80
2.23	Fiscal Condition of the Counties and Communities.....	2-82
2.24	General American Indian Population Characteristics of Uintah and Ouray Reservation.....	2-99
2.25	Existing and Baseline Forecast Population on the Uintah and Ouray Reservation.....	2-100
2.26	Enrolled Uintah-Ouray Ute Indians.....	2-101
2.27	Occupations of Ute Tribal Employees.....	2-104
2.28	Ute Indian Tribe Employees Semi-Skilled/Skilled.....	2-105
2.29	Uriah Heap and Whiterocks Systems Water Consumption.....	2-110
2.30	Survey Questions and Responses.....	2-115
3.1	Annual Construction and Operation Manpower Requirements by Project for the Proposed Action Scenario.....	3-5
3.2	Annual Construction and Operation Manpower Requirements by Project for the Partial Conversion Scenario.....	3-12
3.3	Annual Construction and Operation Manpower Requirements by Project for the Unitized Development Scenario.....	3-12
4.1	Summary of Regional Socioeconomic Impacts by Category and Window Year for the Proposed Action Development Scenario.....	4-3
4.2	Total Regional Wage and Personal Income Impact Projections by Industrial Sector as a Result of the Proposed Action Development Scenario.....	4-8
4.3	Summary of Regional Socioeconomic Impacts by Category and Window Year for the Partial Conversion Development Scenario.....	4-13
4.4	Total Regional Wage and Personal Income Impact Projections by Industrial Sector as a Result of the Partial Conversion Development Scenario.....	4-18
4.5	Summary of Regional Socioeconomic Impacts by Category and Window Year for the Unitized Development Scenario.....	4-22

TABLES (Cont'd)

4.6	Total Regional Wage and Personal Income Impact Projections by Industrial Sector as a Result of the Unitized Development Scenario	4-28
4.7	Summary of Population and Household Impact Projections by County and Development Scenario.....	4-33
4.8	Population and Household Impact Projections by Community for Carbon and Emery Counties - Proposed Action Scenario.....	4-35
4.9	Population and Household Impact Projections by Community for Carbon and Emery Counties - Partial Conversion Scenario.....	4-41
4.10	Population and Household Impact Projections by Community for Carbon and Emery Counties - Unitized Development Scenario.....	4-46
4.11	Summary of Total Employment Impacts by County Resulting from Each Development Scenario.....	4-51
4.12	Changes in Carbon County Employment Resulting from the Proposed Action Development Scenario.....	4-55
4.13	Changes in Emery County Employment Resulting from the Proposed Action Development Scenario.....	4-57
4.14	Changes in Carbon County Employment Resulting from the Partial Conversion Development Scenario.....	4-58
4.15	Changes in Emery County Employment Resulting from the Partial Conversion Development Scenario.....	4-60
4.16	Changes in Carbon County Employment Resulting from the Unitized Development Scenario.....	4-61
4.17	Changes in Emery County Employment Resulting from the Unitized Development Scenario.....	4-62
4.18	Total Personal Income and Per Capita Income Projections by County and Development Scenario.....	4-64
4.19	Infrastructure Service Demand Growth Factors Generated by the Development of the Tar Sands Projects Proposed in the Three Sunnyside STSA Scenarios.....	4-68
4.20	Summary of the Changes in Carbon County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Proposed Action Development Scenario...	4-71
4.21	Summary of the Changes in Emery County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Proposed Action Development Scenario...	4-72

TABLES (Cont'd)

4.22	Summary of the Changes in Carbon County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Partial Conversion Development Scenario.....	4-75
4.23	Summary of the Changes in Emery County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Partial Conversion Development Scenario.....	4-76
5.1	Manpower Requirements for the Other Energy Developments Proposed in Eas-Central Utah.....	5-2
5.2	Summary of Regional Socioeconomic Impacts by Category and Window Year Resulting from the Development of Other Energy Projects in East-Central Utah.....	5-13
5.3	Total Regional Employment Impacts Resulting from the Other Energy Project Developments in East-Central Utah.....	5-19
5.4	Total Regional Wage and Personal Income Impact Projections by Industrial Sector Resulting from the Other Energy Projects in East-Central Utah.....	5-23
5.5	Summary of Population and Household Impact Projections by County for the Other Energy Projects in East-Central Utah.....	5-30
5.6	Population and Household Impact Projections by Community for Carbon County - Other Energy Projects.....	5-31
5.7	Population and Household Impact Projections by Community for Duchesne County - Other Energy Projects.....	5-33
5.8	Population and Household Impact Projections by Community for Emery County - Other Energy Projects.....	5-34
5.9	Population and Household Impact Projections by Community for Uintah County - Other Energy Projects.....	5-36
5.10	Summary of Total Employment Impacts by County - Other Energy Projects in East-Central Utah.....	5-41
5.11	Changes in Carbon County Employment by Sector Resulting from the Other Energy Project Developments in East-Central Utah.....	5-44
5.12	Changes in Duchesne County Employment by Sector Resulting from the Other Energy Project Developments in East-Central Utah.....	5-46
5.13	Changes in Emery County Employment by Sector Resulting from the Other Energy Project Developments in East-Central Utah.....	5-47
5.14	Changes in Uintah County Employment by Sector Resulting from the Other Energy Project Developments in East-Central Utah.....	5-49

TABLES (Cont'd)

5.15	Total Personal Income and Per Capita Income Projections by County - Other Energy Projects.....	5-51
5.16	Infrastructure Service Demand Growth Factors Precipitated by the Development of the Other Energy Projects in East-Central Utah.....	5-53
5.17	Summary of the Changes in the Carbon County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Development of Other Energy Projects in East-Central Utah.....	5-59
5.18	Summary of the Changes in the Duchesne County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Development of Other Energy Projects in East-Central Utah.....	5-60
5.19	Summary of the Changes in the Emery County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Development of Other Energy Projects in East-Central Utah.....	5-61
5.20	Summary of the Changes in the Uintah County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Development of Other Energy Projects in East-Central Utah.....	5-62
6.1	Total Population Impact by County and Growth Factor.....	6-2
6.2	Proportion of Total Population Existing in Window Years Attributable to the Cumulative Scenario Totals.....	6-3
6.3	Average Annual Population Growth Rates by Development Scenario....	6-4
6.4	Total Employment Impacts by County and Growth Factor.....	6-9
6.5	Proportion of Total Employment Existing in Window Years Attributable to the Cumulative Scenario Totals.....	6-10
6.6	Average Annual Employment Growth Rates by Development Scenario....	6-11

PREFACE

Three separate socioeconomic technical reports were prepared to assess the potential effects of tar sands development in Utah. The first report is a regional report. It was designed to evaluate the cumulative socioeconomic impacts resulting from the development of nine special tar sand areas (STSAs) designated in the hydrocarbon leasing program (combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act - Public Law 97-78). The two remaining reports are STSA-specific studies that address the potential socioeconomic impacts that would be created from the proposed conversion of existing federal oil and gas leases to combined hydrocarbon leases in the Sunnyside and Tar Sands Triangle STSAs.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

This report is a technical description of the potential socioeconomic impacts of the tar sands developments proposed in the Sunnyside Special Tar Sands Area (STSA) in Utah. As such, it addresses numerous aspects of the current and likely future social and economic composition of the area.

To consider the impacts from the Sunnyside STSA tar sands developments, the following steps were undertaken. First it was necessary to inventory and evaluate the existing demographic, economic, and infrastructure characteristics. Once a knowledge of local conditions was obtained, it was possible to project future baseline conditions in the absence of any tar sands development. Then, an assessment of three different tar sands development scenarios and other energy projects was conducted. The impacts of these developments could then be projected and compared, both to one another and to the baseline conditions. Finally, the cumulative socioeconomic impacts of the tar sands developments and other energy projects were evaluated.

The impetus for this report was provided by the Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-78). This act provides for the conversion of existing federal oil and gas leases in a Special Tar Sand Area (STSA) to combined hydrocarbon leases. A STSA is an area designated by the U.S. Department of the Interior as containing substantial deposits of tar sand. A combined hydrocarbon lease permits the development of tar sands in addition to oil and gas but before an oil or gas lease can be converted to a combined hydrocarbon lease, an evaluation of the socioeconomic consequences of such a lease is required.

Nine potential STSA developments have been identified in Utah. These developments are located in east-central Utah, as seen in Fig. 1.1. The nine sites, further illustrated in Fig. 1.2, are situated in seven Utah counties: Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Uintah, and Wayne. A socioeconomic technical report has been prepared that addresses the impacts created by the development of all nine STSAs. However, this report only considers the potential socioeconomic impacts projected to occur as a result of the Sunnyside STSA development. The Sunnyside STSA is located in eastern Carbon County.

The proximity of all the STSAs to the existing population centers is shown in Fig. 1.3. It is readily evident that the Sunnyside STSA is located near numerous towns in Carbon and Emery counties.

Pursuant to the requirements in the Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act, the purpose of this study is to evaluate the socioeconomic impacts of the conversion to combined hydrocarbon leases in the Sunnyside STSA. Consequently, the description of impacts is divided into two main parts. The regional analysis of three tar sands development scenarios is presented in Secs. 4 and 6. The site-specific analysis of the Sunnyside STSA is also presented in Sec. 4. The regional analysis describes the wide spectrum of socioeconomic impacts resulting from all the proposed tar sands developments; the site-specific analysis identifies the population impacts by community of the Sunnyside STSA. Both the regional and site-specific analyses detail the impacts on communities, census county divisions (CCDs), and counties, while the regional analysis also focuses on the total regional impacts. Throughout the report, the impacts are described for the five "window years" of 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, and 2005. The discussion of baseline conditions in Sec. 2 is based primarily on 1980 through 1983 data.

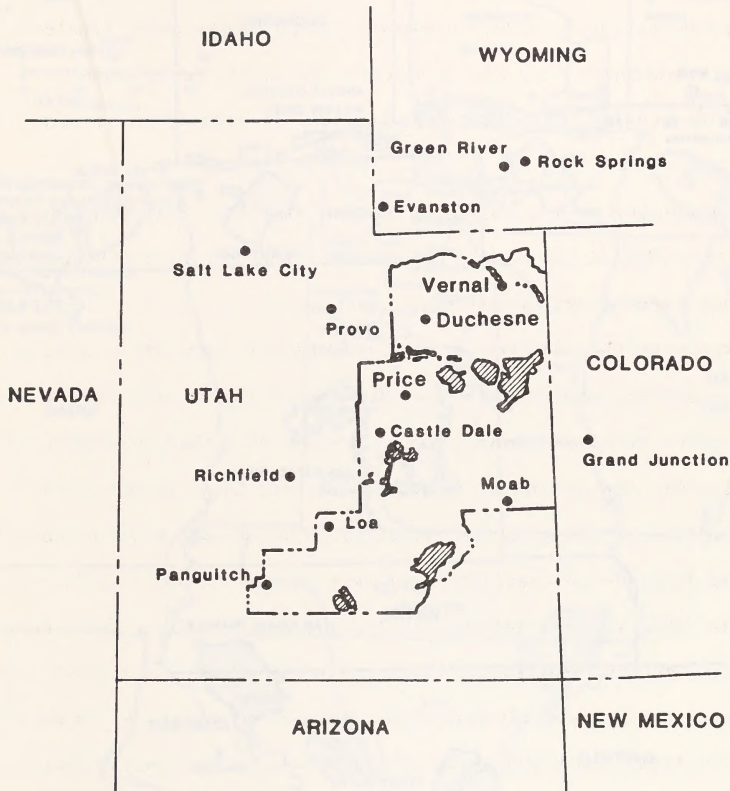


Fig. 1.1 Designated Special Tar Sands Areas in Utah:
Area of Potential Impact and County Seats

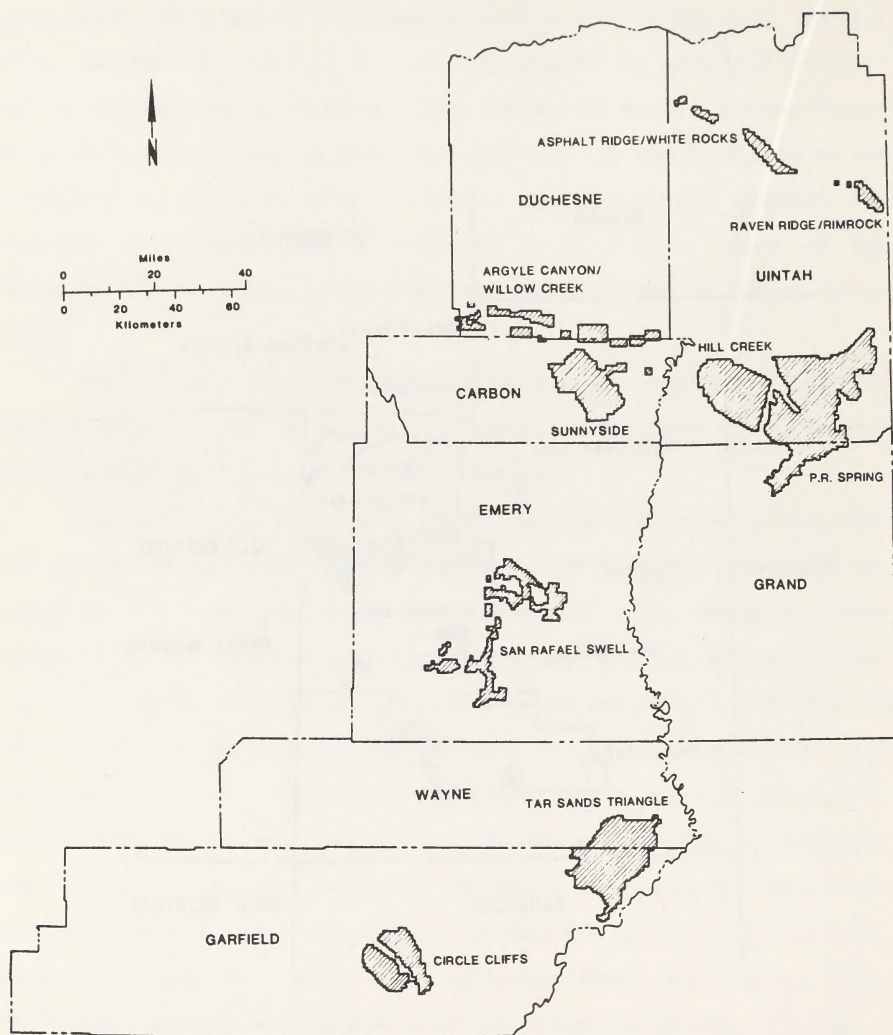


Fig. 1.2 Location of Designated STSAs Within the Counties of East-Central Utah

Fig. 1.3 Population Centers and Geo-political Boundaries
Within the Tar Sands Area: Communities, County
Census Divisions, and Counties Being Studied

1.2 SCOPE OF WORK

The objective of this study is to gather appropriate social and economic data and conduct necessary analysis on a site-specific and regional basis regarding tar sands leasing conversion and possible production in Utah.* Several components of this objective were identified:

- Baseline description of affected environment. The most recent information available describing the population, economic base and employment, infrastructure, and other social, cultural, and economic aspects of the counties and communities in the region was obtained. This information is presented in Sec. 2 along with baseline projections through the year 2005.
- Tar sands development scenarios. Three scenarios of commercial development were derived from the available workforce estimates. In order to get a range of potential impacts, a proposed action, partial conversion, and unitized development scenario was used, as described in Sec. 3.
- Regional and site-specific analysis of impacts. The impacts of the three scenarios are detailed in Sec. 4. This section identifies the impacts of the proposed Sunnyside STSA developments by county and community. These impacts are compared to the impacts produced by the baseline conditions.

*Interagency Agreement between the Bureau of Land Management and the Department of Energy, UT-930-1A3-101, p. 2.

- Consideration of other energy developments. Other potential energy developments in eastern Utah and their impacts on the region are indicated in Sec. 5.
- Evaluation of cumulative impacts. Section 6 summarizes the total impacts of the baseline changes, the development of the Sunnyside STSA, and the other energy project developments.

The responsibility for the preparation of this report was shared among several contributors. The Office of the State Planning Coordinator, State of Utah, was designated by the Bureau of Land Management to use two of its socioeconomic models for data collection and analysis. The first model, the Utah Process Economic and Demographic Impact Model (UPED), was used to project the impacts of the baseline conditions, tar sands development scenarios, and other energy projects on population, households, employment, and income. The Spatial Allocation Model (SAM) was then employed to distribute these impacts among the communities, CCDs, and counties in the region. The Utah State University Foundation, under contract to Argonne, was assigned the responsibility of gathering information on the existing infrastructure in the seven counties and more than 20 communities of interest (in the regional report). Argonne National Laboratory (1) provided the overall management and organization of the project, (2) collected information on the economic structure and existing socio-cultural and housing conditions in the region, (3) analyzed and evaluated the baseline conditions and projected impacts, and (4) prepared this report.

A sequence of five principal activities was followed in the preparation of this report. First, the existing social and economic conditions of the region were described. Impact projections without the proposed action were

then developed. Third, a description of the proposed action was produced, and next, the impacts of the proposed action were projected. Finally, each of these impacts was analyzed.

1.3 STUDY CONDITIONS

The counties and communities selected for inclusion in this report are those where "significant" population growth is projected as the result of the Sunnyside STSA development. "Significant" growth was defined to be a 5% annual population increase over the baseline in any one year. The counties and communities of interest were chosen based on the UPED population estimates.

Throughout the report, the impacts of the Sunnyside STSA and the other project developments are expressed in terms of the difference between the baseline projections and the development projections. Thus, the increment of change created by the development is considered, rather than the total population, employment, or other impact in a given area. This clarification is also applicable to the baseline projection of infrastructure impacts.

Two important assumptions underlie the projections of the impact of the developments. The first assumption is that the baseline projections (described in Sec. 2) would accurately reflect the socioeconomic composition of the counties in the time periods under study. The second assumption is that the manpower requirements of the tar sands projects (described in Sec. 3) or the other energy developments (described in Sec. 5) would not change. Any variance from these conditions would necessarily influence the validity of the projections and impact assessment.

Numerous assumptions were made in the development of the baseline projections, including:

- The recent national recession will not have a permanent effect on energy development in Utah or on the economy of the state in general,
- The proportion of the population in incorporated areas would remain roughly equal to the present distribution. This is in accordance with the development plans of the regional Association of Governments and county planning offices,
- The baseline projections would reflect the future based on the existing economic structure of the counties, CCDs, and communities,
- The proportional distribution of industrial sector employment among CCDs would remain constant into the future,
- The continuation of inter-CCD trade patterns,
- The baseline projections incorporate energy and manufacturing activities that would occur regardless of the scenario developments. See Appendix A.1.1 for a delineation of the specific activities by county,
- The baseline projections of economic activity are characterized by declining rates of growth over time. It is presumed that a local economy would stabilize as it matures. For accelerated economic growth to occur, basic sector employment must expand due to increased economic activity, and

- County-level per capita income would approach the projected state per capita income. A 1.7% per year growth rate is assumed for the state from 1985 through 2005.

A further description of the basis of the baseline projections appears in Appendix A.

Similarly, several assumptions and study conditions were employed in making the impact projections and preparing the impact assessment. Among these are:

- The alternative projections of development category impacts for the tar sands projects are compared to the baseline projections. Only the change from the baseline conditions (impact increment) would be presented and assessed,
- The manpower profiles would be provided by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the construction and operation phases of the project developments,
- UPED and SAM would be used to project the scenario impacts and spatially distribute the potential effects among the identified communities. The population would be spatially allocated according to commuting patterns, industrial sector trade patterns and area self-sufficiency,
- Trading patterns would shift in some areas but not in others, as a result of the tar sands developments,
- Any development of the magnitude being proposed would necessitate the creation of new communities in heretofore isolated areas, and

- Personal income impacts are based on projected changes in population, industrial job mix, per capita income by source, and wage rates.

Appendix A contains the details of these and other assumptions and conditions used in the impact assessment process (projection and analysis).

2.1 REGIONAL ACTIVITY

The area which encompasses the study region consists of the counties of Washington, Benton, Boone, and Barry. Each of these counties is separately administered. There were only 3.1 people per square mile in the region in 1950, resulting from 8.7 per square mile in Washington County and 15.1 per square mile in Boone County. In the state as a whole there were 17.4 people per square mile in 1950, while the figures for the U.S. and Maine. While (Barry County) and Boone (Boone County) have the most the population in the region with populations greater than 5,000 in 1950. The area had a population of more than 10,000 people.

The geography of the area has an obvious influence on the limited number of businesses. Lumber, mills, stores, and increasingly sugar crops are common in the region. There is often a short supply. The

2 DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS AND BASELINE PROJECTIONS

The following sections describe the existing conditions and baseline projections of possible change in terms of the population, employment, services, and facilities in Carbon and Emery counties. Section 2.1 provides a general overview of the region. Section 2.2 describes the demographic conditions and trends in the two county area. This is followed by Sec. 2.3 which summarizes the principal economic activities in the area and the projections for future growth. Section 2.4 describes the infrastructure of Carbon and Emery counties, focusing on housing, education, health care, public safety, and utilities. Then, Sec. 2.5 analyzes the fiscal and management conditions of the two counties and their communities. Finally, Sec. 2.6 provides some information on the quality of life in the area and Sec. 2.7 describes the Uintah-Ouray Indian reservation.

2.1 REGIONAL OVERVIEW

The area under consideration in this report consists of two counties in east-central Utah: Carbon and Emery. Much of east-central Utah is sparsely populated. There were only 3.2 people per square mile in the region in 1980, ranging from 0.7 per square mile in Garfield County to 15.0 per square mile in Carbon County. In the state as a whole there were 17.8 people per square mile in 1980, while the figure for the U.S. was 64.0. Price (Carbon County) and Vernal (Uintah County) were the only two communities in the region with populations greater than 4,000 in 1980. No town had a population of more than 10,000 people.

The geography of the area has an obvious influence on the limited number of settlements. Canyons, cliffs, plateaus, and incredibly rugged terrain are common in the region. Water is often in short supply. Any

development has to contend with the substantial physical barriers imposed by the region.

Traditionally, most of the east-central region has been dependent on agriculture or energy development. As of 1980, mining was the principal employer in Carbon and Emery counties. The region is well acquainted with the cyclical nature of industrial, especially energy-related, growth. The coal industry in Carbon and Emery counties has experienced frequent boom and bust periods.

In addition to the prospect of tar sands development, there are currently numerous other energy developments in the region. Coal production in Carbon and Emery counties has been stimulated by demand from local and out-of-state industries. Both oil and oil shale production are underway in Uintah County. The mines in Carbon and Emery counties and the oil developments in Uintah County are near local population centers, but the oil shale developments in Uintah County are somewhat removed from any cities. The projected tar sands developments in Carbon and Emery counties are located near local population centers.

Numerous national parks, forests, and recreation areas have been designated in the state of Utah due to its abundance of natural environment and scenic beauty. However, none of these areas are in close proximity to the Sunnyside Special Tar Sands Area (STSA).

2.2 DEMOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS AND TRENDS

The state of Utah grew from a population of 1,059,273 in 1970 to a population of 1,461,037 in 1980. The growth rate in Utah was 37.9% (3.27% annually) in the seventies making it the fifth fastest growing state in the U.S. This population increase fluctuated considerably from county to county,

and community to community within the state. Carbon and Emery are two of the most populous counties that grew more rapidly than the state as a whole.

2.2.1 County Population Trends

Table 2.1 presents the 1970 and 1980 population levels for the potentially impacted counties and communities in Utah. The average annual compound percent change in population is illustrated to show the growth rate during this 10 year period. Figure 2.1 indicates the spatial distribution of communities within Carbon and Emery counties.

Carbon County

With a population of 22,179, Carbon County was the largest of the counties in the east-central region in 1980. The county grew 42% between 1970 and 1980. Price, the largest city in the county and the region, has been a coal center since the 1890s. The city grew 3.87% annually during the 1970s, reaching a population of 9,086 in 1980. Located at the mouth of Price Canyon a few miles north of Price, Helper grew from a population of just under 2,000 in 1970 to over 2,700 in 1980. The neighboring towns of East Carbon and Sunnyside developed to provide commercial and residential services for the coal mines in the area. East Carbon, which was incorporated in the 1970s, and Sunnyside had the lowest growth rates of any city in the county between 1970 and 1980. Wellington grew 4.31% annually during the 1970s -- the highest growth rate in Carbon County -- and had a population of 1,406 in 1980. The population of Hiawatha jumped from 166 in 1970 to 249 in 1980, but it is still far below the 1,500 people who lived in the town during the coal boom days of the 1940s. Similarly, the old coal mining community of Scofield had a

Table 2.1 Historical Population Levels for Potentially Impacted Utah Counties and Communities, 1970 and 1980

County/Community	1970	1980	Average Annual Compound Percent Change
State of Utah	1,059,273	1,461,037	3.27
<u>Carbon County</u>	15,647	22,179	3.55
East Carbon	1,808 ^a	1,942	0.72
Helper 1,964	2,724	3.33	
Hiawatha	166	249	4.14
Price 6,218	9,086	3.87	
Scofield	71	105	3.99
Sunnyside	485	611	2.34
Wellington	922	1,406	4.31
<u>Emery County</u>	5,137	11,451	8.35
Castle Dale	541	1,910	13.44
Clawson - ^a	88	-	
Cleveland	244	522	7.90
Elmo 141	300	7.84	
Emery 216	372	5.59	
Ferron 663	1,718	10.00	
Green River	969	956	-0.13
Huntington	857	2,316	10.45
Orangeville	511	1,309	9.86

^aNot incorporated in 1970.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, *1980 Census of Population: Number of Inhabitants, Utah* (1982).

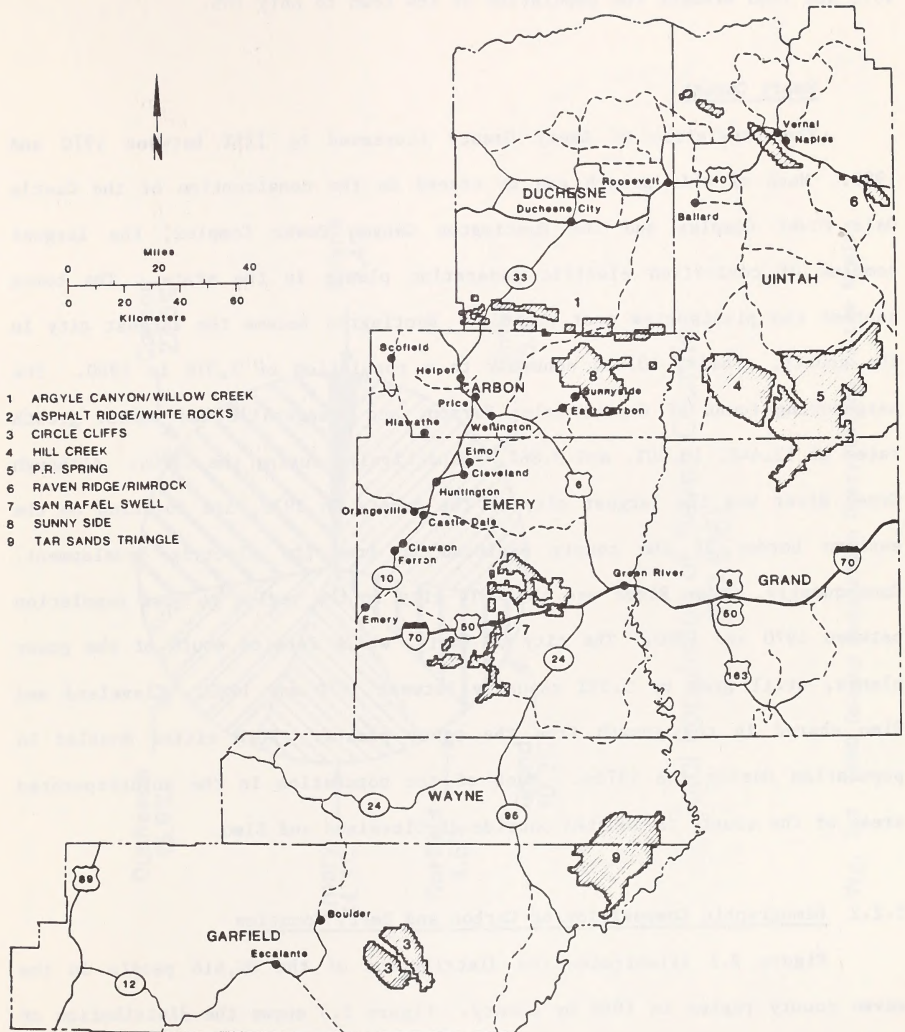


Fig. 2.1 Location of Carbon and Emery Counties with Their Communities Within the Tar Sands Region

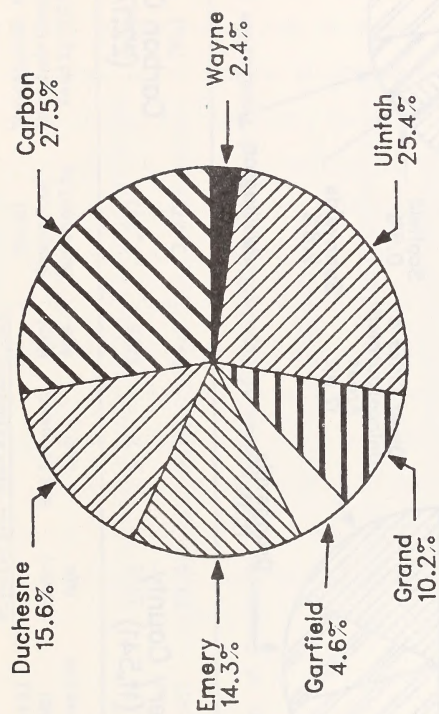
population approaching 2,000 in 1920, but even a 4% annual increase between 1970 and 1980 brought the population of the town to only 105.

Emery County

The population of Emery County increased by 125% between 1970 and 1980. Much of this growth can be traced to the construction of the Castle Dale Power Complex and the Huntington Canyon Power Complex, the largest complex of coal-fired electric generating plants in the state. The towns nearest the plants grew most rapidly. Huntington became the largest city in the county, growing 10.45% annually to a population of 2,316 in 1980. The neighboring towns of Castle Dale, Ferron, and Orangeville had annual growth rates of 13.44%, 10.00%, and 9.86%, respectively, during the 1970s. Although Green River was the largest city in the county in 1970, its location on the eastern border of the county excluded it from the electric development. Consequently, Green River was the only city in the region to lose population between 1970 and 1980. The city of Emery, while located south of the power plants, still grew by 5.59% annually between 1970 and 1980. Cleveland and Elmo shared in the growth from the power plants. Both cities doubled in population during the 1970s. Much of the population in the unincorporated areas of the county is located outside of Cleveland and Elmo.

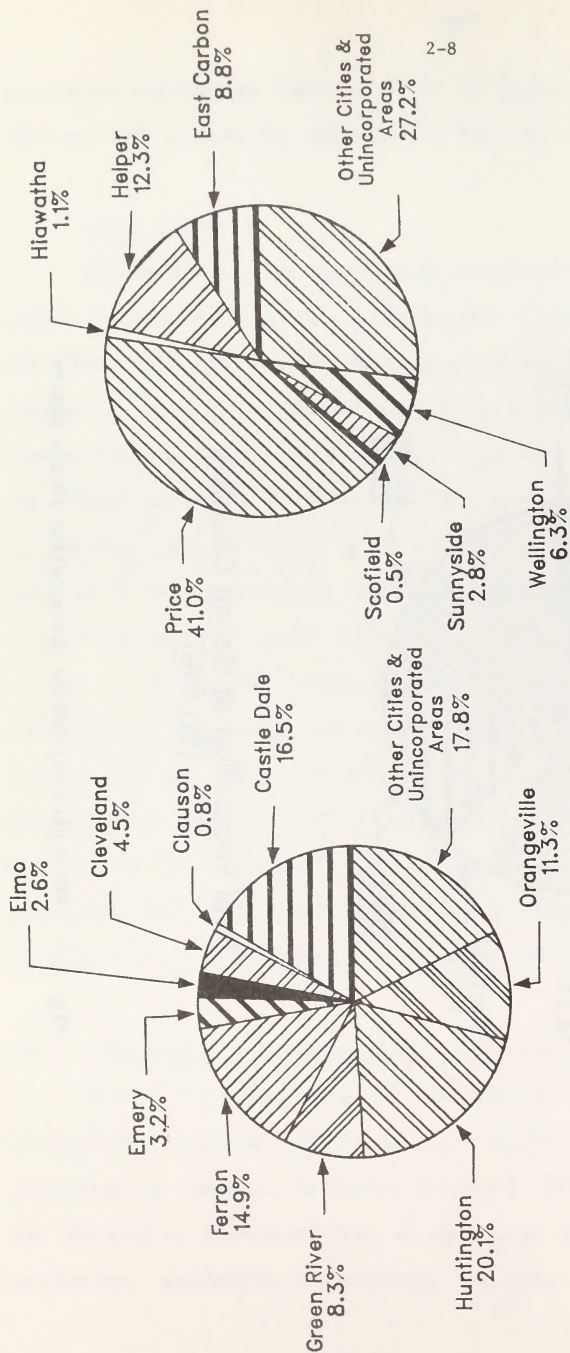
2.2.2 Demographic Composition of Carbon and Emery Counties

Figure 2.2 illustrates the distribution of the 80,616 people in the seven county region in 1980 by county. Figure 2.3 shows the distribution of population by community in Carbon and Emery counties. Table 2.2 summarizes the demographic characteristics of these two counties in 1980. The total population, population distribution by age, number of households, and



Total Population of Seven Counties
(80,616)

Fig. 2.2 1980 County Population Distribution in the Region



Carbon County
(22,179)

Emery County
(11,541)

Fig. 2.3 1980 Population Distribution by Community
in Carbon and Emery Counties

Table 2.2 Summary of 1980 Demographic Characteristics By County

Utah Counties of Interest	Total 1980 Population	Population Distribution (%)			Total Number of Households	Households With Married-Couple Family (%)	Households With Retirement-Age Population (%)
		School Age	Retirement Age	Work Age			
Carbon County	22,179	20.1	9.7	57.6	7,242	70.9	19.9
Emery County	11,451	23.4	6.7	53.3	3,279	78.1	15.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1980 Census of Population: General Population Characteristics, Utah (1982).

households with families or retirement-age population are presented by county. Further age distributions for each county and the state are presented in Figs. 2.4-2.5.

Carbon County

Of the 22,179 residents of the county in 1980, 20.1% were of school age, 57.6% were of work age, and 9.7% were of retirement age. Figure 2.4 shows that there was a smaller portion of people in the 5-24 year age group than in the state as a whole, but that there was a higher portion in the 55 and over age group. The median age in the county in 1980 was 26.1. American Indians and blacks combined to comprise 1% of the population in the county, with American Indians outnumbering blacks two to one. There were 7,242 households with an average of 3.06 people per household in the county in 1980. About 71% of these households had a married-couple family, and about 20% of the households had members of retirement age (Table 2.2).

Forty-one percent of the people in Carbon County in 1980 lived in Price (Fig. 2.3). Another 12% resided in Helper, while East Carbon, Wellington, Sunnyside, Hiawatha, and Scofield had less than 10% each of the population in the county. Other cities and unincorporated areas accounted for the remaining 27% of the population.

Emery County

Of the 11,451 residents of Emery County in 1980, 23.4% were of school age, 53.3% were of work age, and 6.7% were of retirement age (Table 2.2). The county had a significantly greater percentage of residents in the 14 and under age group than did the state as a whole, with a corresponding smaller percentage in the older age groups (Fig. 2.5). The median age of the county

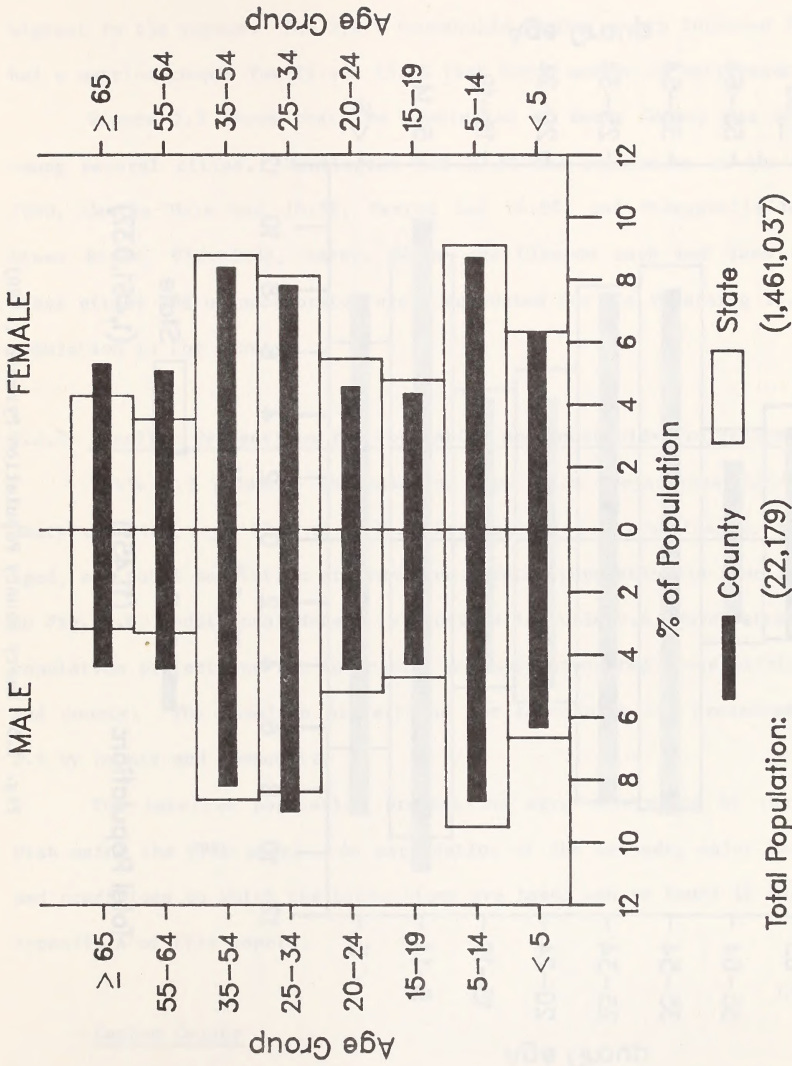


Fig. 2.4 Carbon County Population Pyramid (1980)

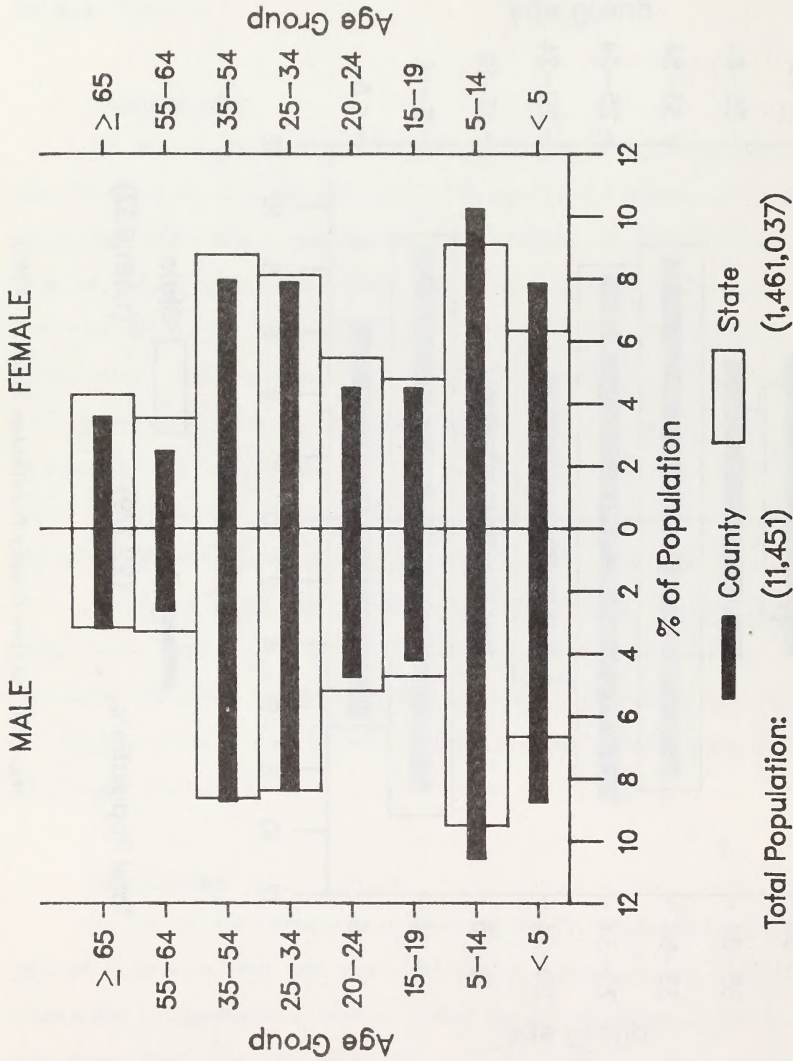


Fig. 2.5 Emery County Population Pyramid (1980)

was 22.3, the fourth lowest in the state. Slightly over 1% of the county was American Indian. The average household size of 3.49 in 1980 was the second highest in the region. The 3,279 households in the county included 78.1% that had a married-couple family and 15.1% that had a member of retirement age.

Figure 2.3 shows that the population of Emery County was distributed among several cities. Huntington had 20.1% the population in the county in 1980, Castle Dale had 16.5%, Ferron had 14.9%, and Orangeville had 11.3%. Green River, Cleveland, Emery, Elmo, and Clawson each had less than 10%. Other cities and unincorporated areas accounted for the remaining 17.8% of the population in the county.

2.2.3 Baseline Projections for Population and Households Projections

Table 2.3 presents the baseline population projections for Carbon and Emery counties from 1985 to 2005. Projections for school-aged, retirement-aged, and total population are included. Total population is also illustrated in Fig. 2.6. Additional detail is provided in Table 2.4, which shows baseline population projections for the cities and unincorporated areas within each CCD and county. The baseline projections for households are presented in Table 2.5 by county and community.

The baseline population projections were determined by the state of Utah using the UPED model. An explanation of the methods, major assumptions, and conditions on which the projections are based can be found in Sec. 1.4 and Appendix A of this report.

Carbon County

The population of Carbon County is projected to increase from 29,590 in 1985 to 37,280 in 2005 (Table 2.3). This would be a 68% increase from 1980

Table 2.3 Baseline Population Projections by Composition and County (1985-2005)

County and Window Years	Total Population			School-Age Population			Retirement-Age Population		
	Baseline Projection	Average Annual % Change ^a		Baseline Projection	Average Annual % Change ^a		Baseline Projection	Average Annual % Change ^a	
Carbon County									
1985 29,590	-	6,800		-	2,700		-		
1990 34,500	3.12	8,700		5.05	3,100		2.80		
1995 36,500	1.13	9,700		2.20	3,100		0		
2000 36,790	0.16	9,500		-0.42	3,100		0		
2005 37,280	0.26	9,600		0.21	3,200		0.64		
Emery County									
1985 14,060	-	3,800		-	900		-		
1990 14,840	1.09	4,400		2.98	910		0.22		
1995 15,080	0.32	4,700		1.33	900		-0.22		
2000 14,730	-0.47	4,500		-0.87	870		-0.68		
2005 14,550	-0.25	4,500		0	860		-0.23		

^aComputed as average annual compound percent change from previous window year.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

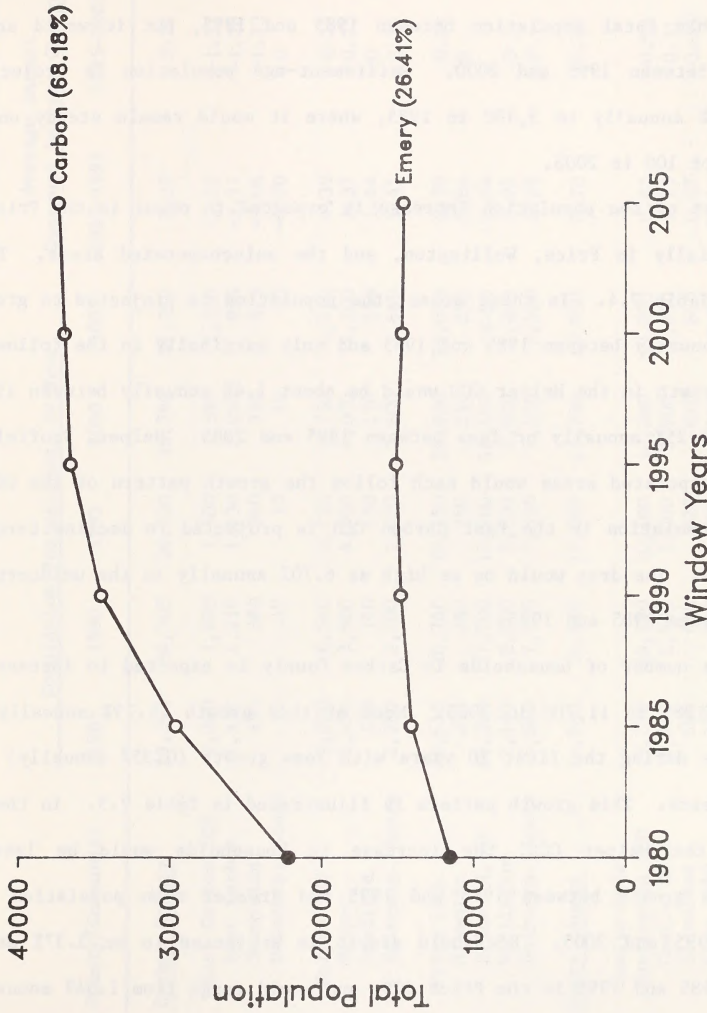


Fig. 2.6 Baseline Populations Projections by County, 1980-2005

and make it the largest for any county in the region. The most rapid growth is forecast to occur between 1985 and 1990 (3.11% annually), with declining growth rates expected thereafter. School-age population would increase more rapidly than total population between 1985 and 1995, but it would actually decrease between 1995 and 2000. Retirement-age population is projected to grow 2.80% annually to 3,100 in 1985, where it would remain steady until an increase of 100 in 2005.

Most of the population increase is expected to occur in the Price CCD, and especially in Price, Wellington, and the unincorporated areas. This is shown in Table 2.4. In these areas, the population is projected to grow from 2 to 3% annually between 1985 and 1995 and only marginally in the following 10 years. Growth in the Helper CCD would be about 1.4% annually between 1985 and 1995 and 0.25% annually or less between 1995 and 2005. Helper, Scofield, and the unincorporated areas would each follow the growth pattern of the CCD as a whole. Population in the East Carbon CCD is projected to decline throughout the period. The drop would be as high as 6.70% annually in the unincorporated areas between 1985 and 1995.

The number of households in Carbon County is expected to increase from 9,460 in 1985 to 11,700 in 2005. Most of this growth (1.79% annually) will take place during the first 10 years with less growth (0.35% annually) in the next 10 years. This growth pattern is illustrated in Table 2.5. In the Price CCD and the Helper CCD, the increase in households would be less than population growth between 1985 and 1995 and greater than population growth between 1995 and 2005. Household growth is projected to be 2.37% annually between 1985 and 1995 in the Price CCD, and would range from 1.34% annually in Hiawatha to 2.56% annually in Price. The increase would be about half as great in the Helper CCD as in the Price CCD between 1985 and 1995, but both

Table 2.4 Baseline Population Projections by County and Community^{a,b} (1985-2005)

County/Community	Population Projections, by Year					Average Annual	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	Compound	Percent Change
<u>Carbon County</u>	29,590	34,500	36,500	36,790	37,280	2.12	0.21
East Carbon CCD	2,060	1,600	1,500	1,390	1,320	-3.12	-1.27
East Carbon	1,550	1,210	1,130	1,050	995	-3.11	-1.26
Sunnyside	490	380	360	330	315	-3.04	-1.33
Unincorp. Areas	20	10	10	10	10	-6.70	0
<u>Helper CCD</u>	5,880	6,540	6,750	6,750	6,910	1.39	0.23
Helper	3,490	3,900	4,000	4,000	4,100	1.37	0.25
Scofield	130	140	150	150	150	1.44	0
Unincorp. Areas	2,260	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,660	1.41	0.23
<u>Price CCD</u>	21,650	26,360	28,250	28,650	29,050	2.70	0.28
Hiawatha	230	260	250	250	250	0.84	0
Price 13,300	16,300	17,700	18,200	18,500	2,900	0.44	
Wellington	2,140	2,600	2,800	2,800	2,800	2.72	0
Unincorp. Areas	5,980	7,200	7,500	7,400	7,500	2.29	0
<u>Emery County</u>	14,060	14,840	15,080	14,730	14,550	0.70	-0.36
<u>Castle Dale-</u>							
Huntington CCD	9,770	10,490	10,600	10,380	10,200	0.82	-0.38
Castle Dale	2,650	2,900	3,000	2,900	2,850	1.25	-0.51
Cleveland	580	610	620	610	600	0.67	-0.33
Elmo 350	380	380	370	360	0.83	-0.54	
Huntington	2,850	3,000	3,000	2,900	2,850	0.51	-0.51
Orangeville	1,870	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,970	0.67	-0.15
Unincorp. Areas	1,470	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,570	0.85	-0.19

Table 2.4 (Cont'd)

County/Community	Population Projections, by Year					Average Annual	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	Compound	Percent Change
<u>Emery County (Cont'd)</u>							
Emery-Ferron CCD	3,280	3,210	3,310	3,180	3,180	0.10	-0.40
Clawson	270	260	260	250	250	-0.38	-0.39
Emery 480	480	490	480	480	0.21	-0.21	
Ferron	2,250	2,200	2,300	2,200	2,200	0.22	-0.44
Unincorp. Areas	280	270	260	250	250	-0.74	-0.39
Green River CCD	1,010	1,140	1,170	1,170	1,170	1.48	0
Green River	870	980	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.40	0
Unincorp. Areas	140	160	170	170	170	1.96	0

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.

^bCensus County Division (CCD).

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Table 2.5 Baseline Household Projections by County and Community^{a,b} (1985-2005)

County/Community	Household Projections, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
<u>Carbon County</u>	9,460	10,850	11,300	11,520	11,700	1.79	0.35
East Carbon CCD	670	500	460	430	410	-3.69	-1.14
East Carbon	500	380	350	330	310	-3.50	-1.21
Sunnyside	160	120	110	100	100	-3.68	-0.95
Unincorp. Areas	5	4	3	3	3	-4.98	0
<u>Helper CCD</u>	1,880	2,060	2,110	2,130	2,170	1.16	0.28
Helper	1,110	1,220	1,250	1,260	1,280	1.19	0.23
Scofield	40	40	50	50	50	2.26	0
Unincorp. Areas	730	800	810	820	840	1.05	0.36
<u>Price CCD</u>	6,910	8,290	8,730	8,960	9,120	2.37	0.43
Hiawatha	70	80	80	80	80	1.34	0
Price 4,250	5,130	5,470	5,690	5,790	2,56	0.57	0.46
Wellington	680	820	860	880	900	2.38	0.13
Unincorp. Areas	1,910	2,260	2,320	2,310	2,350	1.96	0.13
<u>Emery County</u>	3,920	4,030	4,070	4,030	3,970	0.38	-0.25
<u>Castle Dale-Huntington CCD</u>	2,720	2,850	2,860	2,830	2,780	0.50	-0.28
Castle Dale	730	790	800	790	780	0.92	-0.25
Cleveland	160	170	170	170	160	0.61	-0.60
Elmo 100	100	100	100	100	0	0	0
Huntington	790	810	800	790	780	0.13	-0.25
Orangeville	520	540	550	540	530	0.56	-0.37
Unincorp. Areas	420	440	440	440	430	0.47	-0.23

Table 2.5 (Cont'd)

County/Community	Household Projections, by Year					Average Annual		
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	Compound Percent Change	1985-1995	1995-2005
<u>Emery County (Cont'd)</u>								
Emery-Ferron CCD	930	870	880	870	870	-0.55	-0.55	-0.11
Clawson	80	70	70	70	70	-1.33	-1.33	0
Emery 140	130	130	130	130	-0.74	0	0	-0.17
Ferron	630	600	610	600	600	-0.32	-0.32	0
Unincorp. Areas	80	70	70	70	70	-1.33	-1.33	0
Green River CCD	270	310	330	330	320	2.03	2.03	-0.31
Green River	230	270	280	280	270	1.99	1.99	-0.36
Unincorp. Areas	40	40	50	50	50	2.26	2.26	0

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.

^bCensus County Division (CCD).

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

CCDs and the towns therein are forecast to increase about 0.4% annually between 1995 and 2005. The number of households in the East Carbon CCD would decrease 3.69% annually from 1985 to 1995 and 1.14% annually from 1995 to 2005.

Emery County

Table 2.2 indicates that the Emery County population would increase from 14,060 in 1985 to 14,550 in 2005. Most of the 27% increase between 1985 and 2005 is projected to take place by 1990. The population of the county is expected to reach a peak of 15,080 in 1995 and would decline by 0.36% annually after 1995. School-age population would grow more rapidly than the total population through 1995, at which time it would drop 0.87% annually in the next five years and remain constant through 2005. After an increase of 10 people between 1985 and 1990, retirement-age population is forecast to decrease to 860 in 2005.

The most rapid growth in population is projected to occur in the Green River CCD (Table 2.4). The city of Green River would grow 1.40% annually between 1985 and 1995, and the unincorporated areas would increase 1.96% annually during the same period. The population of the Green River CCD is projected to remain constant from 1995 until 2005. The Castle Dale-Huntington CCD would grow somewhat more rapidly than the Emery-Ferron CCD through 1995, although neither CCD would grow by more than 1% annually. There is projected to be considerable variation in the population changes in the cities of these two CCDs between 1985 and 1995; the difference would range from a 1.25% annual increase in Castle Dale to a 0.74% decline in the unincorporated areas of the Emery-Ferron CCD. The populations of the Castle Dale-Huntington CCD and the

Emery-Ferron CCD are forecast to have annual decreases of 0.38% and 0.40%, respectively, after 1995, with little variation expected among the cities.

The number of households in Emery County is projected to change only slightly, from 3,920 in 1985 to 3,970 in 2005 (Table 2.5). A peak of 4,070 households would be reached in 1995. This would be followed by a 0.25% annual decrease. The change in the number of households would reflect the projected change in population in each CCD, with the exception of the 0.5% annual decrease in households expected in the Emery-Ferron CCD from 1985 to 1995.

2.3 ECONOMIC BASE, EMPLOYMENT, AND INCOME TRENDS

The primary economic activities in each county are described in this section. A profile of the historic and current economic base of each county, the employment trends in each county since 1970, and the baseline employment projections are used to explain the economy of the area (Secs. 2.3.1 and 2.3.2). The final component of the economy addressed in this section is wages and income. A discussion of the average monthly wages personal income — historical and projected — is presented in Sec. 2.3.3.

2.3.1 Economic Profile of Tar Sands Development Areas

A narrative description of the economic history of each county and community is presented here. The proportion of industrial sectors that would potentially support future energy developments is also included. Sectoral information for mining, contract construction, and manufacturing in 1981 was drawn from recent U.S. Census material. The number of workers in each county in 1981 does not include government employees, railroad employees, and self-employed persons.

Carbon County

Traditionally, Carbon County has relied heavily on the extensive coal industry in the area. The county is well familiar with the boom and bust cycle of energy development. Price has been the coal capitol of Utah since the nineteenth century. The number of working mines near Price has fluctuated from 22 in 1910 to 69 in 1949. Most of the coal has been shipped by railroad to steel smelting plants on the West Coast. East Carbon, Hiawatha, and Sunnyside all developed as company towns for the coal industry. Helper is also a coal town, but it is somewhat of a regional center and has a more diversified economy. Scofield is an old coal mining community that threatened to become a ghost town several years ago. Wellington, unlike the rest of the county, is a farming, trade, and residential center.

Of the 6,040 workers in Carbon County in 1981, 52% were in mining, contract construction, or manufacturing. Sixty-one of the 438 business establishments in the county in 1981 were in those three sectors. Mining establishments were commonly the largest in the county.

Emery County

Coal and agriculture have long been the economic base of Emery County. The construction of the Castle Dale Power Complex and the Huntington Canyon Power Complex by the Utah Power and Light Company during the 1970s transformed many of the communities in the area. Originally quiet agriculture towns, Huntington, Castle Dale, Orangeville, and Ferron have been greatly affected by the increased mining and production of electricity. Cleveland, Elmo, and Emery have been changed to a lesser degree. Green River, located on Interstate Highway 70 in the eastern part of the county, has become increasingly dependent on the considerable tourist trade in the area.

Of the 3,695 workers in Emery County in 1981, 2,098 were in mining, between 500 and 1000 were in contract construction, and between 20 and 100 were in manufacturing. Therefore, the majority of the workforce are currently employed in one of the three critical growth sectors. The 143 business establishments in the county in 1981 included six mining establishments, 13 contract construction establishments, and two manufacturing establishments. There was one mining establishment with more than 1,000 employees and one contract construction establishment with between 500 and 1,000 employees.

2.3.2 Employment Patterns: Historical and Projected

Total and sectoral employment patterns are described in Sec. 2.3.2.1, while the future employment trends are addressed in Sec. 2.3.2.2.

2.3.2.1 Employment Sector History

Table 2.6 shows the historical county employment levels by industrial sector for 1970, 1975, and 1980. The annual employment data by county between 1970 and 1980 is presented in Appendix D, Tables D.1 and D.2.

Carbon County

Total employment in Carbon County increased from 5,390 in 1970 to 9,385 in 1980. Growth in the number of employed workers was more than twice as rapid between 1975 and 1980 than between 1970 and 1975. Employment in the finance, insurance, and real estate sector increased most rapidly between 1970 and 1975, while employment in the services sector increased most rapidly between 1975 and 1980. The number of workers in the mining, contract construction, and manufacturing sector grew 126% between 1970 and 1980. Mining was the largest sector in 1980, followed by government and wholesale and retail trade.

Table 2.6 Historical County Employment Levels
by Industrial Sector (1970-1980)^{a, b}

Industry Sector	Sectoral Employment, by Year			Average Annual Compound Percent Change		Sectoral Employment, by Year			Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1970	1975	1980	1970-1975	1975-1980	1970	1975	1980	1970-1975	1975-1980
	Carbon County					Emery County				
Agriculture	249	214	226	-2.98	1.10	452	468	464	0.70	-0.17
Mining	987	1,350	2,325	6.46	11.49	366	1,061	2,105	23.72	14.69
Contract Construction	128	220	338	5.57	8.97	NA	587	522	- ^c	-2.32
Manufacturing	187	276	281	8.10	0.36	NA	NA	22	- ^c	- ^c
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	460	455	650	-0.22	7.39	34	152	513	34.92	27.54
Wholesale and Retail Trade	922	1,190	1,762	5.24	8.17	161	245	335	8.76	6.46
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	135	277	242	15.46	-2.67	NA	NA	65	- ^c	- ^c
Services	464	567	1,083	4.09	13.82	63	205	225	26.61	1.88
Government	1,388	1,408	1,828	0.29	5.36	370	350	716	-1.11	15.39
Nonfarm Proprietors	470	508	650	1.57	5.05	204	233	485	2.69	15.79
Total	5,390	6,465	9,385	3.70	7.74	1,825	3,326	5,452	12.75	10.39

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.

^bNA - not available.

^cUndefined.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Selected Annual Reports (1970-1980), and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System (REIS).

Emery County

The total employment of 5,452 in Emery County in 1980 was a 199% increase since 1970. The number of workers grew over 10% annually throughout the period. The most rapid growth was in the transportation, communication, and utilities sector, which increased 34.92% annually between 1970 and 1975 and 27.54% annually between 1975 and 1980. Employment in the mining sector jumped from 366 in 1970 to 2,105 in 1980. Employment in the contract construction and manufacturing sectors totaled 544 in 1980, but no data was available for those sectors in 1970. Mining had 1,389 employees in 1980, more than government, the next largest sector in the county.

2.3.2.2 Projections of Baseline Employment

The baseline employment projections describe the future of the counties based on the existing and future economic structure and the changing demographic characteristics of the population. The projections are not a prediction of the future but rather an attempt to depict the likely direction of current trends in the area without tar sands development. Characteristic of the baseline projections are declining rates of growth over time. It is assumed that with a given economic structure, an area will begin to stabilize as its economy matures. Under these conditions, accelerated growth would require increases in the basic employment sectors that would change the economic structure of the area. The Utah Process Economic and Demographic Impact Projection Model (UPED) and the Spatial Allocation Model (SAM) were applied in making the baseline projections (see Sec. 1.4 and Appendix A).

Obviously a recession of the magnitude experienced recently will have an impact on the baseline projections for Utah. The projections presented

herein were produced for the State of Utah* before the severity of the 1981-82 national recession and its full impact on the state of Utah became apparent. These projections assume that the national recession would have ended in 1982 and that recovery would occur during 1983 and that 1983 would be a growth year. The projections also assume that the recession will have no permanent deleterious structural effect on the energy and minerals industries in the state or on the economy in general. The validity of this assumption cannot be determined until a national recovery is well under way.

Figure 2.7 illustrates the change in baseline employment projected between 1980 and 2005. It is evident from this figure that both counties are projected to experience some employment growth between 1980 and 2005. The fastest rate of increase appears to be 1980 and 1985 for both counties. However, Carbon County is expected to remain on an almost continuous growth trend throughout the period, while Emery County is forecast to have relatively little change between 1985 and 2005 -- less than 1% annually in most cases. A detailed description of the baseline employment projections by industrial sector for each county is presented in Tables 2.7 and 2.8 and discussed below.

Carbon County

In Carbon County, the baseline projections of employment assumed a rapid growth in coal production between 1980 and 1990. Recent layoffs in the industry make it appear that the short term projections might have been overstated. It is still too early to tell whether or not the longer term projections for the coal industry have been overstated. The projects that would create the demand for the coal are described under Emery County. After

*The projections were prepared by the State of Utah, Office of the State Planning Coordinator.

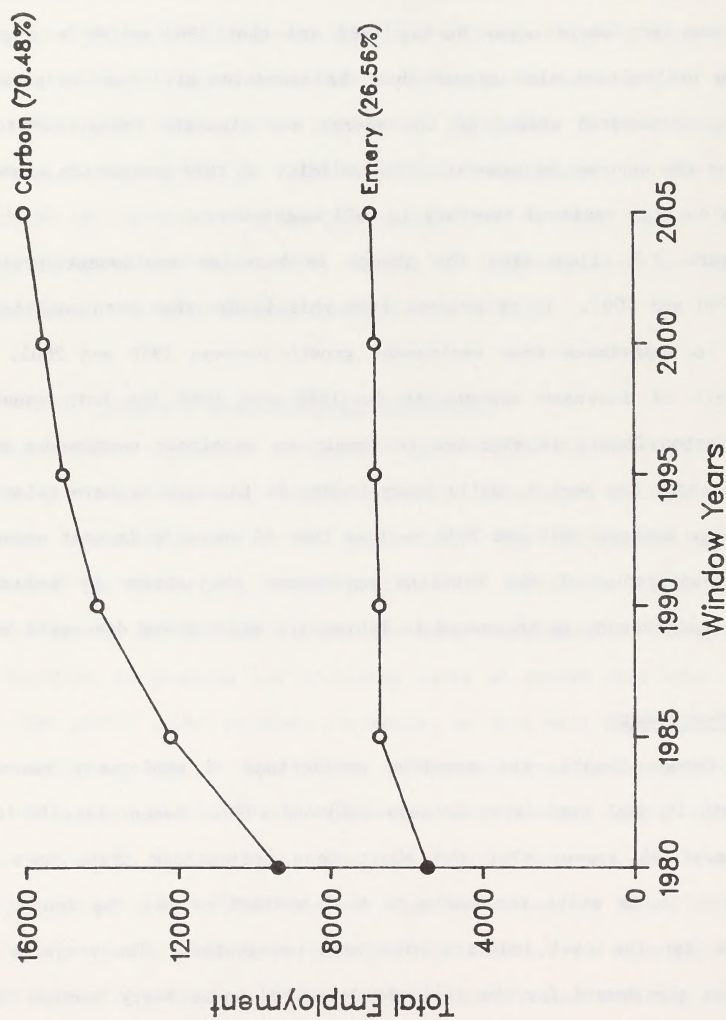


Fig. 2.7 Baseline Projections of Total Employment by County, 1980-2005

1990, coal production is assumed to remain stable. Other sectors which would drive growth in the local economy are assumed to follow historical paths throughout the projection period.

Carbon County is projected to have the second largest growth in employment in the region. The total employment of 16,020 in 2005 would be a 71% increase over 1980 and 31% greater than the projected 1985 level. The annual rate of growth would be 2.09% from 1985 to 1995 and 0.66% from 1995 to 2005 (Table 2.7). The most rapid increase is expected to occur in the finance, insurance, and real estate sector, which would increase 3.13% annually between 1985 and 1995 and 1.87% annually between 1995 and 2005. Wholesale and retail trade would be the largest sector in the county in 2005, followed by government and mining.

Emery County

The baseline projections in Emery County assumed a 71% increase in coal production between 1980 and 1990. But recent layoffs in the industry would tend to indicate that the short term projections might have been overstated. It is not yet possible to determine whether or not the longer term projections for the coal industry have been overstated. After 1990, coal production is assumed to remain stable. The demand for coal is created primarily by the development of the first two units of the Intermountain Power Project and units 3 and 4 of the Hunter Power Plant complex. The Utah Power and Light's power plant construction plans include units 3 and 4 of the Hunter Power Plant. Unit 3 is assumed to be completed on schedule in 1983. The Hunter Unit 4 is assumed to be delayed three years from its original schedule; construction would begin in 1985 with completion scheduled in 1987. Other sectors of the local economy are assumed to follow historical paths throughout the projection period.

Table 2.7 Baseline Employment Projections by Industrial Sector -- Carbon County (1985-2005)^a

Industry Sector	Sectoral Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Agriculture	230	230	230	240	240	0	0.43
Mining 2,460	2,860	2,860	2,860	2,860	1,520	0	
Contract Construction	490	550	590	610	630	1.87	0.66
Manufacturing	320	360	390	420	450	2.00	1.44
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	920	970	1,100	1,200	1,250	1.80	1.29
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2,260	2,590	2,890	3,090	3,300	2.49	1.34
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	360	430	490	540	590	3.13	1.87
Services	1,580	1,890	2,090	2,190	2,300	2.84	0.96
Government	2,470	2,880	2,970	2,970	3,000	1.86	0.10
Nonfarm Proprietors	1,150	1,290	1,390	1,390	1,400	1.91	0.07
Total	12,240	14,050	15,000	15,510	16,020	2.05	0.66

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Total employment in Emery County is projected to increase 26% between 1980 and 2005. Table 2.8 shows that this growth would occur at a 0.06% rate between 1985 and 1990, and 0.16% annually thereafter. The most rapid growth from 1985 to 1995 is expected to be in the manufacturing sector, while the most rapid growth from 1995 to 2005 would be in the services sector. Of the 6,880 employees projected to be in the county in 2005, 2,500 would be working in the mining sector. Transportation, communication, and utilities would be the next largest sector with 880 employees in 2005.

2.3.3 Trends in Monthly Wages and Personal Income

This section discusses the average monthly wages by sector and county and the total and per capita income by county. Also included is a projection of total personal income between the years 1985 and 2005. All data are provided in constant 1980 dollars (1980 \$).

2.3.3.1 Average Monthly Wages by Sector and County (1975-1980)

The average monthly wages for each major nonagricultural employment sector are provided in Table 2.9 by county. Only the 1980 wage level is presented with the 1975-1980 growth rate; Table C.3 in Appendix C contains the annual data.

The mining, construction, and transportation, communications, and utilities sectors have shown the highest average wage levels during the 1975-1980 time period. Under the baseline projections and proposed scenario developments, increased employment would be primarily concentrated in the mining and construction sectors. Each sector is briefly described below.

Table 2.8 Baseline Employment Projections by Industrial Sector — Emery County (1985-2005)^a

Industry Sector	Sectoral Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Agriculture	360	360	360	370	370	0	0.27
Mining 2,460	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	0.16	0	
Contract Construction	850	440	470	480	500	-5.75	0.62
Manufacturing	40	50	50	50	50	2.26	0
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	720	820	840	860	880	1.55	0.47
Wholesale and Retail Trade	630	670	700	700	730	1.06	0.42
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60	60	70	70	70	1.55	0
Services	340	380	400	430	450	1.64	1.18
Government	770	840	840	810	800	0.87	-0.49
Nonfarm Proprietors	500	530	540	530	530	0.77	-0.19
Total	6,730	6,650	6,770	6,800	6,880	0.06	0.16

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Table 2.9 Average Monthly Nonagricultural Wages
by Industrial Sector and County: 1980 and
Rate of Change (1980 \$)

Industry Sector	Carbon County		Emery County	
	1980	Average Annual % Change ^a	1980	Average Annual % Change ^a
		1975-1980		1975-1980
Mining 1,980	8.23	1,966	9.49	
Contract Construction	1,401	5.80	2,410	8.65
Manufacturing	820	4.83	882	- ^b
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	1,725	8.49	1,777	11.62
Wholesale and Retail Trade	775	8.50	490	5.82
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	849	2.32	806	- ^b
Services	704	10.11	716	13.44
Government	855	4.97	842	6.11

^aComputed as the compound average annual percent change.

^bUndefined.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, selected
Annual Reports (1975-1980).

Mining

Overall, mining paid the highest wages of any industrial sector through 1980. The highest wages for mining in the region are found in Carbon (\$1,980 per month) and Emery (\$1,966 per month) counties. Both counties experienced steady growth in wages throughout the 1970-1980 period. Mining wages in Carbon County increased by 8.23% annually between 1975 and 1980, while in Emery County the mining wages grew by 9.49%. These rates of growth were among the highest in both counties.

Contract Construction

Emery County had by far the highest wage level in this sector, with an average monthly wage of \$2,410 in 1980. This figure was almost \$1,000 over the wage in Carbon County (\$1,401). Emery County showed a dramatic increase in the level of contract construction wages paid during the period with an annual increase of 8.65% (an increase of 65% over the five year period). Carbon County wages in this sector only changed by 5.80% annually between 1975 and 1980. Finally, Emery County was the only county in the region which showed a steady increase in construction wages over the five year period. Contract construction wages in Carbon County fluctuated somewhat before reaching \$1,401/month in 1980.

Manufacturing

The average monthly wages paid for manufacturing employment was almost equal between Carbon and Emery counties. This wage level is roughly in the middle of the range prevalent in the region.

Both Carbon and Emery counties experienced a cyclical pattern over the five year period in terms of the monthly wages paid to manufacturing employment.

Transportation, Communication, and Utilities

Within the east-central region, Emery and Carbon counties had the highest average monthly wage in this sector for 1980, at \$1,777 and \$1,725 respectively. Once again the sectoral wage is almost identical for the two counties.

Emery County had the greatest increase in average monthly wages during the period studied. The \$1,777 paid to Emery County workers in 1980 was 93% higher than the 1975 wage in this sector. Carbon County workers also realized wage increases of 60% or more over the five year period. Emery and Carbon counties both underwent steady monthly wage increases over the entire period (see Table C.3, Appendix C).

Wholesale and Retail Trade

Of all industrial sectors, the average monthly wages in this sector were the lowest paid in Emery County, and the second lowest in Carbon County.

Both counties showed increases in the level of wages paid over the period. The greatest percentage increase in average monthly wages occurred in Carbon County (8.5% annually), while Emery County had a 5.82% annual rate of growth in wages.

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate

All counties in the east-central region of Utah had a finance wage level of around \$800/month. Both Carbon and Emery realized monthly wages in this range, \$849 and \$806 per month in 1980.

In this sector, as in most others, there was considerable wage movement throughout the period. Only in Emery County did monthly wages show an increase in each year evaluated.

Services

Average monthly wage in this sector were \$704 and \$716 in Carbon and Emery counties, respectively. Service sector wages in all counties within the region fell into the \$640 to \$787 per month range.

Carbon and Emery counties experienced substantial annual increases in average monthly wages, 10.11% and 13.44%, respectively. These annual rates were the highest rates of change in the 1975-80 period for all industrial sectors.

Fluctuations in the wage levels by county are again evident throughout the period (see Table C.3, Appendix C). Average monthly wages in Carbon County increased each year throughout the period.

Government

All counties within the region have an average wage within the \$784 to \$855 per month range. Carbon and Emery paid average monthly wages of \$855 and \$842 in 1980, respectively.

Almost all counties experienced rapid wage increases over the period. Five counties had annual increases over 4.0%, led by Emery with a 6.11% increase per year. Grand (at 0.24% per year) and Duchesne (at -2.64% per year) are the only counties that did not experience this rapid increase in monthly wages.

Average monthly wages in most counties increased steadily over the five year period. Grand County reached a peak of \$1,193 per month in 1977 and then declined steadily to \$1,054 in 1980. Similarly, Duchesne County experienced a 12% decrease in government wages from 1979 to 1980.

2.3.3.2 Total and Per Capita Personal Income by County

This section analyzes the trends in total and per capita personal income by county from 1970 to 1980. The county figures will also be related to state figures for the same period. County per capita personal income (PCPI) and the PCPI ratio of a county to the state are shown in Table 2.10. Table C.3 in Appendix C displays the total personal income data by county for the years 1970-1980. All data is presented in 1980 dollars.

Per capita income has increased in both counties from 1970 to 1980. However, neither county increased at a steady or continuous rate. Moreover, there were some years when per capita income declined, relative to the prior year. Figure 2.8 graphically illustrates the pattern of personal income growth exhibited by the counties. The state per capita income increased by 12% over the 10 year period. Total personal income for the state increased by 55% between 1970 and 1980. A description of the county trends follows.

Carbon County

Carbon County experienced a 42% increase in per capita personal income from 1970 to 1980. In 1979, per capita income peaked at \$10,489; this was also the highest per capita income in any county during the 10 year period. The annual change in Carbon County per capita income was gradual, the biggest increase came in 1979 (17% over the 1978 figure). The largest decrease during the period occurred in 1980, when the figure was 13% below 1979.

In 1980, the ratio of per capita personal income (PCPI) in Carbon County to that of the state was 1.1932. This compares to a ratio of 0.939 in 1970. In 1979, the ratio of per capita incomes was 1.2956; the highest ratio for any county during the 1970-1980 period. PCPI in Carbon County has been larger than the corresponding state figure every year since 1975.

Table 2.10 County Per Capita Personal Income
(PCPI) and PCPI Ratio of County to State,
1970-1980 (1980 \$)

Year	PCPI State of Utah	<u>Carbon County</u>		<u>Emery County</u>	
		PCPI	Ratio	PCPI	Ratio
1970	6,825	6,409	0.9390	4,852	0.7109
1971	7,005	6,298	0.8991	4,183	0.5971
1972	7,347	6,840	0.9310	5,221	0.7106
1973	7,531	7,272	0.9656	6,000	0.7967
1974	7,439	7,355	0.9887	5,801	0.7798
1975	7,382	7,759	1.0511	5,948	0.8057
1976	7,693	8,264	1.0742	6,639	0.8630
1977	7,890	8,583	1.0878	7,094	0.8991
1978	8,076	8,964	1.1100	7,385	0.9144
1979	8,096	10,489	1.2956	8,078	0.9978
1980	7,631	9,105	1.1932	6,810	0.8924

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of
Economic Analysis, Regional Economic
Information System, Table 5, (April 1982)
and the Utah Population Committee.

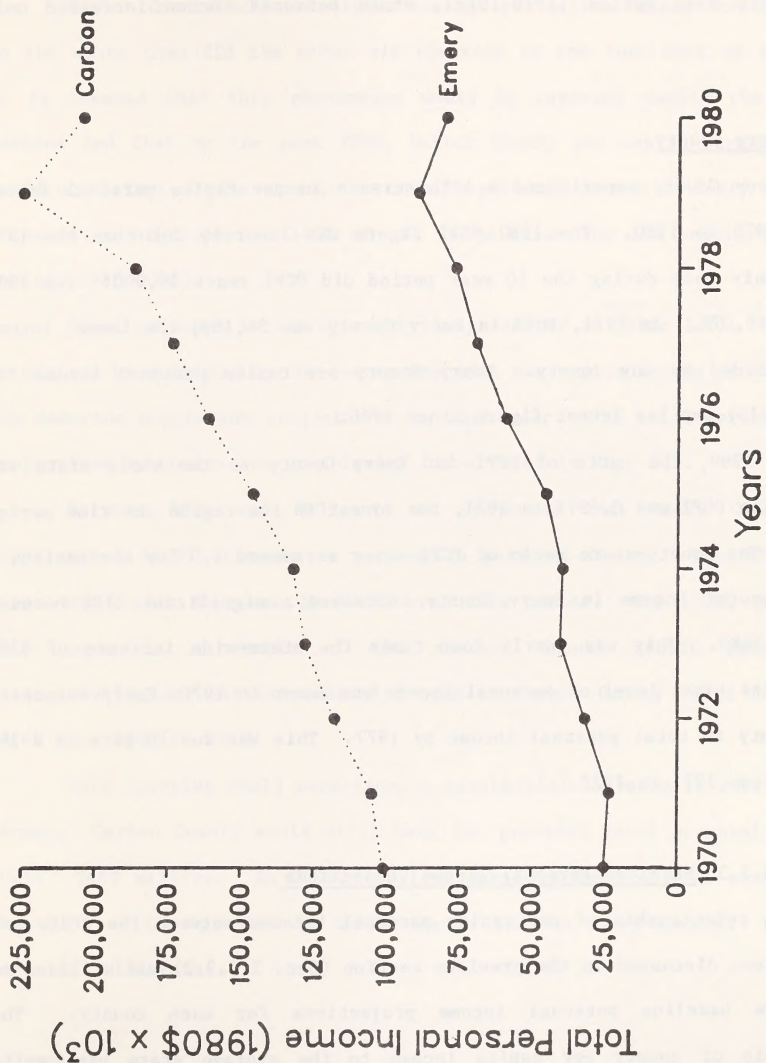


Fig. 2.8 Total Personal Income by County, 1970-1980

Total personal income in the county increased 102% from 1970 to 1980. The greatest increase was seen from 1978 to 1979 when it increased by 20%. During this same period (1978-1979), state personal income increased only 4.1%.

Emery County

Emery County experienced a 40% increase in per capita personal income between 1970 to 1980. The 1980 PCPI figure was lower by 16% than the 1979 level. Only once during the 10 year period did PCPI reach \$8,000: the 1979 PCPI was \$8,078. In 1971, PCPI in Emery County was \$4,183, the lowest income level recorded by any county. Emery County per capita personal income for 1980 (\$6,810) was its lowest figure since 1976.

In 1980, the ratio of PCPI for Emery County to the whole state was 0.8924. The PCPI was 0.5971 in 1971, the lowest in the region and time period studied. The county-state ratio of PCPI never surpassed 1.0 for the period.

Personal income in Emery County increased a significant 218% between 1970 and 1980. This was nearly four times the state-wide increase of 55%. Although its total level of personal income was lower in 1970, Emery surpassed Grand County in total personal income by 1977. This was due in part to a 36% increase from 1971 to 1972.

2.3.3.3 Baseline Personal Income Projections

The relationship of per capita personal incomes between the state and the counties, discussed in the previous section (Sec. 2.3.3.2) was utilized in making the baseline personal income projections for each county. The relationship of county per capita income to the average state per capita income is provided in Table 2.10. The baseline per capita personal income

projections for the state are assumed to grow at an annual rate of 1.7%*; by the year 2000, the state per capita income would be \$11,568.

Carbon County achieved higher average per capita income levels relative to the state than did the other six counties in the last half of the 1970s. It is assumed that this phenomenon would be reversed during the next two decades and that by the year 2000, Carbon County per capita personal income would equal that of the state. Per capita personal income in Emery County was presumed to stabilize at 100% of the state value for the entire projection period (1985-2005).

Total personal income by county is presented in Table 2.11. This value is derived by multiplying the county-specific per capita income projections by the baseline population projections for each year. The total personal income projections by county are graphically illustrated in Fig. 2.9.

Between 1985 and 2005, it is projected that Emery County would experience a 40.9% increase in per capita personal income. The PCPI for the state would also increase by 40.9% over this period. The 40.9% increase in both cases is a result of the assumed annual growth rate (1.7%). Alternatively, per capita personal income in Carbon County would increase by 23.6% from 1985 to 2005.

Both counties would experience a substantial increase in total personal income. Carbon County would still have the greatest total personal income in 2005: \$469 million. In 2005, total personal income would be somewhat less than \$300 million greater in Carbon County than in Emery County. This would be a 155% difference.

*See Sec. 1 or Appendix A for a discussion of the methodology and assumptions.

Table 2.11 Baseline Personal Income Projections
By County, 1985-2005 (1980 \$)

Geographic Area and Income Category	Income Projections, by Year				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
<u>State of Utah</u>					
PCPI ^a	8,932	9,736	10,631	11,568	12,585
<u>Carbon County</u>					
PCPI ^a	10,182	10,612	10,525	11,568	12,585
Total Personal Income (\$10 ³)	301,389	366,114	384,163	426,859	469,421
<u>Emery County</u>					
PCPI ^a	8,932	9,736	10,631	11,568	12,585
Total Personal Income (\$10 ³)	125,941	144,093	160,528	170,050	183,741

^aPCPI = per capita personal income.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

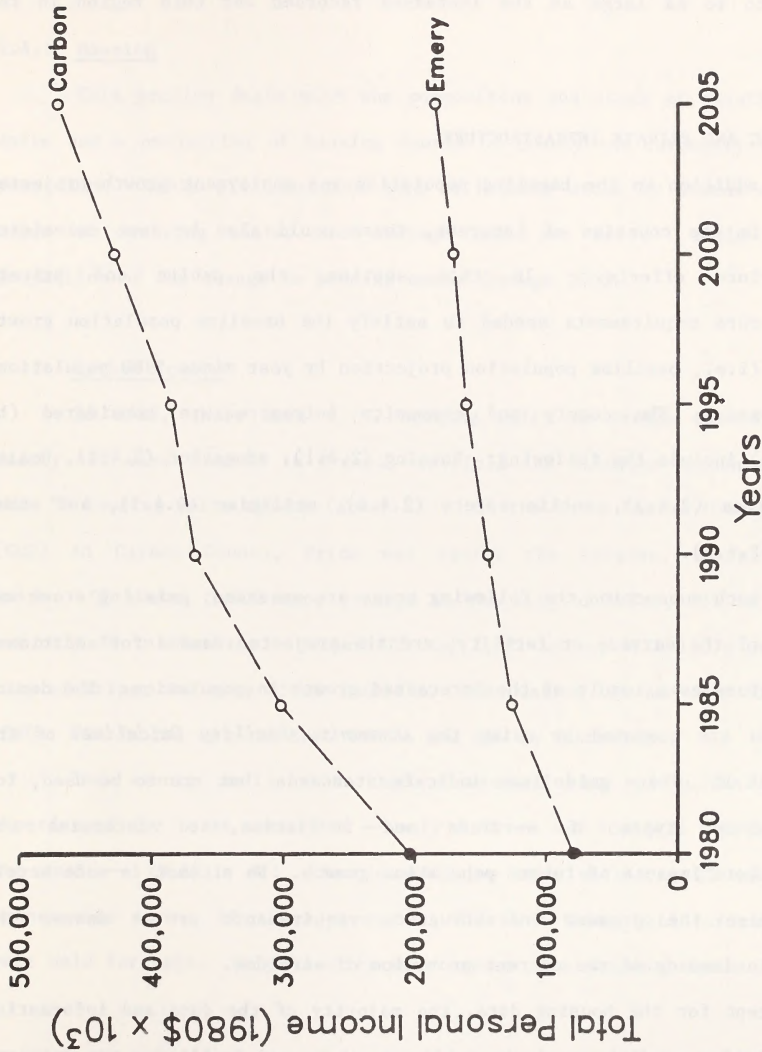


Fig. 2.9 Baseline Projection of Total Personal Income by County, 1985-2005

Although total personal income is projected to increase in both counties in the period from 1985 to 2005, the growth in personal income is not forecast to be as large as the increases recorded for this region in the 1970s.

2.4 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INFRASTRUCTURE

In addition to the baseline population and employment growth projected to occur in the counties of interest, there would also be some coinciding infrastructure effects. In this section, the public and private infrastructure requirements needed to satisfy the baseline population growth increment (i.e., baseline population projection by year minus 1980 population) is addressed. The county and community infrastructure considered (by subsection) include the following: housing (2.4.1), education (2.4.2), health care services (2.4.3), public safety (2.4.4), utilities (2.4.5), and other services (2.4.6).

In each subsection the following areas are assessed; existing stock and condition of the service or facility, and the projected demand for additional infrastructure as a result of the forecasted growth in population. The demand projections are computed by using the *Community Facility Guidelines* of the State of Utah. These guidelines indicate standards that are to be used, for the different types of services and facilities, to determine the infrastructure impacts of future population growth. No attempt is made herein to determine the present infrastructure requirements or to assess the adequacy/inadequacy of the current provision of services.

Except for the housing data, the majority of the data and information on the existing conditions of the public services and facilities was gathered and assembled by Lee Nellis and John Nicholson of the Utah State University

Foundation. They used surveys and published data to compile the infrastructure characterizations.*

2.4.1 Housing

This section deals with the composition and stock of existing housing units and a projection of housing demand by county and community through the year 2005. Table 2.12 contains data on housing stock by status and tenure, types of dwelling units, and average cost per unit. Table 2.13 is a projection of the change in housing needs through 2005.

Carbon County

In 1980, there were 8,192 housing units in Carbon County, of which nearly 40% were located in Price. Scofield and Hiawatha accounted for less than 90 housing units apiece (about 1%). Of the three Census County Divisions (CCD) in Carbon County, Price was easily the largest, containing 5,089 units. Of these, 3,202 were located in the city of Price, 433 in Wellington and only 89 in Hiawatha. Helper CCD had 2,171 units, with 1,076 units in the city of Helper and only 85 in Scofield. East Carbon CCD had only 932 units in 1980: 722 in the city of East Carbon and 206 in Sunnyside.

The county as a whole had a vacancy rate of 6.7%. Sunnyside experienced the least vacancies — only 3.4% — and Scofield had far and away the most — 29.4%. All other communities were within a 2% range of the county-wide norm. Of these vacancies, 35% were being held for rent and 18% were held for sale. Only 43 units were vacant on a seasonal basis. Of these,

*Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983).

Table 2.12 Composition and Stock of Existing Housing Units
by County and Community, 1980

County/Community	Housing Stock by Status and Tenure (number of year round units)				Renter Occupied (% of total occupied)	Dwelling Unit Type for Total Occupied Housing Stock					Average Cost per Unit ^a
	Total	Occupied	Vacancy			Conventional	Multi- Family	Mobile Home/ Trailer			
			Rate	%							
<u>Carbon County</u>	8,192	7,242	552	(6.7)	1,711 (23.6)	5,289	990	963		49,042	
East Carbon CCD	932	874	46	(4.9)	129 (14.8)	767	9	98	- ^b	- ^b	
East Carbon	722	675	39	(5.4)	102 (15.1)	620	9	46		29,138	
Sunnyside	206	199	7	(3.4)	27 (13.6)	147	0	52		24,720	
Helper CCD	2,171	1,643	149	(6.9)	364 (22.2)	1,180	172	291	- ^b	- ^b	
Helper	1,076	993	81	(7.5)	250 (25.2)	837	126	30		44,437	
Scotfield	85	34	25	(29.4)	5 (14.7)	21	0	13		31,953	
Price CCD	5,089	4,725	357	(7.0)	1,218 (25.8)	3,342	809	574	- ^b	- ^b	
Price	3,202	2,967	228	(7.1)	872 (29.4)	2,114	693	160		57,107	
Wellington	433	396	37	(8.5)	78 (19.7)	280	29	87		46,643	
Hiawatha	89	82	7	(7.9)	82 (100.0)	75	7	0		- ^b	
<u>Emery County</u>	3,660	3,276	384	(10.5)	672 (20.5)	2,118	164	994		50,238	
Castle Dale-											
Huntington CCD	2,474	2,200	236	(9.5)	421 (19.1)	1,423	91	686	- ^b	- ^b	
Castle Dale	626	542	80	(12.8)	124 (22.9)	333	24	185		53,669	
Cleveland	156	147	9	(5.8)	15 (10.2)	110	0	37		41,775	
Elmo	90	82	8	(8.9)	7 (8.5)	63	4	15		48,577	
Huntington	773	698	59	(7.6)	158 (22.6)	353	43	302		51,420	
Orangeville	399	367	30	(7.5)	63 (17.2)	297	9	61		53,917	

Table 2.12 (Cont'd)

County/Community	Housing Stock by Status and Tenure (number of year round units)			Renter Occupied (% of total occupied)	Dwelling Unit Type for Total Occupied Housing Stock				Average Cost per Unit ^a
	Total	Occupied	Vacancy Rate %		Conventional	Multi- Family	Mobile Home/ Trailer		
<u>Emery County (Cont'd)</u>									
Emery-Ferron CSD	800	712	87 (10.9)	150 (21.1)	488	55	169	- ^b	
Emery	144	114	30 (20.8)	18 (15.8)	108	0	6	34,634	
Ferron	538	489	49 (9.1)	115 (23.5)	293	52	144	58,242	
Green River CSD	429	364	61 (14.2)	101 (27.7)	207	18	139	- ^b	
Green River	390	335	53 (13.6)	96 (28.7)	191	18	126	39,350	

^aMean value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units.^bNot available.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3A (1982).

over 60% were in Scofield, with no other community accounting for as much as 20%.

Nearly 75% of the occupied units in the county were conventional housing units. Price accounted for 40% of these units, and Scofield accounted for only 21 -- a mere 0.4%. Over 90% of the housing units in both Hiawatha and East Carbon were conventional units. Multi-family units comprised almost 14% of the housing units within the county. Price accounted for 70% of the total, whereas none of the 199 occupied units in Sunnyside were multi-family units. Mobile homes and trailers also accounted for over 13% of the occupied housing units. The greatest concentration was found in Scofield, where over 38% of the housing units were mobile homes or trailers. None of the 82 units in Hiawatha were mobile homes or trailers.

County-wide, 23.6% of the occupied units were occupied by renters. In Hiawatha, all 82 units were rented. In Sunnyside, Scofield, and East Carbon, less than one-sixth of the units were rented. Of these rented units, 47% were single family units. Only in Price is there a greater percentage of multi-family rental units than single family rented units.

Of the occupied units existing in 1980, over 56% had been constructed before 1950. In East Carbon and Hiawatha, over 90% of the occupied units were constructed before 1950. In Price and Wellington, almost 5% of the occupied units had been constructed between 1979 and March 1980.

The average cost per unit county-wide is \$49,042. This value ranges considerably by community: Sunnyside (\$24,720) and East Carbon (\$29,138) on the low end to Price (\$57,107) on the high.

Finally, 48% of the homeowners county-wide moved into their present home since 1975. In Hiawatha this figure was 84%. In Price, Helper, and East Carbon, over 20% of the homeowners moved into their present home before 1960.

Emery County

A total of 3,660 housing units existed in Emery County in 1980. No one community accounted for more than 22% of the housing units; Huntington had the most with 773. Elmo, with only 90, contributed the least to the county total. The Castle Dale-Huntington CCD was clearly the area with the largest number of housing units; with 2,474 units it had three times more than any other CCD in Emery County. Huntington, with 773 units, and Castle Dale, with 626 units, were the largest communities in the CCD. The Emery-Ferron CCD contained 800 units in 1980 — 538 in Ferron and 144 in Emery. Green River was the smallest CCD in the county with only 429 units. Of these, 390 were located in the city of Green River.

The county vacancy rate was 10.5%. Emery at 20.8% and Castle Dale at 12.8% were the only two communities above the norm. Almost 34% of the vacant units were being held for rent, and 17% were being held for sale. Only 22 units in the county were vacant on a seasonal basis. Of these, 16 were located in Huntington.

Of the 3,276 occupied units in the county, 65% were conventional housing units. In the city of Emery, 95% of the units were conventional housing units, compared to only 51% in Huntington. Multi-family units comprised only 5% of all housing units. Cleveland and Emery each had zero; Elmo and Orangeville also had less than 10 apiece. The greatest concentration was in Ferron, where multi-family units accounted for nearly 11% of the occupied units. Over 30% of the occupied units in the county were mobile homes or trailers. Concentrations of these units ranged from 5% in Emery to over 43% in Huntington.

Over 20% of the occupied housing units were the residence of renters. Elmo had only 8.5% renters and Cleveland only 10.8% renters. All other

communities in the county had over 15%. Of the rented units, 44% were single family dwellings. Only 11% were for three or more families.

Of the occupied units existing in 1980, over 54% had been built since 1970. Also, 23% had been built before 1940.

The average cost per unit county-wide in 1980 was \$50,238. Ferron, at \$58,242, had the highest average while Emery was markedly below the norm at \$34,634.

Over 64% of the homeowners had moved into their current unit since 1975. This is a dramatic change for only a five year period. This figure was 73% in both Ferron and Castle Dale. In the city of Emery, however, over 31% of the homeowners had been in the same unit since 1949 or before. Emery was also the only community studied where over half of the homeowners had lived in the same unit since before 1970.

2.4.1.1 Baseline Projections of Housing Demand

The baseline projections for housing by county and community between 1985 and 2005 are presented in Table 2.13. These projections represent the change in housing demand for the two counties due to baseline population and household growth during this period.

Table 2.13 indicates that there would be a dramatic increase in housing demands between 1985 and 2005. Carbon County is projected to experience a substantial increase, as housing demand in 2005 will be 104% greater than in 1985. Emery County is expected to realize a much lower increase in additional housing demands, with a change of only 10.1% between 1985 and 2005. Both counties, however, would have a need for more housing in 2005 than in 1985.

Some communities, however, are projected to realize a decreased housing demand over the period. Four communities or CCDs studied in Emery County

Table 2.13 Change in Housing Demand by County and Community Resulting from the Baseline Household Projections^{a,b,c} (1985-2005)

County/Community	Change in Housing Demand, by Year and Type												Percent Change 1985-2005					
	1985			1990			1995			2000						2005		
	Single Family	Multi- Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi- Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi- Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi- Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi- Family	Mobile Homes			
Carbon County	1,290	323	538	2,126	532	886	2,391	598	996	2,529	633	1,054	2,636	659	1,098	104.3	104.0	104.1
East Carbon CCD	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	NA	NA
East Carbon	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	NA	NA
Sunnyside	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	NA	NA
Helper CCD	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	NA	NA
Helper	86	22	36	153	38	64	165	42	69	175	44	73	189	48	79	118.2	119.6	119.6
Scotfield	3	1	2	6	2	3	7	2	3	8	2	3	8	2	4	166.7	100.0	100.0
Price CCD	1,096	274	457	1,915	479	1,048	2,179	545	908	2,321	581	967	2,418	605	1,008	120.6	120.8	120.6
Blawie	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-e	-e
Price	745	187	311	1,272	318	530	1,477	370	616	1,610	403	671	1,671	418	697	124.3	123.5	124.1
Wellington	162	41	68	243	61	102	270	68	113	284	71	118	293	74	122	80.9	80.5	79.4
Emery County	376	94	157	455	114	190	468	117	195	434	109	181	414	104	173	10.1	10.6	10.2
Castle Dale- Huntington CCD	144	36	60	227	57	95	237	60	99	206	52	86	191	48	80	32.6	33.3	33.3
Castle Dale	114	29	48	149	37	62	160	40	67	151	38	63	147	37	61	28.9	27.6	27.1
Cleveland	6	2	3	11	3	5	11	3	5	9	3	4	9	3	4	50.0	50.0	33.3
Elmo	6	12	9	3	4	9	14	5	10	12	4	10	16	5	3	33.3	0	0
Huntington	48	12	20	60	15	25	55	14	23	46	12	19	42	11	16	-12.5	-8.3	-10.0
Orangville	88	22	37	104	26	43	106	27	44	100	25	42	97	25	41	10.2	13.6	10.8
Emery-Perron CCD	76	19	32	45	12	19	50	13	21	42	11	18	38	10	16	-50.0	-47.4	-50.0
Emery	9	3	4	5	2	2	6	2	3	6	2	3	5	2	3	-44.4	-33.3	-50.0
Perron	87	22	37	68	17	29	73	19	31	70	18	29	67	17	28	-23.0	-22.7	-24.3
Green River CCD	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	NA	NA	NA
Green River	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	-d	NA	NA	NA

a) It is assumed that each household requires a housing unit, thereby resulting in a one-to-one correspondence between the household projections generated by UPED and housing demand.

b) Totals may not add due to rounding.

c) Census County Division (CCD).

d) Population projections indicate a decline in future population levels. Consequently, existing housing units should become available in future time periods. The following 1980 to 2005 availability is expected: East Carbon CCD - 268 to 520; East Carbon - 127 to 377; Sunnyside - 27 to 87; Helper CCD - 291 to 2; Hawatha - 2 in 1985; Green River CCD - 138 to 110; and Green River - 138 to 117.

e) Undefined.

would have such a decline: Emery-Ferron CCD (-50%), Emery (-47%), Ferron (-23%), and Huntington (-13%). There are also seven communities or CCD's which, due to decreasing populations, are expected to have an excess in housing stock throughout the period studied. These communities are identified in a footnote (d) in Table 2.13. It is interesting to note that although there is forecast to be excess housing in the Helper CCD throughout the period, both of the communities analyzed in this CCD -- Helper and Scofield -- are expected to have a great increase in housing demand over the period studied.

Several communities and CCDs are projected to have dramatic increases in housing demand over this period. Most notably, demand would increase by 124% in the city of Price, and by 120% in the city of Helper.

Throughout the counties, housing demand is forecast to increase more rapidly between 1985 and 1995 than between 1995 and 2005. Demand in Carbon County would increase substantially in this period, at an annual rate of 6.36%. In the period from 1995 to 2005, only Carbon County is expected to maintain its demand for additional housing, but at a much slower rate. Emery is projected to have a 1.22% annual decline in demand over this 10 year period. Baseline housing demand in Carbon County is projected to drop substantially, to 0.98% annually in the 1995-2005 period.

Like the county-wide trend, most communities are projected to have greater increases in housing demand in the period from 1985 to 1995 than from 1995 to 2005. The most notable yearly increases are expected in Price (7.09% annually) and Helper (6.76% annually). Other communities would experience greater rates of increased demand, but their low volume does not warrant mention. Only two communities are expected to have a decrease in baseline demand over this period. They are: Emery (-3.97% annually) and Ferron (-1.79% annually).

In the period from 1995 to 2005 most areas are projected to have a reduction in baseline demand compared to the earlier period. Those communities that are still projected to have an increase in housing demand do so at a much reduced rate. Baseline demand in Price drops from 7.09% annually to 1.24% annually between 1995 and 2005; and in Helper it drops from 6.76% to 1.34%.

It is projected that both counties would require new housing construction when 1985 housing demand is compared to present housing stock. This demand would be 26% greater in Carbon County and 17% greater in Emery County.

2.4.2 Education

This section describes the current enrollment and staffing conditions in each county school district, and the expected demand for additional teachers and school facilities due to the baseline population projections identified in Sec. 2.2.2. The enrollment, school capacity, percent of capacity currently being used, number of teachers, and student/teacher ratio are presented in Table 2.14 for each school and for the county as a whole. School-age population by county is displayed in the data tables included in Appendix B. Each school district is further described below. A description of the fiscal conditions of each school district is presented in Sec. 2.5.

2.4.2.1 Existing Conditions in the County School Districts

Carbon County School District

In 1982, 5,245 students were enrolled in the 11 schools in Carbon County. Carbon High School in Price had the largest enrollment with 787

Table 2.14 Current Enrollment, Capacity, and Staffing Statistics by County, 1982

District/School	Location	Enrollment	Present Capacity	Percent of Capacity	Teachers	Student/Teacher Ratio
<u>Carbon County School District</u>						
Castle Heights Elementary	Price	5,245	5,549	94.5	217	24:1
Durrant Elementary	Price	595	559	106.4	19	31:1
Price Elementary	Price	507	592	85.6	18	28:1
Reeves Elementary	Price	549	817	67.2	21	26:1
Mont Harmon Junior High	Price	324	236	137.3	14	23:1
Carbon High School	Price	712	764	93.2	30	24:1
Sally Manto Elementary	Price	787	716	109.9	38	21:1
Helper Junior High	Helper	500	464	107.8	19	26:1
Petersen Elementary	Helper	270	339	79.6	14	19:1
East Carbon High School	Sunnyside	352	394	89.3	15	23:1
Wellington Elementary	Sunnyside	222	343	64.7	16	14:1
	Wellington	427	325	131.4	13	33:1
<u>Emery County School District</u>						
Castle Dale Elementary	Castle Dale	3,281	4,347	75.5	147	22:1
Emery County High School	Castle Dale	442	492	89.8	18	25:1
Cleveland Elementary	Cleveland	476	1,012	47.0	26	18:1
Ferron Elementary	Ferron	327	366	89.3	12	27:1
San Rafael Junior High	Ferron	556	494	112.6	18	31:1
Book Cliff Elementary	Ferron	350	403	86.8	16	22:1
Green River High School	Green River	161	161	100.0	8	20:1
Huntington Elementary	Green River	134	342	39.2	11	12:1
Canyon View Junior High	Huntington	548	674	81.3	21	26:1
	Huntington	287	403	71.2	17	17:1

^aScheduled to open in 1983.

^bBuilding has been condemned; nominal capacity is 271 but actual capacity is zero.

Source: Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983).

students, while Helper Junior High School in Helper had the smallest enrollment with 270. The six schools in Price accounted for over 65% of the total enrollment in the school district.

The total 1982 capacity of the schools in the county was 5,549. With one exception, the schools in Price had a larger capacity than any of the other schools in the district. Price Elementary School and Reeves Elementary School, both in Price, had the largest and smallest capacities in the county, respectively.

The 11 schools in the district had an average operating capacity of almost 95% in 1982. Five schools -- led by Reeves Elementary School at 137% -- had enrollments greater than their stated capacity. To accommodate this condition, the district makes extensive use of portable classrooms.

Carbon County employed 217 teachers in 1982; this translates into a 24:1 student/teacher ratio. East Carbon High School in Carbon had the lowest ratio (14:1), while Wellington Elementary School in Wellington had the highest ratio (33:1). The district student/teacher ratio of 24:1 is slightly greater than the state average of 23:1.

Carbon County approved a \$16 million bond for school construction and improvements in 1982. The state estimates that the county would need to invest over \$10 million in schools by 1987, but does not indicate how many additional funds would be needed through 1995. The 1982 bond issue exhausted the legal debt capacity in the school district.

Emery County School District

Enrollment in Emery County schools totaled 3,281 in 1982. Ferron Elementary School in Ferron had the largest enrollment (556), while Book Cliff Elementary in Green River had the smallest enrollment (161). Castle Dale,

Ferron, and Huntington, each of which have two schools, had about 80% of the total enrollment in the district.

The 11 schools in the district had a combined capacity of 4,347 students. The capacities of the schools ranged from 161 at Book Cliff Elementary to 1,012 at Emery County High School in Castle Dale.

Only one school in the district — Ferron Elementary School — had an enrollment that exceeded its capacity in 1982. The schools throughout the district were operating at slightly over 75% of capacity. Some portable classrooms are used, but most of the schools could accommodate another 100 students.

The district employed 147 teachers in 1982. The student/teacher ratio for the district was 22:1, just below the state ratio (23:1). Ferron Elementary had a student/teacher ratio of 31:1, the highest in the district, while Green River High School had the lowest ratio of 12:1.

The county recently completed a building program that doubled the capacity of the schools. Over \$30 million in bonding capacity remains; the state estimates the district would need to spend over \$18 million by 1987 to accommodate expected growth. Based on the 1980 age distribution, the school-age population would increase rapidly in coming years (see Appendix B).

2.4.2.2 Baseline Projection of Education Services

The baseline projections for education services by county between 1985 and 2005 are presented in Table 2.15. The projected number of students was computed by the UPED model based on changes in the general population between

Table 2.15 Change in Education Service Demands by County and Year
Resulting from the Baseline Population Projections^a

County/ Service Demand	Additional Service Demands, by Year ^b					Average Annual Compound Percent Change		Percent Change
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005	1985-2005
Carbon County								
Students	1,924	3,824	4,824	4,624	4,724	9.63	-0.21	145.5
Classrooms	77	153	193	185	189	9.62	-0.21	145.5
Teachers	77	153	193	185	189	9.62	-0.21	145.5
Emery County								
Students	816	1,416	1,716	1,516	1,516	7.72	-1.23	85.8
Classrooms	33	57	69	61	61	7.65	-1.22	84.8
Teachers	33	57	69	61	61	7.65	-1.22	84.8

^aDeveloped from guidelines prepared by the Department of Community and Economic Development, State of Utah and the Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983). See Appendix A for service standard guidelines.

^bNumbers represent service demands required to satisfy the post-1980 baseline population growth regardless of 1980 operating conditions.

1985 and 2005. The numbers of teachers and classrooms were subsequently derived from the projected number of students.*

Table 2.15 indicates that the demand for additional educational services is projected to increase substantially between 1985 and 2005. Carbon County is expected to expand by 146% in the number of students and corresponding teachers and classrooms. Emery County is forecast to have 85% more students in 2005, than those additional students expected to be in the county in 1985.

In each of the counties, the demand for additional educational services is projected to grow more rapidly between 1985 and 1995 than between 1995 and 2005. Growth from 5 to 11% annually would occur in Carbon and Emery counties between 1985 and 1995, but in the following 10 year period, each of these counties is expected to realize a slight decline in the demand for educational services.

It is projected that the number of students in 1985 would be 45% greater in Carbon County than the current enrollment in 1982. By 2005, the number of students in each county would have increased by at least 50% and as much as 100% over 1982 enrollment. Without an increase in the present capacity of the schools in each county, Carbon County would be operating at 187% of capacity in 2005.

2.4.3 Health Care Services

A description of general health care and mental health care services is presented in this section. Both the existing health care services and the

*See Sec. 1 and Appendix A for a discussion of the methodology.

projected demand for health care services in each county is addressed. Emergency medical services is considered separately in Sec. 2.4.4.

2.4.3.1 Existing General Health Care Conditions in the Counties

Carbon County

It has been determined elsewhere that, in general, health care services in Carbon County are at or above recommended service levels. Castleview Hospital in Price currently has 70 beds; an expansion to 88 beds is planned for completion in December 1983. This hospital also serves Emery County, where there is no hospital.

There are 21 physicians, with a wide range of medical specialities, in the county. Eighteen of the physicians are located in Price, two are in Helper, and one is in East Carbon. The county is also served by 11 dentists in Price and one dentist in Helper.

Emery County

Since there is no hospital in Emery County, hospital services are provided by Castleview Hospital in Price (Carbon County) and by the Allen Memorial Hospital in Moab (Grand County). Green River has a clinic staffed by a nurse-practitioner, and Castle Dale has a clinic and two physicians. There are two dentists in Castle Dale, one dentist in Ferron, and a dentist visits Green River once a week.

2.4.3.2 Existing Mental Health Care Conditions in Counties

Carbon County

A recent study by John Short and Associates* concluded that mental health services in Carbon County could be deemed adequate. An interview with a representative of the state Mental Health Services indicated that the existing mental health center is understaffed and has faced rising admissions and a declining staff since 1978.

Emery County

Mental health services in Emery County are provided by the state Mental Health Services office in Price, Carbon County. The state also maintains a permanent office in Castle Dale. A heavy case load increase has been handled by a staff that has declined by 30% since 1978 due to insufficient funding.

2.4.3.3 Baseline Projection of Health Care Services

Table 2.16 illustrates the change in the demand for health care services resulting from the baseline population projections. The number of additional hospital beds, doctors, dentists, nurses, public health nurses, clinical psychologists, and mental health workers that would be needed in each county between 1985 and 2005 is projected. The largest increases during the time period would occur in Carbon County; in most cases the number of medical personnel and hospital beds would double. A smaller increase is expected to

*John Short and Associates, Sage Point/Dugent Carupa Project: Infrastructure and Community Plan, p. 125 (Jan. 1983), as cited in Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983).

Table 2.16 Change in Health Care Services by County and Year
Resulting from Baseline Population Projections^a

County/Service Demand	Change in Health Care Demand, by Year					Average Annual	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	Compound Percent Change	1985-2005
<u>Carbon County</u>							
<u>General Health Care</u>							
<u>Hospital beds</u>							
General care	15	25	29	30	31	6.81	0.67
Long-term care	23	39	39	39	43	5.42	0.98
<u>Medical personnel</u>							
Doctors	5	8	9	9	10	6.05	1.06
Dentists	4	7	8	8	8	7.18	0
Nurses	13	21	25	25	26	6.76	0.39
Public health nurses	2	3	3	3	4	4.14	2.92
<u>Mental Health Care</u>							
Clinical psychologists	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Mental health workers	1	2	2	2	2	7.18	0
<u>Emery County</u>							
<u>General Health Care</u>							
<u>Hospital beds</u>							
General care	6	7	8	7	7	2.92	-1.33
Long-term care	6	6	6	4	4	0	3.97
<u>Medical personnel</u>							
Doctors	2	3	3	2	2	4.14	-3.97
Dentists	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
Nurses	5	6	7	6	6	3.42	0
Public health nurses	1	1	1	1	1	0	0

Table 2.16 (Cont'd)

County/Service Demand	Change in Health Care Demand, by Year				Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995 1995-2005
<u>Emery County (Cont'd)</u>						
Mental Health Care						
Clinical psychologists	1	1	1	1	1	0 0
Mental health workers	1	1	1	1	1	0 0

^aDeveloped from guidelines prepared by the Department of Community and Economic Development, State of Utah and the Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983). See Appendix A for service standard guidelines.

^bUndefined.

occur in Emery County. At no time in any county would more than two additional clinical psychologists or mental health care workers be required.

Since there are no hospitals in Emery County, even the modest increases in the demand for hospital beds would tax existing resources. The additional demand for doctors would be equal to, or only slightly less than, the present number of doctors in Emery County.

2.4.4 Public Safety

The county and city resources for law enforcement (Sec. 2.4.4.1), fire protection (Sec. 2.4.4.2), and emergency medical services (Sec. 2.4.4.3) are described in this section. Both the existing level of service and facilities and the baseline projections (Sec. 2.4.4.4) of public safety requirements are presented.

2.4.4.1 Law Enforcement

Carbon County

The Carbon County Sheriff's Department serves the unincorporated areas of the county. The 12 officers of the Department also provide back-up and dispatching for the police forces of the cities in the county, with the exception of East Carbon, which has its own dispatch service. The only jail in the county is the county jail in Price. The jail has been described as "essentially overcrowded" and not meeting most state and federal standards.

An assessment of this situation has determined that "the potential for lawsuits concerning jail standards does exist."*

In addition to the county resources, several of the cities in the county employ law enforcement personnel. Wellington has one full-time police officer, Price has 17, Helper has five, and East Carbon and Sunnyside share one officer.

Emery County

The Emery County Sheriff's Department serves all areas of the county except for the city of Green River. The Department has 34 full-time officers, dispatchers, and jailers. According to the sheriff, any significant increase in population would necessitate an increase in this force. The Emery County jail in Castle Dale currently accommodates an average of 10 prisoners. The principal problem of the facility is the detention of women or juveniles — one female or juvenile prisoner uses the same amount of space as 12 men.

Green River maintains its own two-officer police force. Five Utah Highway Patrol officers and two deputy sheriffs are also stationed in Green River.

2.4.4.2 Fire Protection

Carbon County

Carbon County helps fund the fire departments in the cities within the county, and all fire calls are dispatched through the county sheriff's

*John Short and Associates, Sage Point/Dugout Canyon Project: Infrastructure and Community Plan, p. 95 (Jan. 1983), as cited in Nellis, Lee and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983).

department. Otherwise, fire protection is provided by the local communities. East Carbon has a 12-member volunteer fire protection force and two pumpers and one tanker with a combined 1500 gallon capacity. Helper has a 16-member volunteer force and two pumpers, a tanker, and a pumper/rescue truck with a combined capacity of 2,500 gallons. The Price Fire Department has a full-time chief, 25 volunteers, and three pumpers, a pumper/ladder truck, and a tanker with a combined capacity of 4,500 gallons. Sunnyside has a 16-member volunteer force and two pumpers with a combined capacity of 4,000 gallons. Wellington has a 20-member volunteer force and two pumpers and a tanker with a combined capacity of 2,150 gallons.

Emery County

Emery County is the principal funding agency for the volunteer fire departments located throughout the county. The county recently constructed a new fire station in each Castle Valley community and provided new mini-pumper trucks for each department. The county also covered 75% of the cost of a tanker for each department.

2.4.4.3 Emergency Medical Services

Carbon County

Carbon County provides ambulance service for all parts of the county. All ambulance calls are dispatched through the sheriff's department. The county has 19 active emergency medical technicians and five ambulances located in Price, and eight emergency medical technicians and two ambulances located in Sunnyside.

Emery County

Paid volunteer emergency medical technicians staff four ambulances provided by Emery County in Emery, Ferron, Castle Dale, and Huntington. There are three ambulances in Green River, also staffed by volunteer emergency medical technicians.

2.4.4.4 Baseline Projection of Public Safety Requirements

Table 2.17 illustrates the change in the demand for public safety services resulting from the baseline population projections. For law enforcement, the number of additional police officers, patrol cars, juvenile holding cells, and the amount of jail space that would be needed in each county between 1985 and 2005 is projected. Similar projections are made for fire protection measured by fire hydrant flow and duration. For emergency medical services, the number of ambulances and emergency medical technicians is projected. In each instance, whenever the standard indicated that a fraction of a service would be needed, the number was rounded up to the next highest integer. For example, if the standard specified that one-half of an ambulance is required by the projected population increase in a county, the county was said to have a service demand of one ambulance.

The demand for most services is forecast to be greater between 1985 and 1995 than between 1995 and 2005. The greatest increase in law enforcement services would occur in Carbon County, where the demand for police officers and patrol cars would increase about 7% annually between 1985 and 1995. There is projected to be slight increases in the demand for fire protection services in Emery County while the demand for fire protection services in Carbon County would remain constant. Similarly, with the exception of increases in Carbon County, the demand for emergency medical services is not projected to change between 1985 and 2005.

Table 2.17 Change in Public Safety Requirements by County and Year
as a Result of the Baseline Population Projections^a

County/Service Demand	Change in Service Demands, by Year					Average Annual	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	Compound	Percent Change
<u>Carbon County</u>							
<u>Law Enforcement</u>							
Police officers	15	25	29	30	31	6.81	0.67
Patrol cars	15	25	29	30	31	6.81	0.67
Jailspace (sq ft)	3,703	6,161	7,161	7,306	7,551	6.82	0.53
Juvenile holding cells ^b	1	2	2	2	3	7.18	4.14
<u>Fire Protection</u>							
Fire flow (gpm)/duration (hrs) ^c	3,000/10	3,000/10	3,000/10	3,000/10	3,000/10	0	0
<u>Emergency Medical Service</u>							
Ambulances	2	3	3	3	4	4.14	2.92
Emergency medical technicians	14	21	21	21	28	4.14	2.92
<u>Emery County</u>							
<u>Law Enforcement</u>							
Police officers	6	7	8	7	7	2.92	-1.33
Patrol cars	6	7	8	7	7	2.92	-1.33
Jailspace (sq ft)	1,305	1,695	1,815	1,640	1,550	3.35	-1.57
Juvenile holding cells ^b	1	1	1	1	1	0	0

Table 2.17 (Cont'd)

County/Service Demand	Change in Service Demands, by Year					Average Annual	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	Compound	Percent Change
Emery County (Cont'd)							
Fire Protection							
Fire flow (gpm)/ duration (hrs) ^c	1,750/7	2,000/8	2,000/8	2,000/8	2,000/8	1.34	0
Emergency Medical Service							
Ambulances	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Emergency medical technicians	7	7	7	7	7	0	0

^aDeveloped from guidelines prepared by the Department of Community and Economic Development, State of Utah and the Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983). See Appendix A for service standard guidelines.

^bNumber of 16-hour juvenile holding cells.

^cFire flow is measured in gallons per minute (gpm) for a length of time (duration) measured in hours.

^dUndefined.

Considering the inadequate conditions currently existing in the Carbon County jails, the additional demand for jail space would be especially severe. The demand for police officers by 2005 would be well over twice as large as the existing police force in Carbon County and would be roughly equal to one-fifth of the existing force in Emery County. It is difficult to compare the existing fire protection services with the demand for fire protection services since the existing services are described in terms of fire flow and duration. The emergency medical services in both counties is expected to be adequate for the projected increase in population.

2.4.5 Utilities

The characteristics of the sewage, solid waste disposal, and water supply and treatment systems for the two counties are detailed in this section (Secs. 2.4.5.1-2.4.5.3). Both the existing facilities and demands and the baseline projections for additional services are described. The projected service requirements for all three utilities are presented in Sec. 2.4.5.4 and Table 2.21.

2.4.5.1 Sewage System

Table 2.18 presents a summary of the sewage system characteristics in the two counties. Almost all of the communities are served by a central sewage system. Frequently, a special district is responsible for sewage collection and treatment in a county. The most common type of collection is gravity flow. The type and capacity of treatment facilities vary from county to county.

Table 2.18 Summary of Sewage Disposal System Characteristics by Area (1982)

County/Community	Central System	Collection Type	Number of Existing Connections	Sewage Treatment Plant				Expansion Plans
				Design Flow Capacity (mgd)	Average Daily Flow (mgd)	System Type	Population Capacity	
Carbon County								
East Carbon	Yes ^b	gravity flow	963	0.5	0.5	lagoons	4,000	Yes
Helper	Yes ^a	gravity flow	6,200	1.9	2.6	trickling filter	21,500	Yes
Price	Yes ^a	gravity flow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunnyside	Yes ^b	gravity flow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wellington	Yes ^a	gravity flow	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emery County								
Castle Dale	Yes ^{c,d}	gravity flow	NA	NA	NA	lagoon	7,000	No
Cleveland	Yes	gravity flow	NA	NA	NA	lagoon	1,400	
Elmo	Yes	gravity flow	NA	NA	NA	lagoon	700	
Emery	Yes ^c	gravity flow	NA	NA	NA	lagoon	1,300	
Ferron	Yes ^c	gravity flow	NA	NA	NA	lagoon	800	Yes
Green River	Yes	gravity flow	NA	NA	0.15	mechanical trickling filter		Yes
Huntington	Yes ^c	gravity flow	NA	NA	NA	lagoon	3,000	Yes
Orangeville	Yes ^{c,d}	gravity flow	-	-	-	-	-	No

^aHelper, Price, and Wellington are served by the Price Water Improvement District. A description of the capacity of the district is included under Helper.

^bSunnyside and East Carbon share facilities. A description appears under East Carbon.

^cServed by the Castle Valley Special Service District.

^dCastle Dale and Orangeville share the same sewage disposal system. A description appears under Castle Dale.

Source: Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983), and Utah State Energy Office, et al., *Final Socioeconomic Technical Report, Uintah Basin Synfuels Development* (Feb. 1983).

Carbon County

The Price River Water Improvement District provides sewage treatment for the residents of Helper, Price, Wellington, and the more densely populated but unincorporated areas of Carbon County. The system "is operating at substantially higher levels than those for which it was designed."* A plan to increase the capabilities of the district recommends increasing treatment capacity to 3.9 million gallons per day, sufficient for a population of 31,500 or about 10,000 more people than the system presently serves.

East Carbon and Sunnyside share a sewerage treatment system that consists of gravity collection mains and lagoons. The treatment facility is designed for expansion from the current three to eight lagoons and could serve a population of 4,000.

Emery County

The Castle Valley Special Service District has incorporated the water, sewer, drainage, and road needs of Castle Valley communities into a taxing district that includes both the communities and nearby power plants. The improvement program for the district is designed to support an increase of at least 132% in the Castle Valley population over the next 40 years. The district operates the sewerage systems in Castle Dale, Emery, Ferron, Huntington, and Orangeville. The systems in Ferron and Huntington are at or near capacity.

Cleveland has a new central sewerage system capable of serving a population of 1,400. Elmo completed a central sewerage system in 1982 capable

*John Short and Associates, Sage Point/Dugout Canyon Project: Infrastructure and Community Plan, p. 84 (Jan. 1983), as cited in Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983).

of serving a population of 700. Green River has a mechanical trickling filter sewage treatment plant which does not operate correctly, and the city is actively pursuing funding for a new lagoon treatment facility.

2.4.5.2 Solid Waste Disposal System

As seen in Table 2.19, the solid waste disposal system in Carbon and Emery counties is highly decentralized. Solid waste collection is principally done by private contractor in the communities. In most cases, landfills are operated by the county, although several cities have their own landfill.

There is room for substantial expansion at the landfill in East Carbon. Both the Emery County landfill near Castle Dale and the city operated landfill in Green River have an undetermined capacity.

In general, solid waste disposal is a potentially limiting factor for all of the affected counties. State health standards requiring "daily covering" of waste material involve both labor and equipment costs. Counties and municipalities throughout the state, but particularly in rural areas, have been unable or unwilling to comply with state standards regarding solid waste disposal.

2.4.5.3 Water System

A summary of the characteristics of the water systems in Carbon and Emery counties is presented in Table 2.20. The numerous water districts and communities draw upon rivers, springs, reservoirs, and wells as sources for their culinary water. Several areas are approaching or exceeding their available water supply. Problems with existing facilities are also present. Efforts to expand and improve the water system are underway throughout the region.

Table 2.19 Summary of Solid Waste Disposal System by Area (1982)

County/Community	Collection	Landfill
<u>Carbon County</u>		
East Carbon	Private contractor	Shared with Sunnyside
Helper	Private contractor	Operated by county
Price	Private contractor	Operated by county
Sunnyside	Private contractor	Shared with East Carbon
Wellington	Private contractor	Operated by county
<u>Emery County</u>		
Castle Dale	Private contractor	Operated by county
Cleveland	Private contractor	Operated by county
Elmo	Private contractor	Operated by county
Emery	Private contractor	Operated by county
Ferron	Private contractor	Operated by county
Green River	Private contractor	Operated by city
Huntington	Private contractor	Operated by county
Orangeville	Private contractor	Operated by county

Source: Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983).

Table 2.20 Summary of Water System Characteristics by Area (1982)^a

County/Community	Water Source(s)	Quantity Supplied	Storage Capacity (10 ⁶ gal/d)	Filtration Plant		Connections	Distribution Capacity (number of connections)
				Design Capacity	Flow Capacity		
<u>Carbon County</u>							
East Carbon ^b	surface water/springs	2.0 mgd	1.5	1.7 mgd	NA	963	NA
Helper ^c	springs/Scofield Reservoir	0.8 mgd	4.3	NA	NA	1,100	NA
Price	surface water/springs	3.6 mgd ^d	10.5	2.16 mgd	3.6 mgd	3,500	NA
Sunnyside ^b	surface water/springs	- ^b	- ^b	- ^b	NA ^e	NA	NA
Wellington ^c	Scofield Reservoir	- ^c	- ^c	- ^c	- ^c	- ^c	NA
<u>Emery County</u>							
Castle Dale ^e	surface water	1,000 gpm	0.75	1,000 gpm	NA	654	900
Cleveland ^f	surface water	275 gpm	NA	NA	NA	275	NA
Elmo ^f	surface water						
Emery ^e	wells	90-100 gpm	0.5	NA	NA	135	180
Perron ^e	surface water	1,250 gpm	0.75	1,250 gpm	NA	615	500
Green River ^f	Green River	1.5 mgd	0.5	1.5 mgd	NA	475	NA
Huntington ^f	surface water	1,160 mgd	1.0	1,160 gpm	NA	950	1,050
Orangeville ^f	surface water	750 gpm	0.5	750 gpm	NA	380	680

^aKey to abbreviations:
 mgd = million gallons per day
 gpm = gallons per minute
 afd = acre feet per day
 cfs = cubic feet per second
 NA = not available

^bEast Carbon and Sunnyside share the same water system. The characteristics of the system are described under East Carbon.

^cServed by the Price Water Improvement District. The district draws water from the Scofield Reservoir and has 1,600 connections. The filtration plant has a design capacity of 4.0 mgd and has a flow capacity of 1.9 mgd.

^dQuantity supplied during period of peak use.

^eThe Castle Valley Special Service District provides funding support for communities in Emery County.

^fServed by the North Emery Water Users Association, a private system that can accommodate no new connections.

Carbon County

The Price River Water Improvement District provides culinary water to residents of Wellington and, as a wholesale through private distribution companies, to many of the residents of the unincorporated but urbanized areas near Price. The district also makes some summer water sales to Price and Helper. Each new connection requires the purchase of one additional acre-foot of storage water in the Scofield Reservoir, where the district owns 1,600 acre feet of water rights. Expansion capabilities "are considered to be excellent."*

East Carbon and Sunnyside share a water system that is supplied by springs located within proposed tar sands development areas. According to the mayor, "mining in these areas could leave the communities without an adequate or usable water source."** An experimental "package" plant is being installed.

Price has seven million gallons per day available from springs and surface water. Currently, however, the Price treatment plant has a design capacity well under peak demand.

Emery County

The Castle Valley Special Service District operates the water systems in Castle Dale, Emery, Ferron, Huntington, and Orangeville. A separate irrigation water system is currently being installed by the district to

*John Short and Associates, Sage Point/Dugout Canyon Project: Infrastructure and Community Plan, p. 77 (Jan. 1983), as cited in Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983).

**Mayor Dale Andrews, interview, May 3, 1983, as cited in Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983).

increase the capacity of the water system in Ferron. Improvements are also planned for Huntington.

Cleveland and Elmo have received culinary water from the North Emery Water Users Association, a private system that can accommodate no new connections. The two towns have asked the Castle Valley Special Service District to construct a new public water system for them.

Green River receives water from the Green River. There are no problems with the system: there is considerable excess capacity, Green River can obtain new water rights, and the city has a new treatment plant.

2.4.5.4 Baseline Projection for Utility Services

Table 2.21 identifies the changes in utility service demands that would result from the baseline population projections. Additional service demands, corresponding to the baseline population increment, are calculated for each county between 1985 and 2005. Water system needs are presented in terms of the number of connections and the supply, storage, and treatment requirements in millions of gallons per day. Sewage system demands are also presented in millions of gallons per day. Since Utah does not have a solid waste standard, an estimate of solid waste disposal impacts could not be determined.

The demand for utility services between 1985 and 2005 is projected to increase twice as rapidly in Carbon County than in Emery County, when measured as an annual growth rate. Service demands are expected to increase in each county between 1985 and 1995 by 2.54% to 7.18% annually. In the following 10 year period, there would be slight decreases in utility service demands in Emery County and increases in Carbon County. The change in demand would show little variation between the different types of utility services.

Table 2.21 Change in Utility Service Demands by County and Year
Resulting from the Baseline Population Projections^a

County/ Service Demands	Additional Service Demands, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
<u>Carbon County</u>							
Water System							
Connections	2,390	3,975	4,620	4,714	4,872	6.81	0.53
Supply (10 ⁶ gal/d)	3.8	6.4	7.4	7.5	7.8	6.89	0.53
Storage (10 ⁶ gal/d)	1.9	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.9	6.89	0.53
Treatment (10 ⁶ gal/d)	3.8	6.4	7.4	7.5	7.8	6.89	0.53
Sewage System (10 ⁶ gal/d)	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	7.18	0.69
Solid Waste ^c							
<u>Emery County</u>							
Water System							
Connections	842	1,094	1,171	1,058	1,000	3.35	-1.57
Supply (10 ⁶ gal/d)	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	3.87	-1.70
Storage (10 ⁶ gal/d)	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	2.54	-1.17
Treatment (10 ⁶ gal/d)	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6	3.87	-1.70
Sewage System (10 ⁶ gal/d)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.92	-2.84
Solid Waste ^c							

^aDeveloped from guidelines prepared by the Department of Community and Economic Development, State of Utah and the Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983). See Appendix A for service standard guidelines.

^bUndefined.

^cThe State of Utah Community Facility Guidelines do not include a solid waste standard. Therefore, an estimate of solid waste disposal impacts could not be determined.

Given the limited amount of information available on current daily sewage treatment (see Table 2.18), it is difficult to measure the ability of existing sewage treatment facilities to meet the baseline demand projections. The number of connections to the water system would double in Carbon County and increase by a factor of 1.2 in Emery County by 2005. Some of this growth should be able to be accommodated by the present systems since excess capacity would be available, at least in the near term.

2.4.6 Other Services

This section describes the social and recreational facilities and programs that are available in the communities of interest in the region. Baseline projections for library and park facilities are also included.

2.4.6.1 Identification of Other Services in the Counties*

Carbon County

A wide variety of recreational facilities -- including parks, ball fields, playgrounds, gymnasiums, and swimming pools -- are available throughout the county. Organized community recreation programs and movie theatres are present in a few cities. Residents list numerous forms of outdoor recreation, family- and church-centered activities, shopping, movies, and cultural events at the College of Eastern Utah as choices for leisure time activities. Public libraries are located in Helper and Price. Churches are the most common civic organization, and Scouts, 4-H, Big Brother/Sister, and

*Data sources to prepare this profile are: U.S. Department of Energy, Region VIII, Regional Profile-Energy Impacted Communities, DOE/TIC-100D1 (March 1979), and Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983).

other church organizations are available for youth. The only social agencies and day care centers in the county are located in Price.

Emery County

Community recreation programs are operated year-round in several of the cities in the county. Each of the cities has parks, ball fields, and other recreational facilities. Hunting, fishing, other forms of outdoor recreation, and family- and church-centered activities are listed by residents as leisure time activities. Public libraries are located in Castle Dale, Cleveland, Ferron, Green River, Huntington, and Orangeville. Civic organizations include churches, PTA, and American Legion, while Scouts, 4-H, and church organizations are among the activities available for youth. *Private child care can be found in several cities.

2.4.6.2 Baseline Projections of Parks and Library Services

Table 2.22 presents the changes in demand for park and library services brought about by the baseline population changes. Since parks or recreational facilities have been identified in each of the communities of interest, changes in the demand for park services were projected for each community. Changes in the demand for library services were projected only for those communities in which an existing public library was identified. The greatest amount of additional parks and library services would be needed in Price. Through 2005, a decreasing amount of additional parks and library services would be needed in East Carbon, Sunnyside, and -- in 1985 only -- in Green River.

Table 2.22 Change in Park and Library Service Demands by County and Year
Resulting from Baseline Population Projections^a

County/Community	Change in Park Services, by Year ^{b,c} (number of acres)					Change in Library Services, by Year ^{b,c} (number of books/space requirements (sq ft))				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Carbon County										
East Carbon	-3	-5	-5	-6	-6	-	-	-	-	-
Helper	5	8	8	8	9	1,532/383	2,352/588	2,552/638	2,552/638	2,752/688
Price	26	44	52	55	57	8,428/2,107	14,428/3,607	17,228/4,307	18,228/4,557	18,828/4,707
Scotfield	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sunside	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-	-	-	-	-
Wellington	5	8	9	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
Emery County										
Castle Dale	5	6	7	6	6	1,480/370	1,980/495	2,180/545	1,980/495	1,880/470
Gleeland	1	1	1	1	1	116/29	176/44	196/49	176/44	156/39
Elmo	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Emery	1	1	1	1	1	216/54	216/54	236/59	216/54	216/54
Perron	4	3	4	3	3	1,064/266	964/241	1,164/291	964/241	964/241
Green River	-1	1	1	1	1	-172/-43	48/12	88/22	88/22	88/22
Huntington	4	5	5	4	4	1,068/267	1,368/342	1,368/342	1,168/292	1,068/267
Orangeville	4	5	5	5	4	1,122/281	1,382/346	1,382/346	1,382/346	1,322/331

^aDeveloped from guidelines prepared by the Department of Community and Economic Development, State of Utah and the Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983). See Appendix A for service standard guidelines.

^bNumbers represent service demands required to satisfy the post-1980 baseline population growth regardless of 1980 operating conditions.

^cPopulation declines were projected by UPED for particular communities of interest in this study. As a result, public services and facilities that currently exist would be made more available to the general public if these services and facilities were being used at or above their designated capacity. An accurate determination of the change in existing operating conditions for services and facilities as a result of the baseline population projections is not made herein.

2.5 FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

This section describes the fiscal and management conditions of the counties and communities in the region. Government finances and management conditions are detailed first (Sec. 2.5.1), followed by a description of school district finances (Sec. 2.5.2). Each section includes both the counties and the communities of interest for this report.

2.5.1 Government Finances and Management Conditions

Table 2.23 provides a summary of the fiscal position of the counties and communities in the region. Average annual revenues and expenditures are presented for calendar years 1980 through 1982 for the counties and for fiscal years 1981 and 1982 for the communities. Current annual revenues and expenditures are presented for calendar year 1983 for the counties and for fiscal year 1983 for the communities. The 1982 mill levy and assessed valuation is also presented for each county and community. A more detailed fiscal profile for each county and community of interest is included in Appendix E, Tables E.1-E.2. A description of management conditions is provided for each county.

Carbon County

Carbon County had an average annual revenue of over \$4.2 million between 1980 and 1982. Property taxes accounted for almost 41% of this total. Federal transfers, miscellaneous revenues, and service charges each accounted for over 10% of county revenues during this period.

In 1983, the county received revenues totaling almost \$5.2 million, an increase of 21% over the previous three years. Property tax revenues grew

Table 2.23 Fiscal Condition of the Counties and Communities

County/Community	Revenues (\$ x 10 ⁶)			1982 Mill Levy	1982 Assessed Valuation (\$ x 10 ⁶)	Expenditures (\$ x 10 ⁶)		
	Average Annual ^a	Current ^b Annual	Percent Difference			Average Annual ^a	Current ^b Annual	Percent Difference
<u>Carbon County</u>	4.278	5.192	21.37	16.00	115.190	4.320	5.180	19.91
East Carbon	0.278	0.396	42.45	18.18	3.540	0.414	0.515	24.40
Helper	1.831	1.905	4.04	8.00	6.860	1.511	1.695	12.18
Price	6.573	7.948	20.92	14.35	28.668	6.376	8.019	25.77
Sunnyside	0.200	0.238	19.00	6.00	0.979	0.193	0.268	38.86
Wellington	0.328	0.465	41.77	11.16	3.137	0.345	0.462	33.91
<u>Emery County</u>	5.998	6.453	7.59	16.22	233.820	5.799	6.452	11.26
Castle Dale	0.454	0.358	-21.15	14.00	3.893	0.418	0.434	3.83
Cleveland	-	0.174	-	11.00	0.844	-	0.075	-
Elmo	-	0.050	-	11.00	0.591	-	0.029	-
Emery	-	0.081	-	17.65	0.601	-	0.060	-
Ferron	0.347	0.352	1.44	18.65	3.377	0.314	0.353	12.42
Green River	0.256	0.275	7.42	21.00	2.287	0.126	0.322	155.56
Huntington	-	0.577	-	14.25	5.091	-	0.588	-
Orangeville	0.243	0.236	-2.88	21.63	2.704	0.168	0.158	-5.95

^aRevenue and expenditure budgets for the counties reflect 1980-82 averages while for the communities it represents 1980-81 and 1981-82 fiscal years.

^bCurrent annual budgets exhibit 1983 fiscal year data for the counties and 1982 fiscal year data for the communities.

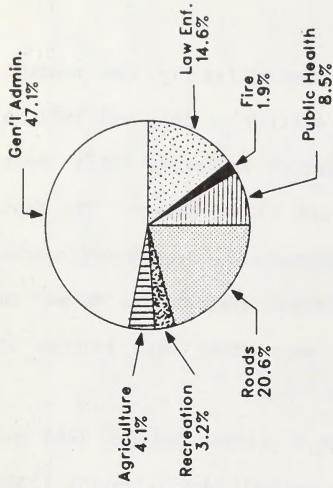
Source: Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983).

from \$1.75 million to \$2.26 million, while federal transfers jumped from \$586,000 to \$1.2 million. Figure 2.10a illustrates the distribution of revenues by category.

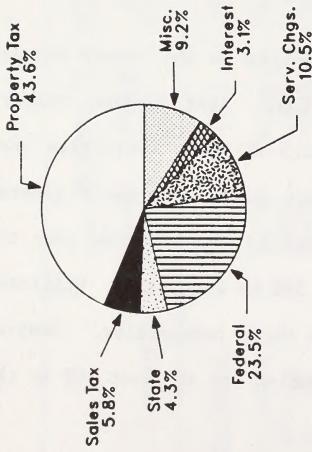
Similar increases occurred within the communities in the county. Revenues in Price rose from an average of \$6.6 million in 1981 and 1982 to \$7.9 million in 1983. In the same period, revenues increased 42% in East Carbon, 42% in Wellington, 19% in Sunnyside, and 4% in Helper. In East Carbon, Helper, Price, and Wellington, service charges were the primary source of revenue, accounting for as much as 67% of total revenues in Helper in 1983. Sales taxes and miscellaneous revenues were other main sources of revenue in each community (see Table E.1).

Expenditures in Carbon County averaged \$4.3 million between 1980 and 1982. Law enforcement (14%), roads (18%), and general administration (53%) were the largest expenditures for the county. In 1983, county expenditures reached almost \$5.2 million -- a growth of 20% over the previous three years. Law enforcement, roads and general administration still accounted for 82% of total expenditures (Fig. 2.10b).

Price had the highest spending of any community in the county between 1981 and 1982 -- a total of almost \$6.4 million. East Carbon, Helper, Sunnyside, and Wellington combined for another \$2.5 million. Utilities were the greatest expenditure in each community except Sunnyside, where general expenditures were highest. In 1983, the increase in expenditures over the previous two years ranged from 12% in Helper to 39% in Sunnyside. Utilities accounted for over 60% of total expenditures in three communities. General expenditures, law enforcement, and recreation spending was at least 10% of the total in at least one community.



b Current Annual Expenditures (\$5.180 x 10⁶)



a Current Annual Revenue (\$5.192 x 10⁶)

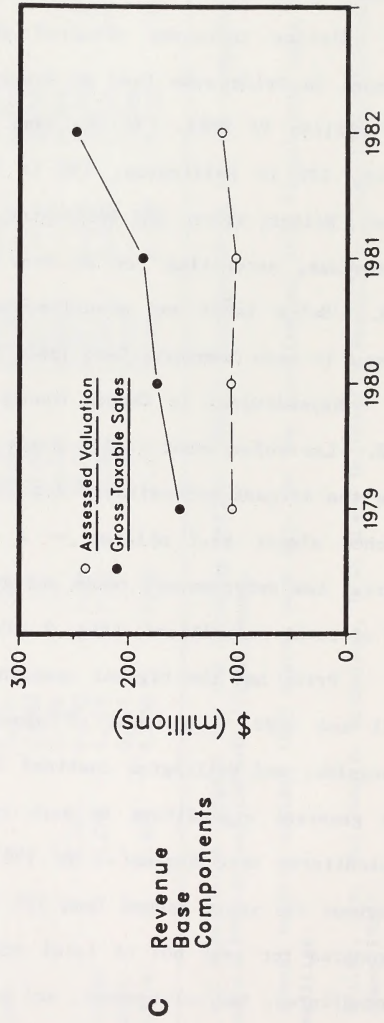


Fig. 2.10 Current Fiscal Profile of Carbon County

In addition to the county, communities, and the Carbon County School District, the Price Water Improvement District is the other major taxing jurisdiction in the county. The district provides utility services for many residents within the county (see Sec. 2.4.5). The district has incurred three forms of long term debt: general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, and notes payable. General obligation bonds amount to nearly \$3.2 million outstanding or 40% of the bond capacity of the district. Nearly \$900,000 in revenue bonds are outstanding, as are \$450,000 of notes payable. Total long term debt exceeds \$4.5 million. As a result of this debt, annual debt service payments (principal and interest) are approximately \$320,000 through 1990 and \$280,000 from 1990 to 1995.

The district has three primary sources of revenue -- property taxes, charges for services, and contributions. While operating revenues represent the largest proportion of total revenues, the property tax has become more crucial, not only in terms of financing the operation of the system, but also for retirement of long term debt. Operating revenue does not cover operating expenditures, excluding interest and depreciation. Total expenditures of the district have fluctuated significantly through time, primarily due to variable expenditures for the acquisition of water stock.*

The property tax was collected in Carbon County in 1982 by a 16 mill levy on \$115,190,463 in assessed valuation. Sixteen mills is the maximum levy counties may legally levy, though their levies for bond retirement and certain special purposes are not limited. The largest single (about 31% of the total) source of valuation in Carbon County is coal mines. The assessed valuation in the county has been fairly stable in recent years.

*John Short and Associates, Inc., Sage Point/Dugout Canyon Project: Cost Analysis and Revenue Study, p. 117 (Feb. 1983).

Mill levies in the communities in 1982 ranged from 6 in Sunnyside to 18 in East Carbon. The assessed valuation has held relatively constant in each community except Wellington, where the assessed valuation rose from \$2.3 million in 1979 to \$3.1 million in 1982.

Carbon County had no outstanding general obligation bonds in 1981. East Carbon, Helper, and Price had indebtedness in 1982 ranging from \$200,000 to \$800,000. Wellington had \$6,000 in outstanding general obligation bonds in 1981, and until the 1982 water bond issue Sunnyside had no indebtedness.

Carbon County has a full-time professional planner and land use controls which have been explicitly designed to deal with the approval (or rejection) of large energy-related developments. The county uses the local Council of Governments to involve the incorporated cities in the development review process. The county also cooperates with Emery County in an agreement (entered into pursuant to Utah's Interlocal Cooperation Act) to consider impacts outside its own jurisdiction. The ordinances and cooperative efforts are indicative of a strong planning system.

Price is the only community in the county with both a professional administrator and a planning consultant, while Wellington has a professional administrator. East Carbon and Sunnyside have identified eroding tax bases as management problems. A major concern in Helper has been the separation of the community by U.S. Highway 6.

Emery County

Emery County had an average annual revenue of \$6 million in the years 1980 through 1982. Property taxes accounted for 54% of the total, while miscellaneous revenues accounted for another 20%. In 1983, county revenues were \$6.4 million, an 8% increase over the preceding three years (see Table

2.23). Miscellaneous revenues increased most rapidly, state transfer payments increased somewhat less rapidly, property taxes held constant, and federal transfer payments declined. Figure 2.11a exhibits the proportion of current revenue by origin.

Current annual revenues ranged from \$50,000 in Elmo to \$577,000 in Huntington. For those cities where average annual revenues in 1981 and 1982 were available, 1983 revenues in Green River showed the greatest increase (7%), while 1983 revenues in Castle Dale showed the greatest decline (21%) from the previous two years. Service charges were the largest source of revenue in Elmo, Ferron, Huntington, and Orangeville. Miscellaneous revenues were the largest source in Castle Dale and Cleveland, and the sales tax was the largest source in Green River.

Expenditures in Emery County averaged \$5.8 million between 1980 and 1982. General administration and roads each accounted for over 31% of this total, and law enforcement accounted for another 22%. In 1983, the county spent \$6.5 million, an increase of 11% over the previous three years. Law enforcement spending declined sharply from an average of \$1.26 million annually in 1980 through 1982 to \$182,000 in 1983. Expenditures for general administration and roads increased to become 45% and 39% of total expenditures, respectively (Fig. 2.11b).

The eight communities of interest in Emery County spent a combined total of just over \$2 million in 1983. The biggest increase over the preceding two years was in Green River, where expenditures rose 156%. Expenditures for utilities were the largest category of spending in Castle Dale, Elmo, Ferron, and Orangeville. General expenditures were the largest

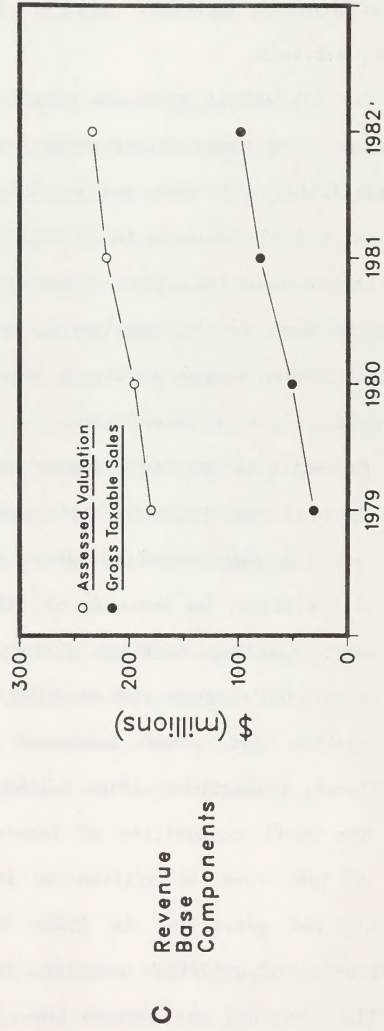
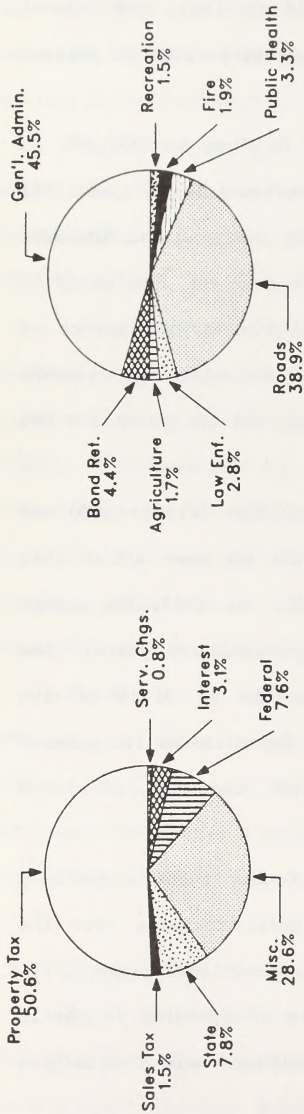


Fig. 2.11 Current Fiscal Profile of Emery County

category of spending in Cleveland, Emery, and Huntington. Expenditures for streets were the largest category in Green River.

The property tax in Emery County was raised in 1982 by a 16.2 mill levy on \$233,819,867 in assessed valuation. About 73% of the total valuation in the county is in the Hunter and Huntington Canyon power plants. Coal mines associated with the power plants and producing for other markets make up an additional 14% of the valuation. Figure 2.11c shows that the assessed valuation has risen only slightly since 1979.

Among the communities in Emery County, the mill levy in 1982 ranged from 11.0 in Cleveland and Elmo to 21.6 in Orangeville. The assessed valuation rose steadily between 1979 and 1982 in each of the eight communities, reaching a peak of \$5.1 million in Huntington in 1982.

In 1981, Emery County had \$2,363,587 in outstanding general obligation bonds. The high assessed valuation of the county left it, however, with the capacity to enter into at least an additional \$21 million of indebtedness. Between 1980 and 1982, the cities in the county had outstanding debts ranging from \$116,000 in Ferron to \$1.1 million in Huntington. Cleveland did not have any outstanding debts.

Transfers from the state and federal government have made up about 15% of the Emery County revenue in recent years. A strong property tax base in Emery County frees it from the dependence that many Utah counties have on state and federal transfer payments.

The extensive use of shared services in Emery County has been an effective response to past growth. The scope of cooperation has even expanded to include a formal agreement (pursuant to Utah's Interlocal Cooperation Act) between Emery and Carbon counties to coordinate their approvals of major energy-related facilities. The one exception to the cooperative provision of

services in Emery County is Green River, which is quite isolated from the rest of the county. The isolated nature of Green River could have an impact on the responsiveness of the county to growth there.

Emery County does not have a full-time professional planner, but does have a part-time zoning administrator (the county is zoned) and an active planning commission. Planning should consider some resistance to growth according to some long-time Emery County residents.*

In addition to the county, community, and school districts, the Castle Valley Special Service District (CVSSD) is a major taxing jurisdiction in the county. The CVSSD has incorporated the water, sewer, drainage and road needs of Castle Valley communities (Cleveland, Elmo, Huntington, Castle Dale, Orangeville, Ferron, and Emery) into a taxing district that includes both the communities and the power plants. This gives the district substantial financial power: since 1977, it has bonded for \$20 million to support a variety of improvements.

The CVSSD currently has an assessed valuation of \$182,461,301 and levies 5.91 mills on that amount. The CVSSD levy is projected to rise to about 14 mills by the time its full program of improvements is in place and all authorized bonds are sold. The operations of the CVSSD are financed by user charges collected by the member communities.

*Interview, Les Prall, Southeast Utah Association of Governments, and James Whear, District VII Mental Health Services (May 3, 1983), and Interview, Jo Ann Behling, Ferron Clerk-Recorder (May 10, 1983), as cited in Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983).

2.5.2 County School District Finances

Carbon County

The Carbon County School District spent \$10 million in 1982. Forty percent of this was raised from property taxes through a 43.66 mill levy on the \$115,190,463 valuation of the district. The assessed valuation per student was \$20,788 in 1981-82. The budget in the school district rose dramatically along with its mill levy in 1980 and has been quite stable (at between \$10 and \$11 million) since then. The jump in the budget and mill levy reflect a substantial increase in capital outlays.

Starting salaries in the Carbon School District were slightly above the state average in 1982-83: \$13,849 as compared to \$13,682. But the maximum salaries were somewhat below average: \$22,638 as compared with \$23,854 for teachers with a master's degree and 12 years experience.

Carbon County spent \$2,130 per student in 1981-82 slightly below the state average of \$2,254.

Emery County

About 75% of the \$12 million in Emery County School District expenditures in 1982 was raised from property taxes through a 38.75 mill levy on the district's \$233,819,867 valuation. The district ranks as the fifth wealthiest in Utah in terms of assessed valuation per student, \$66,427 in 1981-82, and there has been steady growth in the valuation available to support school expenditures. The tax levy of the school district includes a two mill "leeway," approved by the voters of the county and devoted to salary improvements. Starting salaries in the Emery School District were the best in the state: \$16,510 as compared to \$13,682. Maximum salaries were also the

highest: \$26,680 as compared with \$23,854 for teachers with a master's degree and 11 years experience.

Emery County spent \$4,168 per student in 1981-82, almost double the state average of \$2,254.

2.6 QUALITY OF LIFE

This section describes the quality of life in the region, measured in terms of crime rates, divorce rates, alcoholism and drug abuse, and unemployment. When possible, county statistics are related to comparable Utah and national information.

Carbon County

As seen in Fig. 2.12, the crime rate in Carbon County was about 41 per 1,000 population between 1978 and 1981. This was below the Utah rate, which increased from 53 per 1,000 in 1978 to 56 per 1,000 in 1981. The county-wide incidence of serious crimes, however, rose 40% between 1978 and 1979. The suicide rate in the county for the period from 1977 through 1981 was 15.21 per 100,000 compared to a Utah rate of 12.52 and a U.S. rate of 12.64. The divorce rate in Carbon County increased from 3.2 per 1,000 in 1972 -- well below state and national averages -- to 5.3 per 1,000, identical to the U.S. and Utah rates. There were 1.95 drug abuse arrests per 1,000 population in Carbon County in 1981, compared to the state rate of 2.68 per 1,000. Arrests for alcohol violations in the county were also less than the state as a whole in 1981: 11.74 per 1,000 in Carbon County as opposed to 16.02 per 1,000 in Utah. The county unemployment rate in April 1983 was 18.8%.

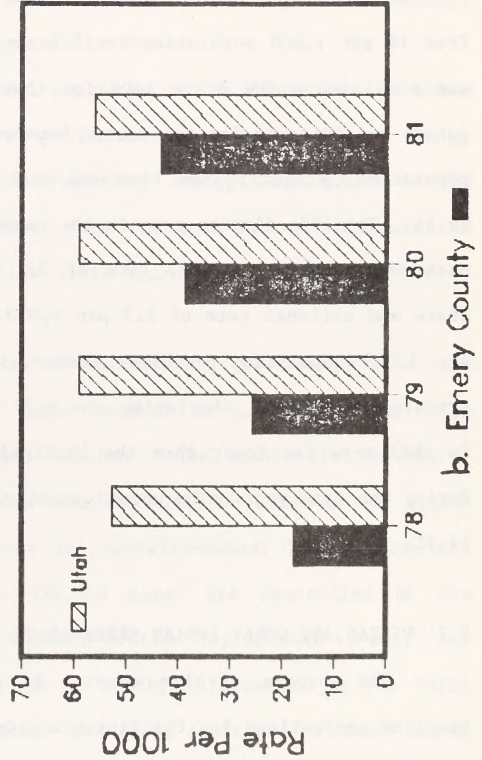
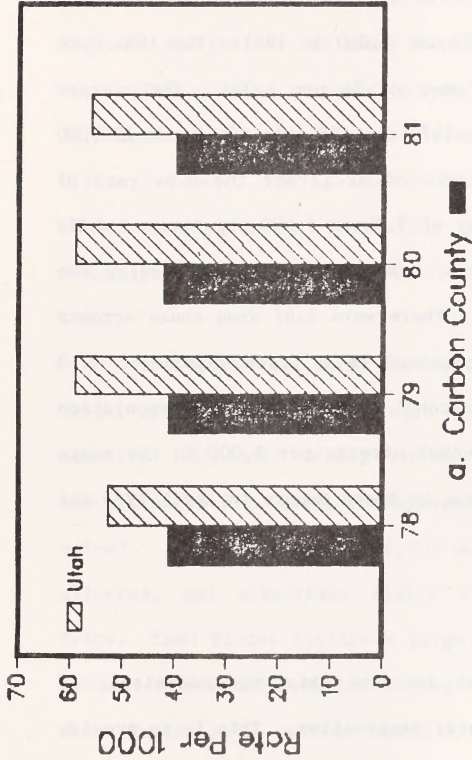


Fig. 2.12 General Crime Rate Statistics by County

Residents listed abundant, well-preserved outdoor recreation opportunities and the small town way of life as key to their social well-being.

Emery County

Figure 2.12 shows that the crime rate in Emery County rose steadily from 18 per 1,000 population in 1978 to 43 per 1,000 in 1981. The 1981 rate was still below the state rate for that year of 56 per 1,000. The average annual suicide rate for the county between 1977 and 1981 was 12.02 per 100,000 population, slightly less than the Utah rate of 12.52 and the U.S. rate of 12.64. The 1981 divorce rate in the county of 3.7 per 1,000 population, while much higher than the 1972 rate of 0.2 per 1,000, was still well below the state and national rate of 5.3 per 1,000. There were 1.47 drug abuse arrests per 1,000 population in Emery County, compared to a state figure of 2.68 arrests per 1,000. Similarly, the 8.37 alcohol arrests per 1,000 population in 1981 were far fewer than the 16.02 alcohol arrests per 1,000 in the state during the same year. The unemployment rate in Emery County in April 1983 was 11.2%.

2.7 UINTAH AND OURAY INDIAN RESERVATION

The purpose of this chapter is to describe existing conditions and baseline projections for the Uintah and Ouray Reservation. This is to provide a basis for analyzing impacts that might accrue to the Reservation as a result of energy development and other related projects proposed on and in the proximity of Reservation lands. Development of the Sunnyside Special Tar Sands Area is not expected to result in socioeconomic impacts on the Reservation because access from the STSA to Reservation lands is very

difficult. In their comments concerning the scoping of the Sunnyside Combined Hydrocarbon Lease Conversion EIS, the Ute Tribe expressed concern that recreational facilities will be impacted in the Uintah Basin by the Sunnyside workforce and will require specific studies. Discussion of potential impacts on the Reservation from tar sands development on a regional basis may be found in Secs. 4.1.2.8 and 4.2.2.8 of the Draft Socioeconomic Technical Report: Regional Analysis of Tar Sands Developments in Utah.

This chapter is based on material contained in the *Final Socioeconomics Technical Report for Uintah Basin Synfuels Development* (Utah State Energy Office, et al., 1983), *Ute Attitudes Regarding Energy Development in the Uintah Basin* (Duncan, 1983), and output from the Utah Process Economic and Demographic Impact Model (UPED79) (Utah State Planning Coordinator's Office, 1983.)

The Uintah and Ouray Reservation of the Northern Ute Indians is a very large, irregularly-shaped tract of land located in parts of four Utah counties: Duchesne, Grand, Uintah and Wasatch. The Reservation boundary, identified in Fig. 2.13, encompasses an area of 1,700,000 acres (2,000 square miles). Of this area, 1,006,903 acres are tribally-owned, 14,542 acres are allotted, and subsurface rights to 429,000 acres are controlled by the Tribe. Land blocks include a large northern section laying east to west, and a smaller southern section laying north to south, referred to as the "Hill Creek Extension". Half of the Hill Creek Extension, south of the Grand County line, is basically undeveloped and was designated as a "wilderness" area by Tribal Resolution in 1980.

The Northern Ute Tribe is comprised of three bands or Tribal political units totaling 1,724 registered Tribal members: the Uintah; the Umcompahgre;

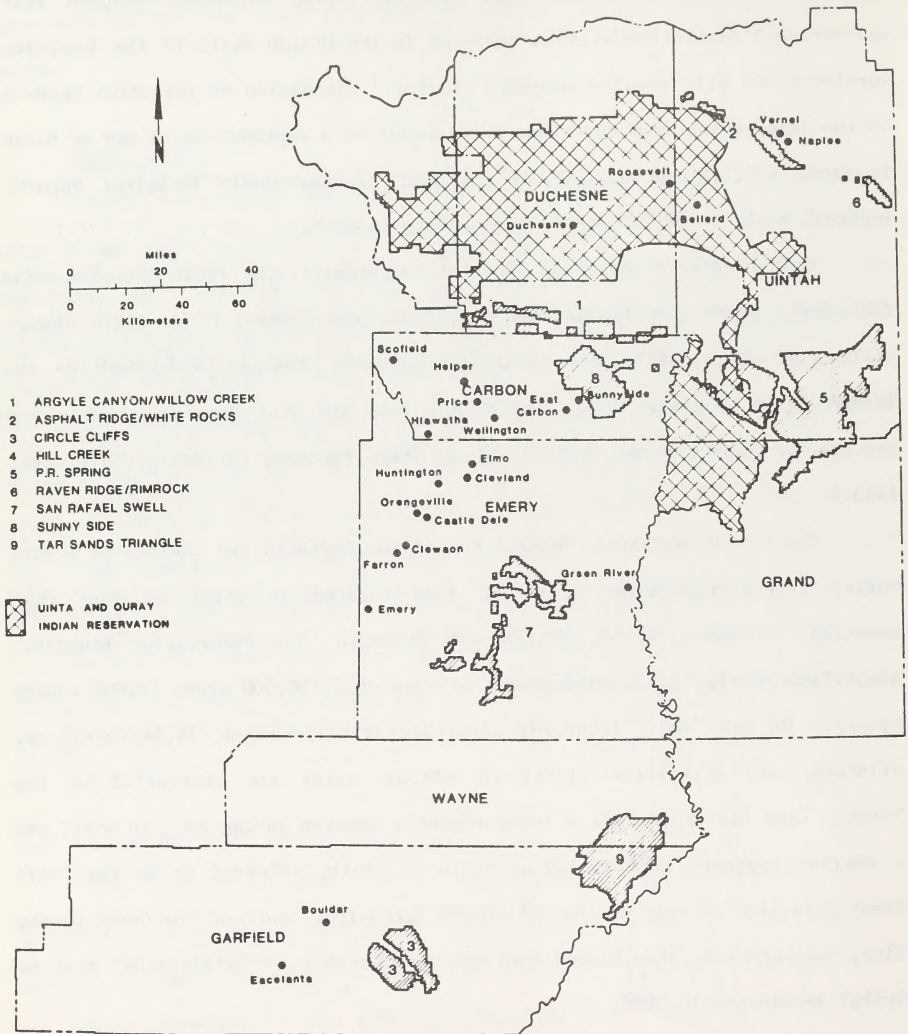


Fig. 2.13 General Boundaries of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation

and, the White River. The Indian population is concentrated in the communities of Randlett, Fort Duchesne, and Whiterocks, with minor dispersion in Ouray, Myton, Arcadia and Neola. The racial mix within the external boundaries of the Reservation is approximately 12% Indian and 87% non-Indian.

The Tribe, headquartered in Fort Duchesne, is governed by an elected Business Committee comprised of six officials, two representatives from each band, elected for four year overlapping terms. The Committee is self-governing with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman elected within the Committee for two year terms. The Business Committee is empowered by the Tribal Constitution and By-laws to act on such matters as negotiating for loans, formation of enterprises, and contracting with other agencies.

The Tribal Business Committee has sovereign power over Tribal lands, and must be dealt with in the same manner as one would treat a sovereign power. For example, agreements with the State of Utah or the counties, cities and towns do not apply to the Tribal lands unless the agreements include the Tribe and have been properly authorized by the Tribe. The Tribe has negotiated contracts with various entities for service delivery systems, e.g., the communities of Roosevelt, Ballard and Gusher receive water and sewer service through Tribal enterprises.

While the Tribe has sovereign powers, it does not have the power to levy property taxes, the major source of revenue used by counties and municipalities to provide services to their residents. The U.S. Supreme Court has, however, recently ruled that tribes can impose severance taxes on oil, gas and other resources extracted from Indian lands.

2.7.1 Demographic Conditions and Trends

1980 Census of Population data indicate that 2,050 American Indians reside on the Reservation. These data are displayed in Table 2.24. Further, the block statistics from the Bureau of the Census indicate that in 1980, the following areas were residences of Americans Indians:

<u>Area</u>	<u>American Indian Percent of Population</u>
Duchesne County	
Remainder of Roosevelt division	3
Myton city	7
Roosevelt city	2
Uintah County	
Remainder of Uintah and Ouray division	46
Ballard town	3

The USPHS maintains records on recognized tribal members. Also, the Ute Tribe maintains a listing of enrolled Utes, those with 5/8ths or more Ute blood. Table 2.25 lists the current population from these sources, and projected population growth based on the 2.9 percent annual rate used by the USPHS. The growth rate is a composite of changes due to anticipated births, deaths, and migration.

According to Census data, 31% of the Reservation population is of school age. The median age is 19.4 years which is younger than the median age of 24.2 for the State as a whole, 23.7 for Vernal, and 22.9 for Roosevelt. This indicates that population will most likely increase because a majority of the Indians on the Reservation are of child-bearing age.

Table 2.26 lists the residences of all enrolled adult Ute members. The one-fourth that do not reside on the Reservation might be induced to return. Enrolled members may return to the Reservation at any time.

This study concentrates on the remainder of the Roosevelt and the Uintah and Ouray census county divisions (the nonmunicipal areas) because they

Table 2.24 General American Indian Population
Characteristics of Uintah and Ouray Reservation

Area	Total Population	Age Categories			Median Age
		Under 5	5 to 17	18-64	
Reservation	2,050	324	632	1,011	19.4
Duchesne County Portion	292	40	96	139	19.4
Uintah County Portion	1,758	284	536	872	19.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics, Utah, Table 55, as reproduced in *Final Socioeconomics Technical Report for Uintah Basin Synfuels Development* (Utah State Energy Office, et al., 1983)

Table 2.25 Existing and Baseline Forecast
Population on the Uintah and
Ouray Reservation

Year	Total Reservation ^a	Total Enrolled ^b	Total Nonenrolled ^c
1982	3,118	1,724	1,394
1983	3,207	1,774	1,433
1984	3,297	1,825	1,472
1985	3,395	1,878	1,517
1986	3,495	1,932	1,563
1987	3,596	1,988	1,608
1988	3,705	2,046	1,659
1989	3,816	2,105	1,711
1990	3,932	2,166	1,766
1991	4,046	2,229	1,817
1992	4,163	2,294	1,869
1993	4,284	2,361	1,923
1994	4,408	2,429	1,979
1995	4,536	2,499	2,037
1996	4,668	2,571	2,097
1997	4,803	2,646	2,157
1998	4,942	2,723	2,219
1999	5,085	2,802	2,283
2000	5,232	2,883	2,349

^aFrom USPHS, Phoenix, Arizona, October 1982.
The USPHS assumes a 2.9% annual growth rate.
The service area of USPHS is greater than
the Reservation boundaries.

^bFrom Ute Tribe, October 1982.

^cColumn 1 minus Column 2. The nonenrolled
column can be any American Indian.

Source: As reproduced in *Final Socioeconomics
Technical Report for Uintah Basin Synfuels
Development* (Utah State Energy Office, et al.,
1983)

Table 2.26 Enrolled Uintah-Ouray Ute Indians^a

Geographical Area/State	Enrolled Members	
	Number by State	Number/Percent of Total
Uintah and Ouray Reservation plus 30-mile radius		890/77
Other Areas of Utah		95/8.2
Intermountain States - Total (excluding Utah)		90/7.8
Arizona	22	
Colorado	31	
Idaho	7	
Montana	4	
New Mexico	10	
Nevada	7	
Wyoming	9	
Western Coastal States - Total		36/3.1
California	27	
Oregon	4	
Washington	5	
Midwestern-Mideastern States - Total		22/1.9
Illinois	2	
Kansas	1	
Minnesota	1	
Nebraska	1	
North Dakota	4	
Ohio	2	
Oklahoma	6	
South Dakota	5	
Southern States - Total		11/0.95
Florida	3	
Mississippi	1	
Tennessee	1	
Texas	6	
Eastern States plus Atlantic Seaboard - Total		9/0.78
Maryland	2	
Massachusetts	1	
New York	4	
North Carolina	2	
Alaska		1/0.09
Hawaii		1/0.09
U.S. Total		1,155/99.91

^aThis listing is from a computer printout listing of the 1,724 total enrolled Utes. The 1,155 total are those for which addresses were available. The 569 difference probably reflects children.

Source: Uintah and Ouray Tribal Council, Fort Duchesne, Utah, Oct. 29, 1982, as reproduced in Final Socioeconomics Technical Report for Uintah Basin Synfuels Development (Utah State Energy Office, et al., 1983)

represent the inhabited Indian lands most likely to be impacted by growth resulting from energy development (see Fig. 2.14). Duchesne census county division contains significant areas of Indian land, but is not considered here because, with the exception of a few ranchers, the vast majority of Utes living in the division reside in Duchesne.

2.7.2 Economic Base and Employment

Four hundred thirty-two of the potential Ute workforce of almost 900 people are employed. Of these, 261 (approximately 60%) work for the Tribe (Ute Indian Tribe, Occupational Groups, 1982). Table 2.27 shows an occupational listing of those employed by the Tribe. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) also affords some employment opportunities.

According to the BIA, increased oil and gas exploration in the Uintah Basin did not increase employment of Utes. Fewer than 10 members are employed in the oil and gas industry. Should this phenomena continue into other energy development, the Tribe's employment picture will not be appreciably improved.

Eighty-six Utes are actively seeking work (Coonrod, BIA, 1982). To determine if there are skills on the Reservation that could be employed in energy development, Table 2.28 was developed. The table indicates that approximately 65 members have skills that could be used in future energy development.

Income levels show that almost 65% of the employed Utes earn more than \$7,000 per year. These figures are higher than in 1975 when the median income was \$5,000 (OEDP, 1975); however, when adjusted for inflation, no significant real growth was realized.

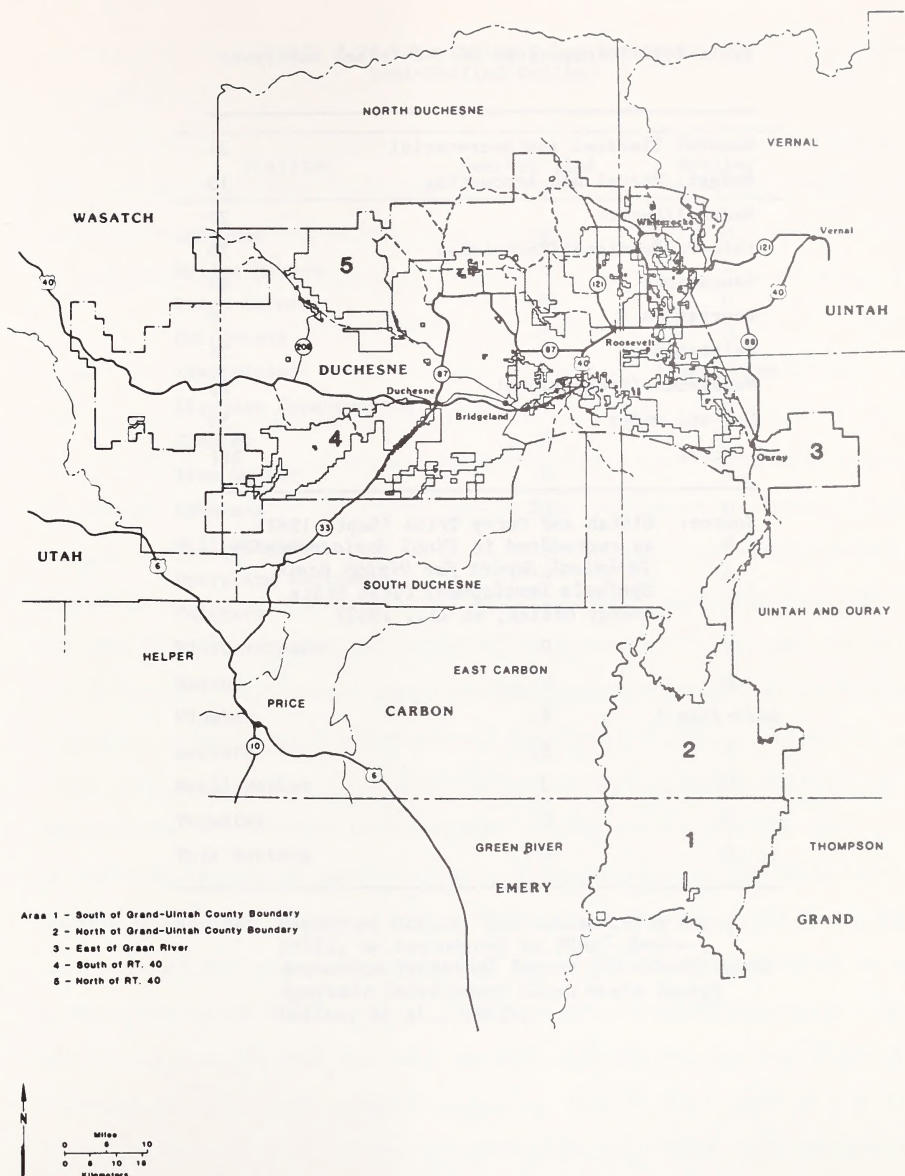


Fig. 2.14 Ute Tribal Land Areas with Attitude Survey Sections

Table 2.27 Occupations of Ute Tribal Employees

General Clerical and Secretarial	21
Budget, Fiscal and Accounting	13
Medical/Health	22
Para-Professional/Technician	70
Education	47
Recreation	8
Maintenance	26
Management/Professional	21
Law and Order	<u>33</u>
Total	261

Source: Uintah and Ouray Tribe (Sept. 1982),
as reproduced in *Final Socioeconomics
Technical Report for Uintah Basin
Synfuels Development* (Utah State
Energy Office, et al., 1983)

Table 2.28 Ute Indian Tribe Employees
Semi-Skilled/Skilled

Position	Semi-Skilled	Skilled
Asbestos	0	0
Boiler Makers	0	0
Brick Layers	0	0
Carpenters	2	0
Electrician	1	1 part-time
Elevator Construction	0	0
Glazier	0	0
Iron Worker	0	0
Laborers	20	0
Mill Wrights	0	0
Operating Engineers	3	0
Painters	15	0
Plaster/Cement	0	0
Mason	0	0
Plumber	3	1 part-time
Roofers	15	0
Metal Worker	0	0
Teamster	3	0
Tile Setters	3	0

Source: Personnel Office, Ute Indian Tribe (Oct. 1982), as reproduced in *Final Socio-economics Technical Report for Uintah Basin Synfuels Development* (Utah State Energy Office, et al., 1983).

2.7.3 Public and Private Infrastructure

2.7.3.1 Housing

There is a current need for 55 housing units on the Reservation. BIA estimates that another 42 housing units need to be replaced, indicating a need for 97 new housing units. If the USPHS Reservation population projections are correct, an additional 180 housing units will be needed in 1990. If the 265 enrolled members not on the Reservation return, the total demand for housing units would be 542 units. This assumes one housing unit per enrolled Ute. Assuming \$30,000 per unit, over \$16 million would be needed; if \$50,000 per unit is assumed, more than \$27 million would be required. Housing is currently supplied through Federal programs, the Tribe's special project office, or through an individual's private resources. The Ute Housing Authority has built approximately 22 houses per year since 1967 and has applications for 242 additional mutual help houses and 138 low rent units.

2.7.3.2 Education

Ute students attend public schools in Uintah County and Duchesne County. Seven hundred six Ute children were enrolled in schools in these two counties in the autumn of 1982. If 1990 population projections are correct and if the percentage of school-aged children remains the same, there will be 1,220 school-age children on the Reservation. Almost 80% of the Ute students from the Reservation are enrolled in three schools: Todd Elementary (330) and West Junior High (106) in Fort Duchesne and Union High (120) in Roosevelt (Montgomery, BIA, 1982). The additional 514 Indian students would require 21 more teachers by 1990. If the trend of closing BIA boarding schools

continues, these students would compete for classroom space with the projected population influx into the Uintah Basin.

Currently, the Indian Educational Services sponsors a variety of educational programs. One particular program that may require expansion is the Johnson O'Malley Program that assists Ute students in achieving parity with other students. If schools become crowded as a result of population growth, achievement of parity may be more difficult.

2.7.3.3 Health Care Services

The Indian Health Service of the USPHS provides health care to the Ute Indians. A medical clinic at the Duchesne County Hospital in Roosevelt currently serves the Tribe. A new medical clinic at Fort Duchesne is under construction and will replace the hospital clinic. Under the Termination Act of 1954 the clinic serves only enrolled Utes.

The Indian Health Clinic (IHC) provides outpatient care, family planning, immunization, pharmacology, and mental health services. Manpower consists of 15 full-time staff members. Dental services for the Utes are provided at Fort Duchesne by the USPHS.

Patient visits have remained at approximately 13,500 visits per year since 1974. The level of visits divided by the population indicates an average of five visits per person per year. Approximately one-half of these are follow-up visits. Based on the population projections, patient visits will increase by 4,000 per year by 1990. If this occurs, five additional medical staff personnel will be needed.

2.7.3.4 Public Safety

Law Enforcement

The Ute Tribe has 14 police officers for a ratio of one officer per 223 people. If the population projections are correct and if the current level of service is maintained, an additional four officers will be needed by 1990, and an additional 10 officers by 2000. The Tribe also employs six conservation officers, or one officer per 1,900 adjacent non-Indian population. If the population projections for areas adjacent to the Reservation are correct, an additional five conservation officers will be needed to maintain the current ratio. Conservation officers' duties include controlling poaching.

Fire Protection

The Tribe currently contracts with the BIA for fire protection. The water distribution system, with its lack of uniform water pressure during some months, may be incapable of supplying the necessary amount of water for fire protection. Fire hydrants on the Reservation need up-to-date maintenance. Also, as housing increases on the Reservation more fire hydrants will be needed. With increased population the Reservation may need to develop its own fire protection capabilities and BIA may find it difficult to contract for such services.

2.7.3.5 Public Utilities

Water Treatment

The majority of the Ute Indian Tribe water system was constructed between 1963 to 1965. Due to population growth on Reservation lands and in

surrounding communities, demands on the system exceed its capacity (Inter-Office Communication, 1982).

The water sources consist of the Whiterocks Spring and the Uriah Heap Spring. The Whiterocks Spring collection and distribution system was developed in 1934. The spring area was improved by adding chlorination and chemical feed equipment in the late 1950s and fluoridation equipment in 1974. The Uriah Heap system was developed in 1963-64 with construction of the spring collection facility and transmission pipelines extending to Gusher and Randlett. The transmission pipeline was extended to Ouray in 1971 and fluoridation equipment was added in 1974 at the Spring treatment building. The Gusher and Fort Duchesne distribution systems are part of the Uriah Heap system.

The existing distribution systems consists of over 59 miles of pipeline with 8% of the pipelines being 12 in. or larger and 66% are 6-in. pipe or smaller. During April and May water demand has exceeded the capacity of the Uriah Heap system. During these months the major 18- and 12-in. lines lose their pressure and accumulate air pockets which seriously reduce pipeline capacity.

The Tribal water system has four storage reservoirs with a total capacity of 595,000 gallons. The reservoirs are located at Bottle Hollow, Gusher, Fort Duchesne, and Ouray. The reservoir in Randlett was abandoned due to foundation settlement and cracking. Table 2.29 details the consumption of Tribal water.

The Tribe projects that the current water sources can accommodate no more than 4.4 mgd demand or 2,000 additional connections. The distribution system is, however, already strained. Engineering estimates for pipeline replacement and other system improvements to the end of this century range

Table 2.29 UriaH Heap and Whiterocks Systems
Water Consumption (1979)

Consumer	Number of Connections	Annual Water Use MG	Water Consumption, ADD ^c	
			gpd	gal/conn/day
Indian Residential	282	70.36	193,308	685
Non-Indian Residential	208	57.44	157,375	757
Commercial	29	72.31	198,110	6,831
City of Roosevelt	1*	422.13	1,156,521	
Other Wholesale ^a	<u>263</u>	<u>84.68</u>	<u>232,008</u>	<u>850</u>
Total	783	726.93	1,937,322	
Average gal/conn.-day				774 ^b
*One connection services entire town				

^aOuray Park Water Improvement District 68 connections
 Independence Water Improvement District 30 connections
 Ballard Water System 165 connections

^bAverage per capita water consumption based upon 4.0 people per connection is 200 gallons per capita per day.

^cAverage daily demand.

Source: Uintah and Ouray Tribe (Oct. 1982), as reproduced in *Final Socioeconomics Technical Report for Uintah Basin Synfuels Development* (Utah State Energy Office, et al., 1983)

from \$12 million to \$20 million in 1981 dollars (inter-office memo, 1982). It should be stressed that the Tribe supplies water to the areas of Cusher, Ballard, Roosevelt, and two improvement districts -- Ouray Park and Independence. Roosevelt town is in the process of building its own water system.

Sewage System

The USPHS has prime responsibility for the sewer system. Sewage lagoons are located in Whiterocks, Fort Duchesne, Randlett, Sunshine Acres, Yellowstone subdivision, and Hilltop subdivision.

The Whiterocks system consists of two lagoons with total containment cells, both of which need to be replaced because of improperly operating equipment (Strain, USPHS, Kansas). The Whiterocks area can accommodate no additional growth until the sewer system is replaced.

The Fort Duchesne system consists of eight containment lagoons. The system serves areas between Bottle Hollow Resort and the junction of US 40 and SR 88. The system cannot be expanded because it is located in the Uintah River flood plain.

The Randlett system consists of one operating lagoon. In 1980 the cell dikes were raised to prevent overflow. The 6-in. collector system is deemed inadequate by the USPHS.

The Sunshine Acres system is located approximately half way between Fort Duchesne and Randlett. The system consists of two lagoons serving 10 connections. The system, constructed in 1980, has one operating cell. Future expansion is limited because it is also located in the Uintah River flood plain.

The Yellowstone subdivision is located on the north side of US 40 adjacent to Ballard. The two cell lagoon can serve 41 homes. Currently, the system serves 38 homes. In 1981, a new collector system was constructed. Additional cells can be added.

The Hilltop subdivision is south of Ballard and to the west of Bottle Hollow Reservoir. The system has a capacity of 25 homes and currently serves eight homes.

The USPHS engineers indicate that a regional sewer system located south of Randlett may be needed to serve projected baseline population growth.

Solid waste landfills are located in Whiterocks, Fort Duchesne, and Randlett. The Fort Duchesne landfill is also used by Uintah County.

2.7.3.6 Other Services

Recreation

Outdoor recreational opportunities abound on the Reservation. The Bottle Hollow Reservoir was built for fishing and water skiing. The south half of the Hill Creek Extension has been designated a wilderness area. The Tribe plans to retain this area as a limited access, near-natural area for hunting and hiking for Tribal members.

2.7.3.7 Fiscal Analysis

Current budget figures are not available. This analysis is based on the limited fiscal information provided. Oil and gas royalties together with bonus and lease monies are the largest source of revenue for the Uintah and Ouray Tribe.

The second largest source of revenue stems from grants and contracts awarded to the Tribe by public and private sources. Given budget cuts in the public sector, these sources may not continue to provide revenue at past levels.

In 1977, the Tribe received over \$5 million in grants and contracts. Per capita expenditures that year amounted to almost \$3,200. To maintain this per capita level of expenditure through 1990, assuming the population projections are correct, the Ute Tribe would need to generate an additional \$3 million in revenue. By 1985, the Tribe would need an additional \$1 million to retain the current per capita level of expenditures.

In addition to the revenue and expenditures of the Tribe, the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Fort Duchesne receives an annual budget of over \$2 million. Again, uncertainty about federal spending and budgeting practices precludes forecasting funding available to assist the Tribe in handling projected population increases both on the Reservation and in areas served by the Tribe.

2.7.4 Ute Attitudes Regarding Energy Development in the Uintah Basin

2.7.4.1 Introduction

At the request of the Vernal and Richfield Districts of the Bureau of Land Management, the Ute Tribe conducted a survey of Ute attitudes regarding energy development in the Uintah Basin.

2.7.4.2 Survey Questions

Table 2.30 presents a summary of the survey questions and responses. It also indicates the sex and age distribution of the respondents and the

interviewer's assessment of the respondent's comprehension of the questions. Questions 1 and 2 indicate awareness about the types of energy development projects and associated workforces. Question 3 is concerned with conditions under which energy development might be acceptable. Question 4 is concerned with conditions that could cause opposition to development. Question 5 investigates interest in employment in energy development. Question 6 inquires about sensitive or special areas on the Reservation that may have cultural and religious significance to the Tribe. This question was further analyzed to examine these areas related to respondents' residences. The interviewer presented a map of the Reservation which is divided into five sections (see Table 2.30 and Fig. 2.14). Question 7 investigates attitudes about providing non-Indian energy employees with housing on the Reservation.

2.7.4.3 Responses to the Survey

Although, Questions 1 and 2 indicate awareness of potential new energy development in the Uintah Basin, general awareness of the number of workers needed for the projects is uneven. Males between 18 and 44 years of age were most aware of potential new projects. For females, those 25-44 were most aware. Approximately 20% of the respondents provided reasonable estimates of workers needed for synfuel projects.

Response to Question 3 concerning conditions under which respondents would support energy development indicated that promotion of training and provision of employment for the Tribe were ranked highest. Mitigation of social, economic and environmental impacts ranked third. Males between 18 and 44 and females between 35 and 44 were particularly concerned with the need to promote training and receive the opportunity for a fair share of the

Table 2.30 Survey Questions and Responses

-
1. Are you aware that new energy development projects are being proposed in the Uintah Basin?

55% Yes

45% No

2. What types of energy development projects have you heard are being considered on or near the Reservation and how many people do you think each might employ annually?

Type of project
you have heard
being proposed

Energy Development Types

51%	Oil and gas production
39%	Oil shale mining and retorting
31%	Tar Sands mining and processing
28%	Coal mining
34%	Power plant construction and operation
20%	Uranium mining and milling

3. Under what conditions would you support energy development on or near the reservation? (Please indicate the three responses that best reflect your feelings - number in importance.)

A. 66% If it will promote training of our people in job skills.

B. 54% If reservation residents will be assured of receiving a "fair share" of the jobs associated with these activities.

C. 29% If there were substantial mineral lease income to the Tribe.

D. 45% If the Tribe and Reservation residents can be assured of being compensated for any environmental, social or economic problems created by the development.

E. 38% If it can be used to improve the economy of the Reservation.

F. 35% If the jobs and income from these energy related activities will provide encouragement for our young people to remain on the Reservation.

G. 2% Other _____

H. 8% I support such development any conditions.

1% No opinion.

Table 2.30 (Cont'd)

-
4. Under what conditions would you oppose energy development within the Uintah Basin or on or near the Reservation. (Please indicate the three responses that best reflect your feelings.)
- A. 28% If it will mean many more people will come to live in the area.
- B. 51% If it imposes a financial burden on the Tribe and our people.
- C. 69% If it is likely to lead to poaching or trespassing on the Hill Creek Extension or other areas of our Reservation.
- D. 67% If it is likely to lead to environmental problems such as dirtier air or reduced water.
- E. 40% If it is likely to lead to overcrowding of the services such as schools shared by Reservation and non-Reservation residents.
- F. 7% Other _____
- G. 8% I would oppose such development under any conditons.
5. Would you or a member of your household be interested in working in the energy related field?
- 45% Yes, if it were on the Reservation (North or Southern extension).
- 34% Yes, if the job was within 60 miles of my home regardless of whether it was on or off the Reservation.
- 21% No, no one in this household would be interested in working in the energy field.
6. Are there specific areas on or near the Reservation where you feel that energy development (oil and gas, oil shale mining and/or tar sand) should not be allowed under any circumstances?
- 55% (Location) 1 South half of the Hill Creek Extension (in Grand County)
- 33% Location 2 North half of the Hill Creek Extension (in Uintah County)
- 4% (Location) 3 Chapita Groves, south of Ouray and east of Green River (in Uintah County)
- 12% Location 4 Northern block of the Reservation, south of U.S. Highway 40 (in Duchesne, Uintah, and Wasatch Counties)

Table 2.30 (Cont'd)

6. (Cont'd)

<u>32%</u>	(Location)	5 Northern block of the Reservation, north of U.S. Highway 40 (in Duchesne, Uintah, and Wasatch Counties)
<u>2%</u>	Other comments	
<u>4%</u>	Energy development should not be allowed anywhere near or on the Reservation.	
<u>6%</u>	There are no areas where energy development should not be permitted.	
<u>15%</u>	Don't know.	

7. Many energy developers prefer to house employees in workcamps located near their projects. How would you feel about a temporary camp consisting of dormitories or mobile or modular housing units being constructed on the Reservation and occupied by energy construction and operating workers?

<u>28%</u>	I would be in favor if it meant more income to the Reservation.
<u>29%</u>	I would be opposed to this under any circumstances.
<u>11%</u>	I would be in favor of this under any circumstances.
<u>18%</u>	Other _____
<u>15%</u>	Don't know.

TO BE FILLED IN BY THE INTERVIEWER IMMEDIATELY AFTER LEAVING THE HOUSEHOLD

The person interviewed was:

<u>48%</u>	Male
<u>52%</u>	Female

The person interviewed appeared to be how old:

<u>24%</u>	18 - 24
<u>39%</u>	25 - 34
<u>19%</u>	35 - 44
<u>11%</u>	45 - 60
<u>9%</u>	Over 60

Table 2.30 (Cont'd)

The person interviewed:

88% Seemed to understand each of the questions and answered each carefully and to the best of his/her ability.

11% Seemed to have difficulty understanding or answering:

33% Question 1

22% Question 2

78% Question 3

67% Question 4

11% Question 5

44% Question 6

11% Question 7

Source: Duncan, *Ute Attitudes Regarding Energy Development in the Uintah Basin* (1983).

employment. Females 25 to 34 were also very concerned about mitigation of potential social and economic impacts.

Opposition to development, Question 4, was expressed over non-Indian infringement into the Hill Creek Extension and loss of the environmental quality. Social and economic burdens on the Tribe were the next most important concerns. Males between the ages of 18 and 34 were most concerned about the potential for increased trespass in the Hill Creek Extension and degradation of air and water quality. Females between 25 and 34 shared these concerns and were also concerned about additional economic and financial burdens on the Tribe as a result of energy related growth.

Seventy-nine percent of the responses to Question 5 were in favor of employment in energy activities, particularly those involving tribal land and minerals. Only 21% of the respondents were not interested in employment opportunities in energy activities. Thirty-five percent of the respondents are willing to seek employment off the Reservation if the commuting distance was not more than 60 miles.

Response to Question 6 about areas on the Reservation where development should be restricted was reasonably consistent. Ninety-two percent of the respondents wanted non-Indian infringement prevented in the Hill Creek Extension and 35% identified the northern portion of the northern block as an area requiring preservation of the existing environment. Taking residence of the respondent into consideration, residents of the White Rocks area favored restrictions on development in the northern portion of the northern block more than restrictions on development in the Hill Creek Extension. Fort Duchesne/Indian Bench area residents favored restrictions on development in the Hill Creek Extension more than in the northern area, as did Randlette/Ouray area residents.

Question 7 was designed to determine the feelings of tribal members with reference to providing housing units on the Reservation for non-Indian energy development employees. The general response was that: 39% fully supported or favored the idea if it brought income to the Reservation; 29% were totally opposed; and 33% had either no opinion or comments different from those offered on the survey.

Eleven percent of the respondents did not clearly understand the questions. The percent experiencing difficulty, by question, is as follows: Question 1, 33%; Question 2, 22%; Question 3, 78%; Question 4, 64%; Question 5, 11%; Question 6, 44%; and Question 7, 11%. Questions 3 and 4 were most frequently misunderstood.

2.7.4.4 Summary of the Attitude Survey

In summary, the Ute people recognize the fact that energy development will occur near their Reservation. Their acceptance of development will be dependent on the size and number of projects and the mitigation of adverse impacts that might occur if such projects are developed. The major concern is that impacts on the Tribe be identified and that processes to mitigate such impacts be established.

This survey confirms that Ute society has the same basic concerns found in non-Indian society. For example, males are concerned about employment and recreational opportunities while females concerns seem to center on social and economic conditions that affect the family, as well as employment opportunities.

2.7.5 Summary

This section of the report has outlined existing conditions on the Reservation, projected, where possible, population increases, and discussed Ute attitudes towards energy development. If past population trends continue, the Reservation will experience growth; that growth is anticipated to be 2.9% per year through 1990. Growth from energy development will occur both within the general boundaries of the Reservation and in areas contiguous to the Reservation. Some non-Reservation communities that are also projected to grow currently rely on the Ute Tribe for services. As demands for these services on the Reservation grow new agreements may be necessary. The attitude survey indicates that the Ute society has the same basic concerns that the non-Indian society has.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS FOR THE SUNNYSIDE STSA

This section discusses the manpower requirements and production levels associated with the development of the Sunnyside Special Tar Sands Area (STSA). There are three commercialization scenarios that correspond to the potential development alternatives being considered in this report. In the proposed action development scenario, total production is projected to be 105,000 barrels per day (bbl/d). Alternatively, under the partial conversion development scenario 80,000 bbl/d would be produced. The last scenario being considered -- unitized development -- is expected to have 50,000 bbl/d of productive capacity. All three scenarios are composed of company-specific project plans and expected future developments.

For the purposes of this report, the individual tar sands projects and their different development plans have been grouped into three Sunnyside STSA scenarios. Only the development effects/impacts of these three scenarios are directly considered in this report.

Figure 3.1 illustrates the geographic location of the nine STSAs found in the east-central part of Utah. The nine development areas are situated in seven Utah counties: Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Grand, Uintah, and Wayne. This report considers only the potential development impacts of the Sunnyside STSA that is located in eastern Carbon County. Although only two towns are adjacent to the STSA -- East Carbon and Sunnyside -- there are numerous established communities in western Carbon County and northern Emery County. Figure 3.2 identifies the specific tracts that have been submitted for hydrocarbon lease conversions. The proposed company-specific conversions are interspersed throughout the Sunnyside STSA.

Each Sunnyside STSA development scenario has a unique development schedule that extends between the years 1985 and 2005. In addition, the

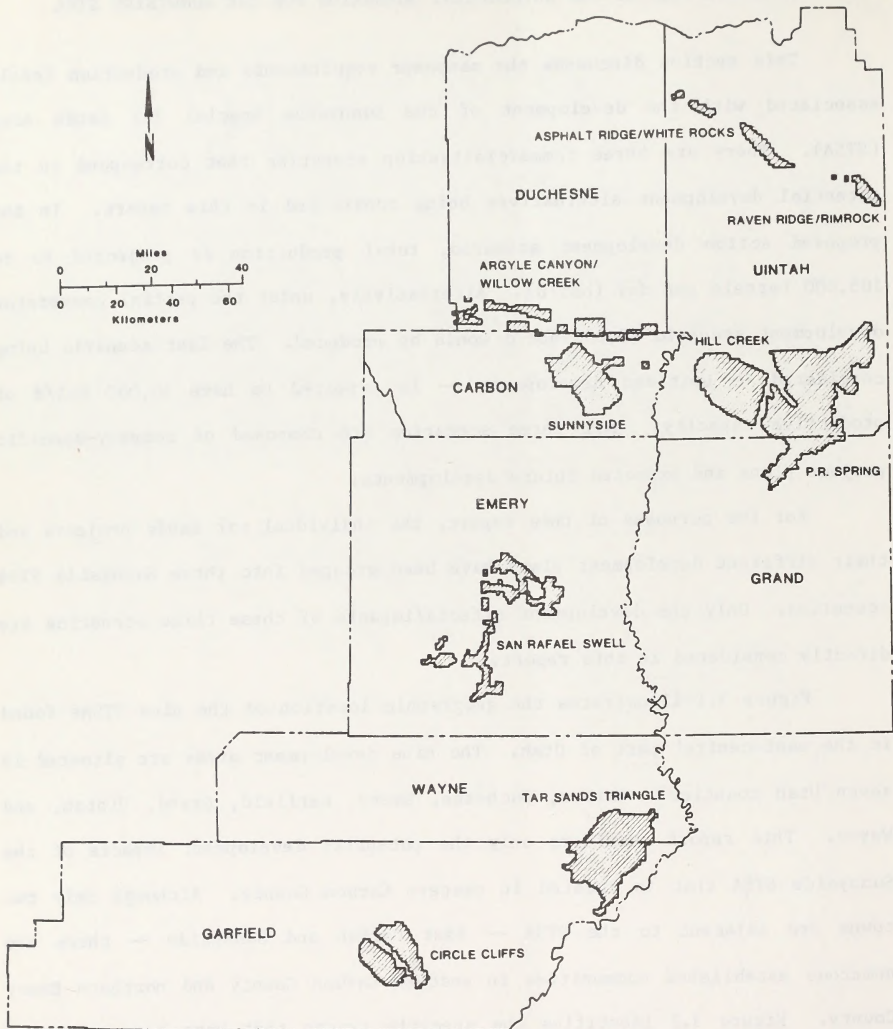


Fig. 3.1 Location of the Sunnyside STSA Relative to the Other Tar Sands Areas in Utah

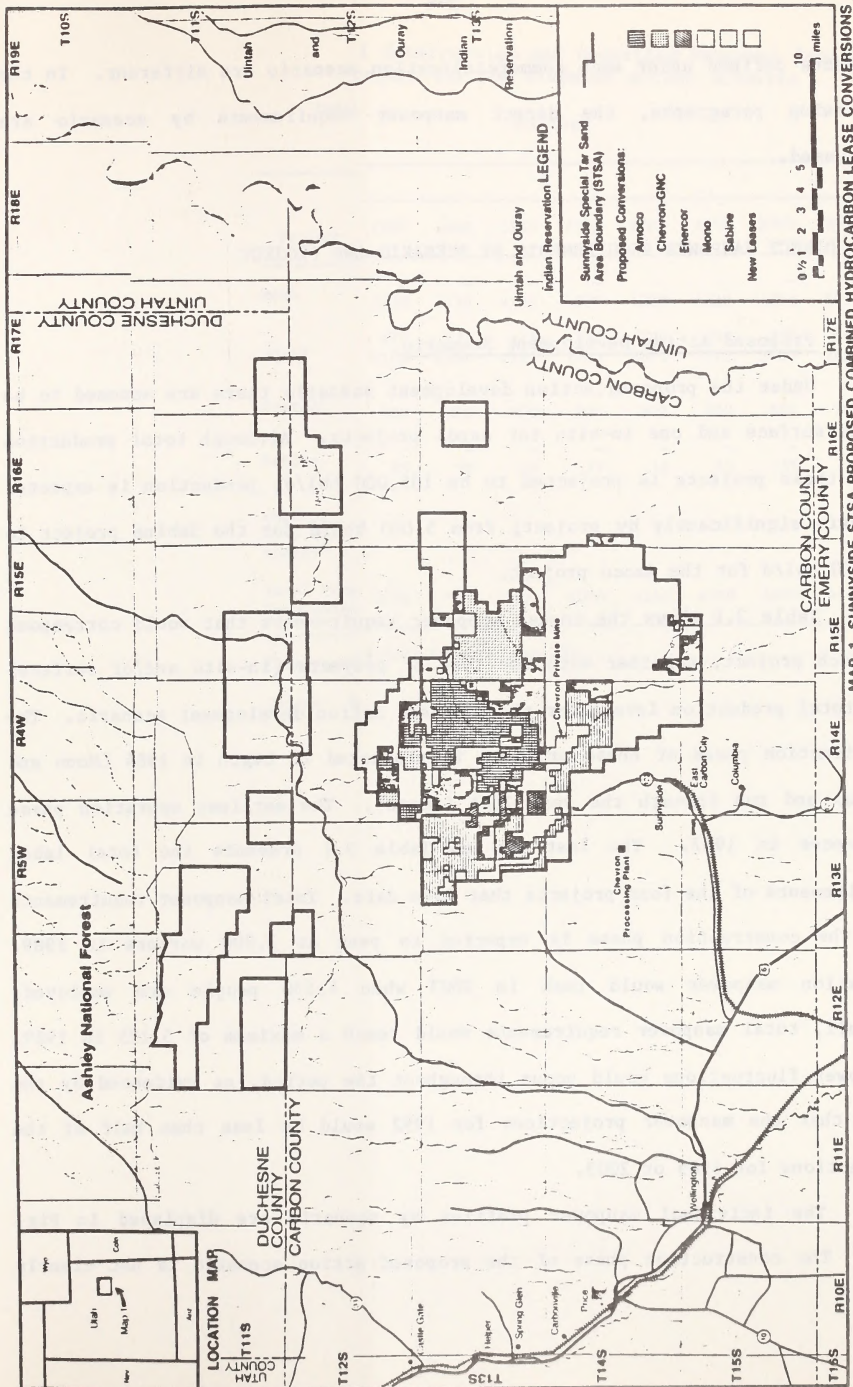


Fig. 3.2 Proposed Combined Hydrocarbon Lease Conversions in the Sunnyside STSA

projects defined under each commercialization scenario are different. In the following paragraphs, the direct manpower requirements by scenario are discussed.

3.1 DIRECT MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS BY SCENARIO AND PROJECT

Proposed Action Development Scenario

Under the proposed action development scenario there are assumed to be three surface and one in-situ tar sands projects. Although total production from these projects is projected to be 105,000 bbl/d, production is expected to vary significantly by project; from 5,000 bbl/d for the Sabine project to 50,000 bbl/d for the Amoco project.

Table 3.1 shows the annual manpower requirements that would correspond to each project, together with the type of projects (in-situ and/or surface) and total production levels for the proposed action development scenario. The construction phase of these projects is projected to begin in 1984 (Mono and Amoco) and run through the year 2004 (Amoco). The earliest operation phase commences in 1987. The last row on Table 3.1 presents the total labor requirements of the four projects that have data. Total manpower requirements for the construction phase is expected to peak at 3,800 workers in 1989. Operation manpower would peak in 2003 when 4,530 people are employed. Overall, total manpower requirements would reach a maximum of 5,125 in 1989. Manpower fluctuations would occur throughout the period, as evidenced by the fact that the manpower projections for 1992 would be less than half of the projections for 1989 or 2003.

The individual manpower profiles by scenario are displayed in Fig.

3.3. The construction phase of the proposed action scenario is not clearly

Table 3.1 Annual Construction and Operation Manpower Requirements by Project for the Proposed Action Scenario

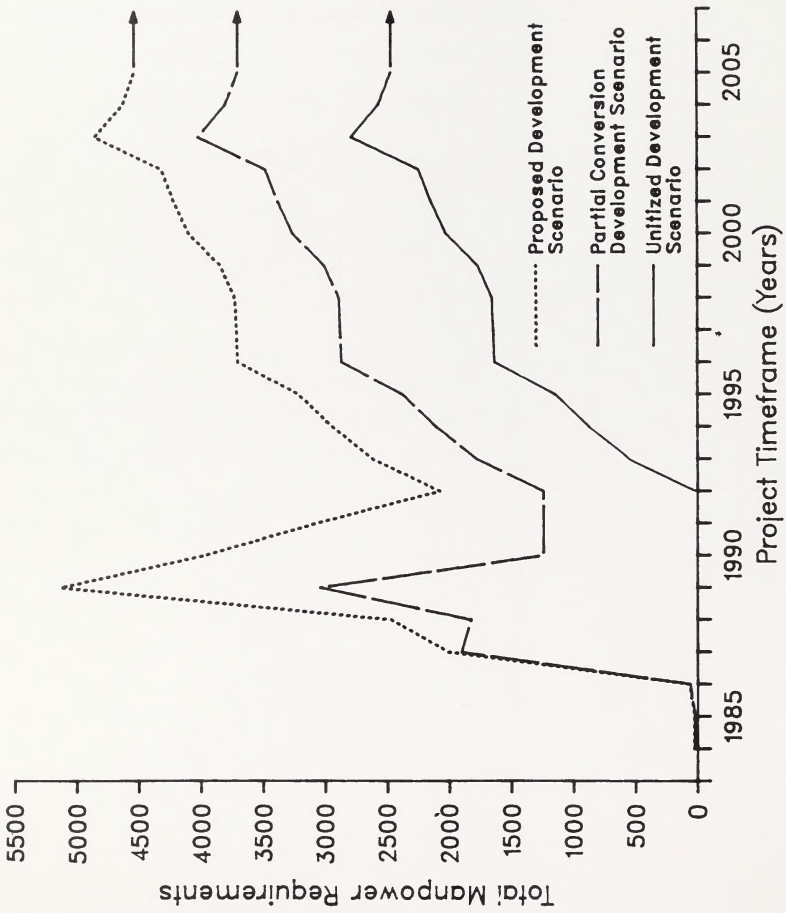
Table 3.1 Annual Construction and Operation Manpower Requirements by Project for the Proposed Action Scenario

Foldout

Project	Type of Developments	Cumulative Production (bbl/day)		Annual Manpower Requirements																						
				1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Mono	Surface	30,000	Construction Operation	12 -	12 -	50 -	1892 -	1800 15	1800 1230	- 1230	- 1230	- 1230	- 1230	- 1230	- 1230	- 1230	- 1230	- 1230	- 1230	- 1230	- 1230	- 1230	- 1230	- 1230		
Amoco	Surface	50,000	Construction Operation	10 -	10 -	10 -	10 -	10 -	10 -	10 -	10 -	10 -	375 175	475 400	475 670	475 1160	475 1170	475 1180	475 1295	320 1705	320 1825	320 1925	320 2465	100 2465	- 2465	
EnerCor	Surface	20,000	Construction Operation	- -	- -	- -	50 -	500 50	2000 50	2500 200	1000 800	- 800	- 800	- 800	- 800	- 800	800 800	800 800	800 800	800 800	800 800	800 800	800 800	800 800		
Sabine	In-situ	5,000	Construction Operation	5 -	5 -	5 -	30 25	60 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35		
Chevron (160 acre tract) ^a		NA	Construction Operation																							
Total Proposed Development		105,000		27	27	65	2007	2470	5125	3975	3075	2075	2615	2940	3210	3700	3710	3720	3835	4090	4210	4310	4850	4630	4530	

^aThe workforce required to mine the 160 acre tract cannot be separated from the Chevron-GNC project, which is included in the assessment of other project impacts (Sec. 5).

Source: Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, unpublished information (April 1983).



Sunnyside STSA Manpower Profiles by Development Scenario

identified in this figure. Construction employment is indicated to expand very rapidly between 1987 and 1990 — reaching its peak level of the whole study period in 1990. Three out of four projects are developed during this timeframe, thereby, precipitating the drastic increase in employment within the three-year period. The level of employment declines between 1990 and 1993 due to the completion of the construction phases for the three projects. In 1993, total employment resumes a steady growth trend until 2003, as a result of the construction phase manpower demands of the Amoco project.

Between 1993 and 2005, the majority of the projected employment requirements would correspond to the operations phase of the projects. In 2005, all projected employment would be required for plant operations. The future employment level to be maintained is indicated in Fig. 3.3 by the arrow. Each project employment schedule is discussed below.

The Mono project is a surface development located on the western and southern edges of the Sunnyside STSA. Construction is projected to take six years, starting in 1984, and would require up to 1,892 workers annually. Operation would begin in 1988, and would require a crew of 1,230 workers beginning in 1989. Production is projected to be 30,000 bbl/d.

The Amoco project is a surface development, with production projected to be 50,000 bbl/d. This would make it the largest project in the proposed action development scenario. Ten workers per year would be required for construction from 1984 to 1992. After that, manpower demands would increase to between 100 and 500 workers each year through 2004. Operations would begin in 1993 and require 175 workers. This demand is expected to increase to 2,465 by 2003, and remain at that level for the remainder of the study period.

The EnerCor project is also a surface development, with production expected to reach 20,000 bbl/d. Construction would run from 1987 to 1991, and

require between 50 and 2,500 workers. Operations would begin in 1988, and operation manpower requirements would remain at 800 from 1991 through 2005. The combined workforce would peak at 2,700 in 1990.

The Sabine project is the only in-situ development in the proposed action development scenario. Construction would run from 1984 to 1988. A maximum of 60 workers in 1988 would be required for construction. In 1987 operations would commence, and 25 workers would be needed. From 1988 through 2005, 35 workers would be needed for operations. Production for this development would only be 5,000 bbl/d.

The manpower requirements and production figures for the total Chevron project are identified in Sec. 5. The manpower requirements for the 160-acre tract development were not available at the time this report was being prepared.

Partial Conversion Development Scenario

Under the partial conversion development scenario there are assumed to be one surface and one in-situ project. Although total production from these two projects is expected to be 80,000 bbl/d, production is expected to vary significantly by project type; from 5,000 bbl/d for the in-situ project to 75,000 bbl/d for the surface mining project.

Table 3.2 shows the annual manpower requirements that would correspond to each project, together with their total production levels. The construction phase for both of these projects is projected to begin in 1984. However, the surface project maintains construction employment throughout almost the whole period, while the in-situ project ceases construction activities in 1988. The operation phase begins in 1987 and 1988 for each project, respectively. The last row on Table 3.2 presents the total labor

Table 3.2 Annual Construction and Operation Manpower Requirements by Project for the Partial Conversion Scenario

Table 3.2 Annual Construction and Operation Manpower Requirements by Project for the Partial Conversion Scenario

Foldout

Project	Type of Developments	Cumulative Production (bbl/day)		Annual Manpower Requirements																						
				1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Surface Mining	Surface	75,000	Construction Operation	17 -	17 -	55 -	1847 -	1715 15	1810 1195	10 1195	10 1195	10 1195	375 1370	475 1595	475 1865	475 2355	475 2365	475 2375	475 2490	320 2900	320 3020	320 3120	320 3660	100 3660	- 3660	
In-situ Production	In-situ	5,000	Construction Operation	5 -	5 -	5 -	30 25	60 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35	- 35		
Total Partial Conversion Development		80,000		22	22	60	1902	1825	3040	1240	1240	1240	1780	2105	2375	2865	2875	2885	3000	3255	3375	3475	4015	3795	3695	

Source: Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, unpublished information (April 1983).

requirements for the two projects. Total manpower requirements for the construction phase is expected to peak at 1,877 workers in 1987. Operation manpower would peak in 2003 when 3,695 people are employed. Overall, total manpower requirements would reach a maximum of 4,015 in 2003.

The individual manpower profiles by scenario are displayed in Fig. 3.3. The construction phase of the partial conversion scenario can be discerned as occurring in two time periods; 1987 through 1989 and 1993 through 2004. Construction employment is forecast to grow very quickly; an increase of nearly 1,800 workers is scheduled to occur between 1987 and 1988. This rapid scale-up is attributable to the surface mining project, because the in-situ project has negligible employment requirements relative to the surface project. After 1988, the majority of the employment requirements are associated with plant operations. Operation employment for the surface mining project increases from 1,195 in 1989 to 3,660 in 2003. A second construction phase is planned between 1993 and 204, but at a much lower scale of employment than the first level of activity.

Between 1990 and 2005, the majority of the projected employment requirements would correspond to the operations phase of the two projects. In 2005, all projected employment would be needed for plant operations activities. The future employment level to be maintained is indicated in Fig. 3.3 by the area. Each project employment schedule is discussed below.

The surface mining project would produce 75,000 bbl/d under this scenario. Construction would run from 1984 to 2004, and would fluctuate greatly throughout; a two-staged development program covers the years 1987-1989 and 1993-2004. A maximum of 1,847 workers would be needed in 1987 compared to only 10 in 1990-1992. Plant operations would start in 1988 and would require over 1,000 workers in every year except the first one. Manpower

demands for the operations phase are projected to level off at 3,660 for the period from 2003 to 2005.

Under this scenario, the in-situ project would produce 5,000 bbl/d. A maximum of 60 workers would be required in any of the five construction years. Operations would require 25 workers in 1987 and 35 workers each year thereafter.

Unitized Development Scenario

The unitized development scenario contains a single surface mining tar sands development. Total production is projected to be 50,000 bbl/d.

Table 3.3 shows the annual manpower requirements that would correspond to this unitized development project. The construction phase of this project is projected to begin in 1984 and continue at various levels throughout the end of the period under study (2005). The operations phase commences in 1993.

The last row on Table 3.3 presents the total labor requirements of the scenario. Total manpower requirements are expected to peak at 2,785 workers in 2003. The majority of the employment required for this project is concentrated in the later 10 years of the study period.

As for the other scenarios, individual manpower profiles are displayed in Fig. 3.3. The employment level is shown to grow continuously until 2004, when a minor adjustment occurs, before the long-term workforce level is stabilized. The individual project workforce schedule is further described below.

The unitized development project is a surface mining tar sands development. Production under this scenario would reach 50,000 bbl/d. Ten workers would be required for construction each year from 1984 to 1992.

Table 3.3 Annual Construction and Operation Manpower Requirements
by Project for the Unitized Development Scenario

Table 3.3 Annual Construction and Operation Manpower Requirements
by Project for the Unitized Development Scenario

Foldout

Project	Type of Developments	Cumulative Production (bbl/day)		Annual Manpower Requirements																						
				1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Unitized Development	Surface	50,000	Construction	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	375	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	320	320	320	320	100	-
			Operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	400	670	1160	1170	1180	1295	1705	1825	1925	2465	2465	2465	
Total Unitized Development		50,000		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	550	875	1145	1635	1645	1655	1770	2025	2145	2245	2785	2565	2465	

Source: Bureau of Land Management, Utah State Office, unpublished information (April 1983).

However, construction is projected to last until 2004, with between 100 and 500 workers required each year after 1992. Operations are expected to begin in 1993, and manpower demands would increase rapidly. Up to 2,465 workers would be required for operations in 2003-2005, compared to the 175 projected for 1993.

4 SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS OF THREE TAR SANDS DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS

The socioeconomic impacts of the proposed tar sands developments in the Sunnyside STSA are analyzed in this section. Three different scenarios of proposed commercial development are evaluated for their potential impacts. These scenarios are based on the manpower profiles described in Sec. 3. The impacts from the proposed development of the Sunnyside STSA region are presented for the region as a whole, each of the two counties, and in the case of population and households, CCDs and communities. Projections are included for the window years 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, and 2005.

The first section, Sec. 4.1, presents a summary of the regional impact on all the socioeconomic development factors -- population, employment, income and infrastructure. Section 4.2 then addresses the impacts on the socioeconomic environment of the two counties (Carbon and Emery) and the affected CCDs and communities. In each section the potential impacts of the three scenarios are clearly distinguished.

4.1 SUMMARY OF REGIONAL IMPACTS BY SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CATEGORY

This section contains a summary of the regional socioeconomic impacts that would potentially occur as a result of the tar sands developments in the Sunnyside STSA. Two important assumptions underlie these impact projections. The first assumption is that the baseline projections (described in Sec. 2) would accurately reflect the socioeconomic composition of the counties in the time period under study. The second assumption is that the manpower requirements of the tar sands projects (described in Sec. 3) would not change. Given these two assumptions, the following analysis is based on the difference between the baseline projections and the projected impacts of the tar sands projects.

Each of the three scenarios is discussed separately; Sec. 4.1.1 contains the projected impacts under the proposed action scenario; 4.1.2 discusses the partial conversion scenario; and 4.1.3 analyzes the potential impact under the unitized development scenario.

4.1.1 Proposed Action Development Scenario

The projected impacts of the proposed action tar sands development scenario on the region are discussed in this section. These socioeconomic impacts by development category and window year are presented in Table 4.1; all of the projections are presented as a change from the baseline projections for each window year. Table 4.2 indicates the projected impact on regional income by sector. A discussion of the impacts by category follows.

The population of the region is projected to grow from 85 above the baseline in 1985 to 21,880 above in 2005, as a result of the proposed action scenario. Additional school-age population is expected to expand at approximately the same rate, as both categories increase by over 60% annually during the first 10 years of the development scenario. From 1995-2005, all three population divisions (total, school age, and retirement age) are forecast to increase over the baseline at a slower rate; total population growth would increase by three-fourths, school-age population growth would more than double, and retirement-age population growth would nearly double. These changes represent average annual increases of less than 10%.

Under the proposed action scenario, total regional employment is expected to increase in much the same manner as population. After it would realize tremendous growth from 1985 to 1995 (average annual increases of 63%), employment growth is projected to rise by less than 5% annually over the

Table 4.1 Summary of Regional Socioeconomic Impacts by Category and Window Year for the Proposed Action Development Scenario

Socioeconomic Development Category	Change from Baseline, by Year				Cumulative Growth Factor	Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Population Growth							
Total	85	12,646	12,700	18,379	21,880	257.41	64.98
School-Age	16	2,540	2,812	5,018	6,371	398.19	67.68
Retirement-Age	0	267	369	613	703	<u>a</u>	6.66
Employment Growth	41	6,320	5,739	7,799	8,997	219.44	63.91
Household Growth	31	4,565	4,088	5,340	6,195	199.84	62.94
Infrastructure Requirements							
Housing							
Single family	20	2,740	2,453	3,204	3,718	185.90	61.76
Multi-family	6	686	614	802	930	155.00	58.86
Mobile homes	8	1,142	1,023	1,336	1,549	193.63	62.43
Education							
Students	16	2,540	2,812	5,018	6,371	398.19	67.68
Classrooms	2	103	114	202	256	128.00	49.83
Teachers	2	103	114	202	256	128.00	49.83
Health Care							
Hospital beds							
General care	2	27	27	38	44	22.00	29.73
Long-term care	2	12	16	26	29	14.50	23.14
							5.00
							6.13

Table 4.1 (Cont'd)

Socioeconomic Development Category	Change from Baseline, by Year					Cumulative Growth Factor	Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005		1985-2005	1985-1995
Medical personnel								
Doctors	2	8	8	12	14	7.00	14.87	5.76
Dentists	2	7	7	10	11	5.50	13.35	4.62
Nurses	2	22	23	32	38	19.00	27.66	5.15
Public health nurses	2	4	4	5	5	2.50	7.18	2.26
Mental health care								
Clinical psychologists	2	2	2	2	2	1.00	0	0
Mental health workers	2	3	3	3	3	1.50	4.14	0
Public Safety								
Law enforcement								
Police officers	2	27	27	38	44	22.00	29.73	5.00
Patrol cars	2	27	27	38	44	22.00	29.73	5.00
Jail space (sq ft)	43	6,324	6,351	9,190	10,940	254.42	64.79	5.59
Juvenile holding cells	2	3	3	4	4	2.00	4.14	2.92
Fire Protection								
Fire flow (gpm)/ duration (hr) ^b								
Emergency Medical Service								
Ambulances	2	4	4	5	5	2.50	7.18	2.26
Emergency medical technicians	14	28	28	35	35	2.50	7.18	2.26

Table 4.1 (Cont'd)

Socioeconomic Development Category	Change from Baseline, by Year				Cumulative Growth Factor	Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-2005	1995-2005
Utility Service Demands							
Water system							
Connections	28	4,080	4,098	5,930	7,060	252.14	64.64
Supply (10^6 gal)	16	2,383	2,393	3,463	4,123	257.69	65.00
Storage (10^6 gal)	9	1,191	1,197	1,732	2,062	229.11	63.07
Treatment (10^6 gal)	16	2,383	2,393	3,463	4,123	257.69	65.00
Sewage system (10^6 gal)	4	462	463	671	798	199.50	60.82
Solid waste ^c							
Other Services							
Parks (acres)	2 ^a	77	78	111	132	66.00	44.25
Libraries							
Books	170	25,292	25,400	36,758	43,760	257.41	64.98
Space (sq ft)	43	6,324	6,351	9,190	10,940	254.42	64.79

^aUndefined.^bFire protection measured in fire flow (gpm)/duration (hr) cannot be aggregated across the affected counties. See Tables 4.20 and 4.21 for county-specific detail.^cThe State of Utah community facility guidelines do not include a solid waste standard. Therefore, an estimate of solid waste disposal impacts could not be determined.

remaining 10 years under study. The proposed action scenario is forecast to result in total regional employment growth of 8,997 by the year 2005.

New households are also expected to realize rapid growth from 1985 to 1995 and a depressed rate of increase thereafter as a result of the proposed action scenario. The number of new households is projected to rise from 31 in 1985 to 4,088 in 1995 — an increase of 132 times. Over the next 10 years, however, the number of households is expected to increase by only 50%, to 6,195 additional households in 2005.

The demand for housing of all forms follows the same trends as the growth in households. Single-family housing is still expected to be the dominant form of housing through the scenario development period, and would account for 3,718 of the 6,197 additional units projected for the year 2005. In this same year, there are projected to be 1,529 additional mobile homes and 930 additional multi-family units. These figures for 2005 represent increases of more than 150 times the projected 1985 level. The standard for housing distribution remains constant throughout the period, and is as follows: 60% single-family units, 25% mobile homes, and 15% multi-family units.

Demands imposed on the education system by the proposed action scenario are expected to increase at the same rate as those impact categories already analyzed. The number of additional students would increase nearly 400 times over the 1985 level. Classrooms and teachers would increase at a substantial, but lesser rate; growth in the number of classrooms and teachers is projected to increase by nearly 50% annually from 1985 to 1995, and by 8.43% annually thereafter. The rate of increase for students, teachers, and classrooms over the last 10 years would maintain the community standards of student-teacher proportions.

Health care services would not increase as rapidly as most other categories as a result of the tar sands projects included in the proposed action scenario. The number of hospital beds projected to be required due to these projects would rise by 20% to 30% annually from 1985 to 1995, and by 5% to 6.5% annually thereafter. Slightly lesser increases are projected in the number of medical personnel. The number of nurses would increase the most, rising from two above the baseline in 1985 to 38 above in 2005, representing a nineteen-fold increase. Mental health care would undergo little change over the 20 year period as a result of the scenario developments.

Increases projected in public safety are greater than those projected for health care services. The number of officers and patrol cars would rise to a level 44 above the baseline in 2005. This is representative of a 29.7% yearly increase from 1985 to 1995, and a 5.0% yearly increase thereafter. The amount of jail space is projected to increase by 64% during the first 10 years, and by 5.6% thereafter. The number of ambulances and emergency medical technicians would increase by 150% over the period; a much slower rate of increase than in those services previously discussed.

All utility services and library services would be required to increase at approximately the same rate as a result of the proposed action scenario. Increases in all of these services are projected to rise by at least 60% annually from 1985 to 1995, and by 5.59% annually from 1995 to 2005. Park services are expected to increase at a slower rate: at only 44% annually from 1985 to 1995, and 5.4% annually from 1995 to 2005.

Regional Impact on Total Wage and Personal Income

The total regional wage and personal income effects of the scenario are presented in Table 4.2. The wage and income data are presented by industrial

Table 4.2 Total Regional Wage and Personal Income Impact Projections by Industrial Sector
as a Result of the Proposed Action Development Scenario^a

Industrial Sector and Income Categories	Wages and Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Mining							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	2,157	2,349	2,559	2,787	3,036	1.72	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	1,471	2,741	3,780	4,541	-b	5.18
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	0	3,455,379	7,014,219	10,534,860	13,786,476	-b	6.99
Construction							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	2,625	2,859	3,114	3,367	3,695	1.72	1.73
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	28	2,634	606	514	234	36.00	-9.08
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	73,500	7,530,606	1,887,084	1,730,638	864,630	38.34	-7.51
Manufacturing							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	893	973	1,060	1,154	1,257	1.73	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	41	44	61	73	-b	5.19
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	0	39,893	46,640	70,394	91,761	-b	7.00
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	1,879	2,047	2,296	2,501	2,724	2.02	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	1	102	108	155	186	59.71	5.59
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	1,879	208,794	247,968	387,655	506,664	62.95	7.41

Table 4.2 (Cont'd)

Industrial Sector and Income Categories	Wages and Employment, by Year				Average Annual Compound Percent Change		
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Wholesale and Retail Trade							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	844	919	1,002	1,091	1,188	1.73	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	3	579	612	879	1,050	70.20	5.55
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	2,532	532,101	613,224	958,989	1,247,400	73.15	7.36
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	925	1,007	1,097	1,195	1,302	1.72	1.73
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	1	87	95	139	166	57.68	5.74
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	925	87,609	104,215	166,105	216,132	60.39	7.57
Services							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	767	835	910	991	1,079	1.72	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	2	381	426	621	742	70.94	5.71
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	1,534	318,135	387,660	615,411	800,618	73.89	7.52
Government							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	931	1,014	1,144	1,246	1,357	2.08	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	4	619	683	1,036	1,270	67.20	6.40
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	3,724	627,666	781,352	1,290,856	1,723,390	70.68	8.23
Nonfarm Proprietors (NFP)							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	1,230	1,340	1,459	1,590	1,731	1.72	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	2	405	425	615	735	70.90	5.63
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	2,460	542,700	620,075	977,850	1,272,285	73.84	7.45

Table 4.2 (Cont'd)

Industrial Sector and Income Categories	Wages and Employment, by Year				Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995 1995-2005
Other Labor Income (OLI)						
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	106	115	126	137	149	1.74 1.69
Change from Baseline						
Labor Force	42	6,197	5,772	7,843	9,084	63.61 4.64
Total OLI (1980 \$)	4,452	712,655	727,272	1,074,491	1,353,516	66.46 6.41
Average Property Income						
(1980 \$)	141	156	170	185	202	1.89 1.74
Population	85	12,646	12,700	18,379	21,880	64.98 5.59
Total Property Income						
(1980 \$)	11,985	1,972,776	2,159,000	3,400,115	4,419,760	68.10 7.43
Total Monthly Personal Income						
(1980 \$)	102,991	16,028,314	14,588,709	21,207,364	26,282,632	64.10 6.06
Average Monthly Per Capita						
Income (1980 \$)	1,212	1,267	1,149	1,154	1,201	-0.53 0.44

^aThe number of employees by industrial sector presented in this table may not equal the total industrial sector employment presented in Tables 4.12 and 4.13 because these personal income projections may include communities that are not in the critical impact area (i.e., do not satisfy the 5% growth criteria).

^bUndefined.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (May 1983).

sector and income category. All sectors were assumed to have an approximate annual increase in monthly wages of 1.72% unless otherwise noted. Furthermore, wages in all sectors, unless identified, would increase by 40% over the 20 year period.

In Table 4.2 the highest average monthly wage in the industrial sectors would be the \$3,695 paid to contract construction workers in 2005. Due to the projected decrease in employment growth, however, the total wage paid in 2005, as a result of the tar sands projects, would be almost 90% less than that paid in 1990 (\$864,630 in 2005 compared to \$7,530,606 in 1990). The greatest growth in total wage payment in 2005 would be in mining, where the 4,541 additional employees would receive a total of \$13,786,476. The next largest amount of income growth would occur in the total property income category, with a figure \$4.4 million above the baseline in 2005.

Total wage payment in wholesale and retail trade, nonfarm proprietors, government, and other labor income would be between \$1 million and \$2 million over the baseline in each sector. The average monthly wage paid in government would increase by 2.08% annually from 1985 to 1995 — the highest rate of increase for any sector. Transportation, communications, and utilities would also have an annual increase in monthly wages greater than 2% annually during this period.

The total wage payment in the finance, insurance, and real estate sector, the transportation, communications, and utilities sector, manufacturing, construction, and the services sector would each be less than \$1 million in 2005.

In all sectors, the fastest growth in total regional wage is realized during the 1985-1995 period. These gains would be due predominantly to the increased employment in the region.

4.1.2 Partial Conversion Development Scenario

The projected socioeconomic impacts of the partial conversion development scenario in the Sunnyside STSA are described in this section. These impacts are presented by category and window year in Table 4.3. All of these projections are presented as a change from the baseline projections for each window year. Table 4.4 indicates the projected impact on regional income by sector. A discussion of the regional impact of this scenario follows.

Total population in the area under study is projected to rise from 69 above the baseline in 1985 to 17,847 above in 2005, as a result of the tar sands projects incorporated in the partial conversion scenario. School-age population would undergo the same dramatic growth, rising to 5,197 above the baseline in 2005, a level almost 400 times the school-age population projected for 1985. The greatest growth for each of these population categories would occur between 1985 to 1995, when annual increases are projected to surpass 60%. Slower rates of change would occur from 1995 to 2005 in these two categories and also in retirement-age population, as annual increases would drop below 10%.

Regional employment is also expected to experience rapid increases as a result of the partial conversion scenario, especially from 1985 to 1995. During this period, employment is projected to increase by 62% each year, compared to a rate of only 5.7% annually between 1995 and 2005. By 2005, employment due to the tar sands projects included in the partial conversion scenario, is expected to reach a level 7,363 above the baseline.

The number of households would also grow at a very substantial rate. In 2005, there are expected to be 5,053 more households as a result of the tar sands developments than the baseline projections would predict. From 25 households over the baseline in 1985, the number of households would increase

Table 4.3 Summary of Regional Socioeconomic Impacts by Category and Window Year for the Partial Conversion Development Scenario

Socioeconomic Development Category	Change from Baseline, by Year					Cumulative Growth Factor	Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005		1985-1995	1995-2005
Population Growth								
Total	69	3,945	9,396	14,626	17,847	258.65	63.46	6.63
School-Age	13	792	2,081	3,994	5,197	399.77	66.12	9.58
Retirement-Age	0	83	273	488	573	-a	-a	7.70
Employment Growth	34	1,971	4,247	6,208	7,363	216.56	62.05	5.66
Household Growth	25	1,424	3,025	4,250	5,053	202.12	61.54	5.26
Infrastructure Requirements								
Housing								
Single family	16	856	1,815	2,551	3,032	189.50	60.50	5.27
Multi-family	5	214	454	639	759	151.80	56.97	5.27
Mobile homes	7	356	757	1,063	1,264	180.57	59.73	5.26
Education								
Students	13	792	2,081	3,994	5,197	399.77	66.12	9.58
Classrooms	2	33	84	161	209	104.50	45.32	9.54
Teachers	2	33	84	161	209	104.50	45.32	9.54
Health Care								
Hospital beds								
General care	2	8	20	30	37	18.50	25.89	6.35
Long-term care	2	4	12	21	24	12.00	19.62	7.18

Table 4.3 (Cont'd)

Socioeconomic Development Category	Change from Baseline, by Year					Cumulative Growth Factor		Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-2005	1985-1995	1995-2005	
Medical personnel									
Doctors	2	4	7	9	11	5.50	13.35	4.62	
Dentists	2	3	6	8	10	5.00	11.61	5.24	
Nurses	2	7	17	26	31	15.50	23.86	6.19	
Public health nurses	2	2	3	4	5	2.50	4.14	5.24	
Mental health care									
Clinical psychologists	2	2	2	2	2	1.00	0	0	
Mental health workers	2	2	2	3	3	1.50	0	4.14	
Public Safety									
Law enforcement									
Police officers	2	8	20	30	37	18.50	25.89	6.35	
Patrol cars	2	8	20	30	37	18.50	25.89	6.35	
Jail space (sq ft)	35	1,973	4,699	7,314	8,924	254.97	63.23	6.62	
Juvenile holding cells	2	2	3	3	4	2.00	4.14	2.92	
Fire Protection									
Fire flow (gpm)/ duration (hr) ^b									
Emergency Medical Service									
Ambulances	2	2	3	4	5	2.50	4.14	5.24	
Emergency medical technicians	14	14	21	28	35	2.50	4.14	5.24	

Table 4.3 (Cont'd)

Socioeconomic Development Category	Change from Baseline, by Year				Cumulative Growth Factor	Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-2005	1985-1995 1995-2005
Utility Service Demands							
Water system							
Connections	24	1,274	3,032	4,719	5,758	239.92	62.24 6.62
Supply (10 ⁶ gal)	14	744	1,771	2,756	3,363	240.21	62.26 6.62
Storage (10 ⁶ gal)	7	372	885	1,378	1,681	240.14	62.25 6.63
Treatment (10 ⁶ gal)	14	744	1,771	2,756	3,363	240.21	62.26 6.62
Sewage system (10 ⁶ gal)	3	144	343	534	652	217.33	60.63 6.63
Solid waste ^c							
Other Services							
Parks (acres)	2	24	58	88	108	54.00	40.04 6.41
Libraries							
Books	138	7,890	18,792	29,252	35,694	258.65	63.46 6.63
Space (sq ft)	35	1,973	4,699	7,314	8,924	254.97	63.23 6.62

^a Undefined.^b Fire protection measured in fire flow (gpm)/duration (hr) cannot be aggregated across the affected counties. See Tables 4.22 and 4.23 for county-specific detail.^c The State of Utah community facility guidelines do not include a solid waste standard. Therefore, an estimate of solid waste disposal impacts could not be determined.

by over 60% annually through 1995, and then increase by only 5.26% each year through the end of the study period.

The growth in the demand for housing would follow the same pattern as those development categories already discussed. Rapid growth in housing demand would occur during the first 10 years (around 60% each year) followed by slower growth thereafter (5.27% annually, 1995-2005). Single-family housing would remain the dominant form, reaching a level 3,032 above the baseline in 2005. Mobile homes (1,264 above the baseline in 2005) and multi-family units (759 above in 2005) are projected to increase at a similar percentage rate, but at lower absolute levels.

Demands on the education system from the partial conversion scenario developments would again be similar to those already discussed. The number of students in the system is projected to increase much faster than the number of teachers or classrooms. The number of students would rise from a level 13 above the baseline in 1985 to a level 5,197 above in 2005 -- an increase by a factor of 400. Teachers and classrooms would only increase by a factor of 105, i.e., the 2005 demand for teachers and classrooms is 105 times the 1985 levels, or greater than a 10,000% increase. This would be a growth of 25 students for every teacher, an acceptable standard in the area.

Increases in health care produced by the partial conversion scenario would be less than those in other categories. Both general care and long-term hospital beds would increase by about 20% to 25% per year from 1985 to 1995. In all, there would be 61 more hospital beds in the area in 2005, compared to only four more in 1985. Lesser increases are expected in the number of medical personnel. However, the number of nurses would increase the most; from two above the baseline in 1985 to 31 above in 2005. Little change is projected in the amount of mental health care available in the area.

Projected increases in public safety, due to the scenario developments, would be considerably greater than those described for health care services. The number of police officers and patrol cars would rise to a level of 37 above the baseline in 2005. The amount of jail space would expand at a much faster rate, increasing by a factor of 255 over the 20 year period. In 2005, there would be four more juvenile hold cells than the baseline would project. Increases of 150% would occur in the emergency medical services.

Utilities and library services would undergo identical increases. All of these services would expand by at least 60% per year from 1985 to 1995, and by 6.62% annually thereafter. This would result in service demand levels in 2005 being more than 200 times greater than the comparable 1985 levels. The amount of park land would increase at a slower rate, as it is expected to increase by a factor of 54 over the 20 years studied.

Regional Impact on Total Wage and Personal Income

The total regional wage and personal income effects of the scenario are presented in Table 4.4. The wage and income data are presented by industrial sector and income category. All sectors were assumed to have an approximate annual increase in monthly wages of 1.72% unless otherwise noted. Furthermore, wages in all sectors, unless identified, would increase by 40% over the 20 year period.

Total wage payment under this scenario would follow trends identical to the impacts under the proposed action scenario (see Table 4.4). Mining would again experience the greatest growth, with a total wage of \$11,245,344 above the baseline in 2005. Total property income would be over \$3 million above the baseline in 2005. Total wages between \$1 million and \$2 million above the baseline would be paid in each of the following sectors: wholesale and retail

Table 4.4 Total Regional Wage and Personal Income Impact Projections by Industrial Sector
as a Result of the Partial Conversion Development Scenario^a

Industrial Sector and Income Categories	Wages and Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Mining							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	2,157	2,349	2,559	2,787	3,036	1.72	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	459	2,028	3,009	3,704	- ^b	6.21
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	0	1,078,191	5,189,652	8,386,083	11,245,344	- ^b	8.04
Construction							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	2,625	2,859	3,114	3,367	3,695	1.72	1.73
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	23	822	449	410	215	34.60	7.10
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	60,375	2,350,098	1,398,186	1,380,470	794,425	36.92	5.50
Manufacturing							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	893	973	1,060	1,154	1,257	1.73	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	13	32	48	59	- ^b	6.31
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	0	12,649	33,920	55,392	74,163	- ^b	8.14
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	1,879	2,047	2,296	2,501	2,724	2.02	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	1	31	80	124	151	54.99	6.56
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	1,879	63,457	183,680	310,124	411,324	58.13	8.40

Table 4.4 (Cont'd)

Industrial Sector and Income Categories	Wages and Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Wholesale and Retail Trade							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	844	919	1,002	1,091	1,188	1.73	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	2	181	452	700	857	71.95	6.61
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	1,688	166,339	452,904	763,700	1,018,116	74.93	8.44
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	925	1,007	1,097	1,195	1,302	1.72	1.73
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	1	27	71	110	135	53.15	6.64
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	925	27,189	77,887	131,450	175,770	55.79	8.48
Services							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	767	835	910	991	1,079	1.72	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	2	119	315	493	606	65.85	6.76
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	1,534	99,365	286,650	488,563	653,874	68.71	8.60
Government							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	931	1,014	1,144	1,246	1,357	2.08	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	3	193	506	825	1,036	66.99	7.43
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	2,793	195,702	578,864	1,027,950	1,405,852	70.47	9.28
Nonfarm Proprietors (NFP)							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	1,230	1,340	1,459	1,590	1,731	1.72	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	2	126	314	489	600	65.80	6.69
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	2,460	168,840	458,126	777,510	1,038,600	68.66	8.53

Table 4.4 (Cont'd)

Industrial Sector and Income Categories	Wages and Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Other Labor Income (OLI)							
Average Monthly OLI (1980 \$)	106	115	126	137	149	1.74	1.69
Change from Baseline							
Labor Force	42	6,197	5,772	7,843	9,084	63.61	4.64
Total OLI (1980 \$)	4,452	712,655	727,272	1,074,491	1,353,516	66.46	6.41
Average Property Income							
(1980 \$)	141	156	170	185	202	1.89	1.74
Population	69	3,945	9,396	14,626	17,847	63.46	6.63
Total Property Income							
(1980 \$)	9,729	615,420	1,597,320	2,705,810	3,605,094	66.55	8.48
Total Monthly Personal Income							
(1980 \$)	85,835	5,489,905	10,984,461	17,101,543	21,776,078	62.45	7.08
Average Monthly Per Capita							
Income (1980 \$)	1,244	1,392	1,169	1,169	1,220	-0.62	0.42

^aThe number of employees by industrial sector presented in this table may not equal the total industrial sector employment presented in Tables 4.14 and 4.15 because these personal income projections may include communities that are not in the critical impact area (i.e., do not satisfy the 5% growth criteria).

^bUndefined.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (May 1983).

trade, government, nonfarm proprietors, and other labor income. Total wage payment would be less than \$1 million above the baseline in each of the remaining sectors.

Again, the fastest growth would occur between 1985 and 1995 as a result of the growth in employment.

4.1.3 Unitized Development Scenario

The projected impacts of the unitized development scenario in the Sunnyside STSA are described in this section. These impacts are presented by socioeconomic category and window year in Table 4.5. All of these projections are presented as a change from the baseline projections for each window year. Table 4.6 shows the projected impact on regional income by sector. A discussion of the regional impact of this scenario follows.

The regional population is projected to be 12,138 above the baseline in 2005, compared to only 31 above in 1985 as a result of the unitized development scenario. This would be an increase by a factor of almost 400. School-age population is expected to grow at an even faster rate; the increment above the baseline in 2005 (3,432) would be almost 700 times the increment in 1985 (5). Retirement-age population would not increase until 1995, but then rises by 12% annually through 2005.

Total regional employment corresponding to the unitized development scenario is also expected to grow substantially over the 1985-2005 period. Employment growth would increase by a factor of 329, from 15 additional workers in 1985 to 4,935 in 2005. This increase would be fastest from 1985 to 1995, when additional employment would increase by 62.9% each year; from 1995 to 2005 this growth rate would be 9.6% annually.

Table 4.5 Summary of Regional Socioeconomic Impacts by Category and Window Year for the Unitized Development Scenario

Socioeconomic Development Category	Change from Baseline, by Year					Cumulative Growth Factor	Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005		1985-2005	1995-2005
	Population Growth							
Total	31	47	4,148	8,791	12,138	391.55	63.17	11.33
School-Age	5	9	1,000	2,409	3,432	686.40	69.86	13.12
Retirement-Age	0	0	78	247	243	- ^a	- ^a	12.03
Employment Growth	15	23	1,974	3,799	4,935	329.00	62.90	9.60
Household Growth	11	17	1,335	2,493	3,338	303.46	61.59	9.60
Infrastructure Requirements								
Housing								
Single family	7	11	802	1,497	2,004	286.29	60.66	9.59
Multi-family	3	4	201	375	502	167.33	52.27	9.58
Mobile homes	4	5	334	624	836	209.00	55.66	9.61
Education								
Students	5	9	1,000	2,409	3,432	686.40	69.86	13.12
Classrooms	1	1	41	97	138	138.00	44.97	12.90
Teachers	1	1	41	97	138	138.00	44.97	12.90
Health Care								
Hospital beds								
General care	2	2	9	18	26	13.00	16.23	11.19
Long-term care	2	2	4	11	14	7.00	7.18	13.35

Table 4.5 (Cont'd)

Socioeconomic Development Category	Change from Baseline, by Year					Cumulative Growth		Average Annual Compound	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	Factor	1985-2005	Percent	Change
Medical personnel									
Doctors	2	2	4	6	8	4.00	7.18	7.18	7.18
Dentists	2	2	3	5	7	3.50	4.14	4.14	8.84
Nurses	2	2	8	16	21	10.50	14.87	14.87	10.13
Public health nurses	2	2	2	3	4	2.00	0	0	7.18
Mental health care									
Clinical psychologists	2	2	2	2	2	1.00	0	0	0
Mental health workers	2	2	2	2	3	1.50	0	0	4.14
Public Safety									
Law enforcement									
Police officers	2 ^a	2	9	18	26	13.00	16.23	16.23	11.19
Patrol cars	2	2	9	18	26	13.00	16.23	16.23	11.19
Jail space (sq.ft)	16	24	2,074	4,396	6,069	379.31	62.66	62.66	11.33
Juvenile holding cells	2	2	2	3	3	1.50	0	0	4.14
Fire Protection									
Fire flow (gpm)/ duration (hr) ^b									
Emergency Medical Service Ambulances	2	2	2	3	4	2.00	0	0	7.18
Emergency medical technicians	14	14	14	21	28	2.00	0	0	7.18

Table 4.5 (Cont'd)

Socioeconomic Development Category	Change from Baseline, by Year					Cumulative Growth Factor	Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005		1985-2005	1995-2005
Utility Service Demands								
Water system								
Connections	11	15	1,339	2,837	3,917	356.09	61.64	11.33
Supply (10 ⁶ gal)	7	9	782	1,657	2,288	326.86	60.25	11.33
Storage (10 ⁶ gal)	4	5	391	828	1,144	286.00	58.13	11.33
Treatment (10 ⁶ gal)	7	9	782	1,657	2,288	326.86	60.25	11.33
Sewage system (10 ⁶ gal)	2	3	151	321	443	221.50	54.10	11.36
Solid waste ^c								
Other Services								
Parks (acres)	2	2	26	53	74	37.00	29.24	11.03
Libraries								
Books	62	92	8,296	17,582	24,276	391.55	63.17	11.33
Space (sq ft)	16	24	2,074	4,396	6,069	379.31	62.66	11.33

^aUndefined.

^bFire protection measured in fire flow (gpm)/duration (hr) cannot be aggregated across the affected counties. See Tables 4.24 and 4.25 for county-specific detail.

^cThe State of Utah community facility guidelines do not include a solid waste standard. Therefore, an estimate of solid waste disposal impacts could not be determined.

New scenario-related households are projected to grow by a factor of 303 during the period studied. In the year 2005, there would be 3,338 additional households compared to only 11 in 1985. This growth is fastest from 1985 to 1995, when the annual increase averages 61.59%, compared to an average annual increase of 9.6% for the period 1995-2005.

Demand in all forms of housing is expected to increase at a level comparable to the growth in households. Single-family units rise from seven additional in 1985 to 2,004 additional in 2005 under the scenario projections. This translates into a 60.66% average annual increase from 1985 to 1995, and a 9.59% yearly growth thereafter. Multi-family units and mobile homes undergo increases slightly less than this. In 2005, single-family units compose 60% of the additional housing stock; mobile houses 25%; and multi-family homes 15%.

Demands on the education system from the realization of the unitized development scenario are forecast to increase at a rate similar to those categories already discussed. The greatest growth would occur in the 1985-1995 period, when additional students would increase by 70% annually; additional teachers and classrooms would increase by 45% annually. In 1985, there would be only one additional classroom and teacher, compared to 138 additional in 2005.

Health care services responding to the unitized development scenario demands are projected to grow at a much slower rate than those impact categories already discussed. The number of additional hospital beds is expected to increase by a factor of 13 for general care and by a factor of seven for long-term care. Greater growth would occur for long-term care from 1995-2005, corresponding to the growth in retirement-age population. The demand for medical personnel is expected to increase only slightly compared to

most of the other services. Doctors, dentists, and public health nurses would all realize annual growth rates less than 10% throughout the period. The number of additional nurses would increase the most, from two additional in 1985 to 21 in 2005. Very little growth is projected in the amount of additional mental health services. It should be noted that beds for long-term care, dentists, public health nurses, and mental health workers would all experience the greatest growth from 1995 to 2005.

Greater scenario-specific increases are projected for each public safety category. Police officers and patrol cars would rise from two above the baseline in 1985 to 26 above in 2005. Jail space would increase at a much greater rate; the projected change would be 62.66% annually from 1985 to 1995, and 11.33% annually thereafter. The number of juvenile holding cells would increase by 50% over the 20 year period. The number of additional emergency medical technicians is projected to double from 1985 to 2005, all of this growth would occur from 1995 to 2005. In 2005, there would be four additional ambulances and 28 additional emergency medical technicians required.

The tar sands activities of the unitized development scenario area would also increase the demand on utility services. All utilities are projected to undergo increases of over 50% annually from 1985 to 1995, and over 11% annually thereafter. These increases, when expressed as a cumulative growth factor, would be over 220 for each of the water and sewage categories.

Park land is forecast to expand to a total of 74 additional acres in 2005, from only two additional in 1985. Library services would increase at rates equivalent to the growth in utilities: 63% annually (1985-1995), and 11.33% annually (1995-2005).

Regional Impact on Total Wage and Personal Income

The total regional wage and personal income effects of the scenario are presented in Table 4.6. The wage and income data are presented by industrial sector and income category. All sectors were assumed to have an approximate annual increase in monthly wages of 1.72% unless otherwise noted. Furthermore, wages in all sectors, unless identified, would increase by 40% over the 20 year period.

The total wage payment projected under the unitized development scenario would be similar to those impacts under the other two scenarios. The wage payment in mining would increase the most, with a total payment in 2005 projected to be \$7,501,956. Total property income would also be more than \$1 million over the baseline at \$2,451,876 in 2005.

All other sectors would have total wage payments less than \$1 million over the projected baseline payment in 2005. Government (\$959,399 in 2005) and other labor income (\$744,404 in 2005) would experience the next largest amount of growth over the period.

The fastest growth in total wage payment is again projected to occur in the 1985-1995 period. This increase would be due mostly to the projected employment increases.

4.2 COUNTY-LEVEL SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS OF THE SUNNYSIDE STSA DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS

The county-level socioeconomic impacts that would potentially arise from the development of the three tar sands project scenarios are addressed in this section. Two important assumptions underly these projections of socioeconomic impacts. The first assumption is that the baseline projections (described in Sec. 2) would accurately reflect the socioeconomic composition

Table 4.6 Total Regional Wage and Personal Income Impact Projections by Industrial Sector as a Result of the Unitized Development Scenario^a

Industrial Sector and Income Categories	Wages and Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Mining							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	2,157	2,349	2,559	2,787	3,036	1.72	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	0	673	1,710	2,471	- _b	13.89
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	0	0	1,722,207	4,765,770	7,501,956	- _b	15.85
Construction							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	2,625	2,859	3,114	3,367	3,695	1.72	1.73
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	10	10	517	413	130	48.37	-12.89
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	26,250	28,590	1,609,938	1,390,571	480,350	50.93	-11.39
Manufacturing							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	893	973	1,060	1,154	1,257	1.73	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	0	14	29	40	- _b	11.07
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	0	0	14,840	33,466	50,280	- _b	12.98
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	1,879	2,047	2,296	2,501	2,724	2.02	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	1	35	74	103	- _b	11.40
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	0	2,047	80,360	185,074	280,572	- _b	13.32

Table 4.6 (Cont'd)

Industrial Sector and Income Categories	Wages and Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Wholesale and Retail Trade							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	844	919	1,002	1,091	1,188	1.73	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	1	3	196	416	577	69.52	11.40
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	844	2,757	196,392	453,856	635,476	72.46	13.31
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	925	1,007	1,097	1,195	1,302	1.72	1.73
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	0	0	31	65	91	-b	11.37
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	0	0	34,007	77,675	118,482	-b	13.29
Services							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	767	835	910	991	1,079	1.72	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	1	3	137	295	409	63.56	11.56
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	767	2,505	124,670	292,345	441,311	66.38	13.47
Government							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	931	1,014	1,144	1,246	1,357	2.08	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	1	4	235	504	707	72.63	11.64
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	931	4,056	268,840	627,984	959,399	76.22	13.57
Nonfarm Proprietors (NFP)							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	1,230	1,340	1,459	1,590	1,731	1.72	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	1	2	137	292	406	63.56	11.48
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	1,230	2,680	199,883	464,280	702,786	66.37	13.40

Table 4.6 (Cont'd)

Industrial Sector and Income Categories	Wages and Employment, by Year				Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995 1995-2005
Other Labor Income (OLI)						
Average Monthly OLI (1980 \$)	106	115	126	137	149	1.74 1.69
Change from Baseline						
Number of Recipients	14	10	1,960	3,805	4,996	63.91 9.81
Total OLI (1980 \$)	1,484	2,300	246,960	521,285	744,404	66.77 11.67
Average Property Income						
(1980 \$)	141	156	170	185	202	1.89 1.74
Population	31	47	4,148	8,791	12,138	63.17 11.33
Total Property Income						
(1980 \$)	4,371	7,332	705,160	1,626,335	2,451,876	66.25 13.27
Total Monthly Personal Income						
(1980 \$)	35,877	52,267	5,230,257	10,438,641	14,416,892	64.58 10.67
Average Monthly Per Capita Income (1980 \$)	1,157	1,112	1,254	1,187	1,181	0.81 -0.60

^aThe number of employees by industrial sector presented in this table may not equal the total industrial sector employment presented in Tables 4.16 and 4.17 because these personal income projections may include communities that are not in the critical impact area (i.e., do not satisfy the 5% growth criteria).

^bUndefined.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (May 1983).

of the counties in the time period under study. The second assumption is that the manpower requirements of each project and scenario (described in Sec. 3.1) would not change.

Given these two assumptions, the following county-level analysis is based on the difference between the baseline projections and the projected impacts of the tar sands development scenarios.

Impacts under each of the three development scenarios are discussed separately. Population, household, economic base, employment, and infrastructure impacts are discussed. In each instance, the impacts are presented in terms of the difference between the baseline projections and the scenario being discussed.

4.2.1 Population and Housing Impacts

Figure 4.1 illustrates the change in population that would occur in each county as a result of the three tar sands development scenarios. A summary of the population and household impacts in each county by scenario is presented in Table 4.7. Details of the population and household impacts by CCD and community are shown in Tables 4.8 - 4.10 for each scenario. Only those CCDs where significant changes would occur are enumerated in these tables, but all CCDs are included in the county totals.

4.2.1.1 Proposed Action Development Scenarios

Population growth would occur in Carbon County throughout the period, while in Emery County, population is forecast to fluctuate from year to year. Both counties would also experience these vacillations in the number of new households during this timeframe. Data are shown in Tables 4.7 and 4.8. Details of the county trends are described below.

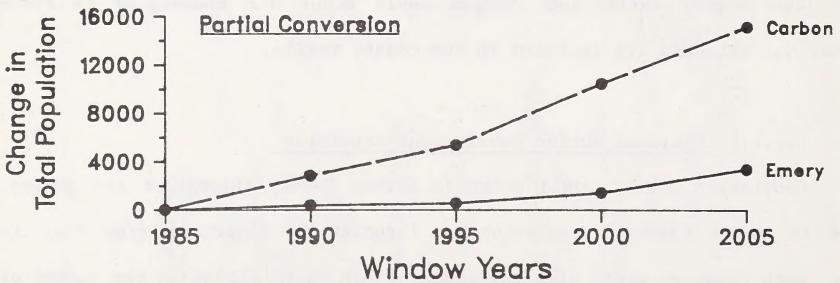
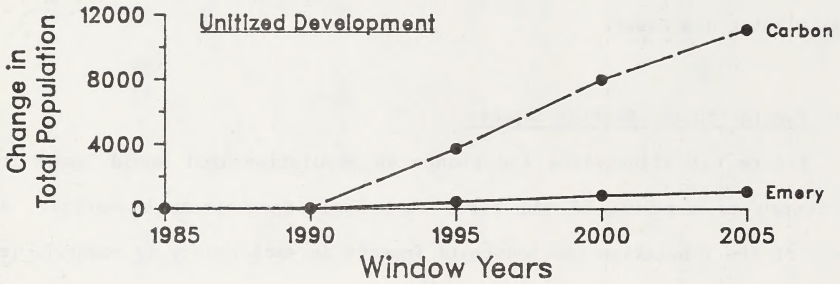
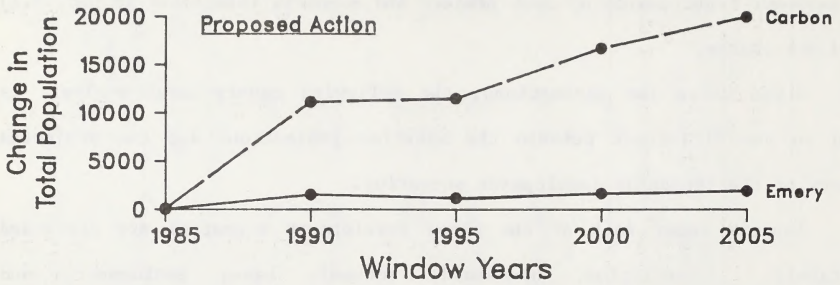


Fig. 4.1 Changes in Population by County Due to the Three Sunnyside STSA Scenarios

Table 4.7 Summary of Population and Household Impact Projections by County and Development Scenario (1985-2005)

Scenario, County and Window Years	Population			New Households			School-Age Population			Retirement- Age Population		
	Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change ^a	Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change ^a	Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change ^a	Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change ^a	Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change ^a	Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change ^a
<u>Proposed Action</u>												
<u>Development Scenario</u>												
Carbon County												
1985	73	-	27	-	14	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1990	11,121	173.25	4,014	171.92	2,282	176.97	240	176.97	240	- _b	240	- _b
1995	11,516	0.70	3,704	-1.59	2,726	3.62	358	3.62	358	8.33	358	8.33
2000	16,716	7.74	4,845	5.52	4,733	11.67	578	11.67	578	10.05	578	10.05
2005	19,975	3.63	5,643	3.10	6,027	4.95	665	4.95	665	2.84	665	2.84
Emery County												
1985	12	-	4	-	2	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1990	1,527	163.59	551	167.80	258	164.31	27	164.31	27	- _b	27	- _b
1995	1,183	-4.98	385	-6.92	86	-19.73	11	-19.73	11	-16.44	11	-16.44
2000	1,663	7.05	495	5.15	285	27.08	35	27.08	35	26.05	35	26.05
2005	1,904	2.74	552	2.20	344	3.83	38	3.83	38	1.66	38	1.66
<u>Partial Conversion</u>												
<u>Development Scenario</u>												
Carbon County												
1985	59	-	21	-	11	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
1990	3,470	125.89	1,253	126.54	712	130.26	75	130.26	75	- _b	75	- _b
1995	8,522	19.72	2,740	16.94	2,017	23.15	265	23.15	265	28.72	265	28.72
2000	13,302	9.31	3,856	7.07	3,767	13.31	460	13.31	460	11.66	460	11.66
2005	16,294	4.14	4,601	3.60	4,916	5.47	542	5.47	542	3.34	542	3.34

Table 4.7 (Cont'd)

Scenario, County and Window Years	Population		New Households		School-Age Population		Retirement- Age Population	
	Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change ^a	Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change ^a	Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change ^a	Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change ^a
<u>Partial Conversion</u>								
<u>Development Scenario</u>								
Emery County								
1985	10	-	3	-	2	-	0	- _b
1990	476	116.53	172	124.74	80	109.13	8	0
1995	875	12.95	285	10.63	64	-4.36	8	0
2000	1,323	8.62	394	6.69	227	28.82	28	28.47
2005	1,553	3.26	450	2.69	281	4.36	31	2.06
<u>Unitized</u>								
<u>Development Scenario</u>								
Carbon County								
1985	25	-	10	-	5	-	0	- _b
1990	44	11.97	16	9.86	9	12.47	0	- _b
1995	3,709	142.75	1,192	136.83	957	154.29	75	- _b
2000	7,962	16.51	2,261	13.66	2,242	18.56	230	25.12
2005	11,071	6.82	3,041	6.11	3,219	7.50	322	6.96
Emery County								
1985	4	-	1	-	0	-	0	- _b
1990	4	0	1	0	0	- _b	0	- _b
1995	440	156.02	143	169.82	43	- _b	3	- _b
2000	829	13.51	231	10.07	167	31.17	17	41.47
2005	1,068	5.20	297	5.15	213	4.99	21	4.32

^aComputed as average annual compound percent change from previous window year.

^bUndefined.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Table 4.8 Population and Household Impact Projections by Community
for Carbon and Emery Counties - Proposed Action Scenario^a

Geographic Area and Impact Category	Change from Baseline Population and Households, by Year				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
<u>Carbon County</u>					
<u>East Carbon Census</u>					
<u>County Division (CCD)</u>					
East Carbon CCD Total					
Population	19	3,176	3,458	5,043	6,036
Households	7	1,146	1,112	1,462	1,705
East Carbon					
Population	14	2,350	2,559	3,732	4,467
Households	5	848	823	1,082	1,262
Sunnyside					
Population	5	826	899	1,311	1,569
Households	2	298	289	380	443
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Helper Census County</u>					
<u>Division (CCD)</u>					
Helper CCD Total					
Population	7	876	686	940	1,071
Households	3	316	221	272	303
Helper					
Population	4	526	412	564	643
Households	2	190	133	163	182
Scofield					
Population	0	0	0	0	0
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	3	350	274	376	428
Households	1	126	88	109	121

Table 4.8 (Cont'd)

Geographic Area and Impact Category	Change from Baseline Population and Households, by Year				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
<u>Price Census County</u>					
<u>Division (CCD)</u>					
Price CCD Total					
Population	47	7,069	7,373	10,733	12,868
Households	17	2,552	2,371	3,111	3,635
Price					
Population	31	4,595	4,792	6,976	8,364
Households	11	1,659	1,541	2,022	2,363
Wellington					
Population	8	1,272	1,327	1,932	2,316
Households	3	459	427	560	654
Hiawatha					
Population	0	0	0	0	0
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	8	1,202	1,253	1,825	2,188
Households	3	434	403	529	618
<u>Emery County^b</u>					
<u>Castle Dale-Huntington Census</u>					
<u>County Division (CCD)</u>					
Castle Dale-Huntington					
CCD Total					
Population	7	1,060	916	1,288	1,500
Households	3	383	296	375	423
Castle Dale					
Population	3	371	320	451	525
Households	1	134	103	131	148
Cleveland					
Population	0	64	55	77	90
Households	0	23	18	22	25
Elmo					
Population	0	42	37	52	60
Households	0	15	12	15	17

Table 4.8 (Cont'd)

Geographic Area and Impact Category	Change from Baseline Population and Households, by Year				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Huntington					
Population	2	265	229	322	375
Households	1	96	74	94	106
Orangeville					
Population	2	265	229	322	375
Households	1	96	74	94	106
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	0	53	46	64	75
Households	0	19	15	19	21
<u>Green River Census</u>					
<u>County Division (CCD)</u>					
Green River CCD Total					
Population	4	455	252	351	376
Households	1	164	81	102	106
Green River					
Population	3	391	217	302	323
Households	1	141	70	88	91
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	1	64	35	49	53
Households	0	23	11	14	15

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.

^bEmery-Ferron CCD impact projections were not significant.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output
(June 1983).

Carbon County

Carbon County is projected to experience the greatest growth due to the proposed action scenario (see Fig. 4.1). Population would reach a total 19,975 above the baseline in 2005, compared to only 73 above in 1985. The fastest growth is expected to occur between 1985 and 1990, when annual increases average 173.25%. A similar rate of increase is forecast for this period in terms of school-age population and households. A decrease in the number of households is expected from 1990 to 1995, as all population categories would realize substantially lower growth rates. The additional retirement-age population would grow from 0 in 1985 to 665 in 2005.

The greatest proportion of the population growth would occur in the Price CCD, where the change in population would grow from 47 additional people in 1985 to 12,868 in 2005. The city of Price would account for almost two-thirds of this growth, as population would rise to 8,364 above the baseline in 2005. Wellington and the unincorporated areas would account for equal amounts of growth reaching population levels of 2,316 and 2,188 above the baseline, respectively, in 2005. The city of East Carbon would compose three-fourths of the total population growth in the East Carbon CCD, accounting for 4,467 of the total growth of 6,036 in 2005. The Helper CCD is projected to be the slowest growing area, as population would rise to only 1,071 above the baseline in 2005. The city of Helper and the unincorporated areas would be the locations for all of this projected population growth.

Throughout the county, there would be a slight drop in the number of households in 1995. This would be followed by 10 years of growth, however, as peak figures would be reached in all communities and CCDs in 2005.

Emery County

Population in Emery County is forecast to follow the same trends as in Carbon County. The most rapid growth would occur between 1985 and 1995, as total population, households, and school-age population would increase by at least 160% annually. The next five year period, however, would be characterized by substantial declines in households and all population divisions. Increases are projected to occur during the final 10 years of the period, so that in all cases, the population level in 2005 represents the peak growth in the period. Total population rises to 1,904 above the baseline in 2005, or only one-tenth of the growth projected for Carbon County.

The Castle Dale-Huntington CCD is projected to undergo the greatest proportion of the growth forecast in the county, composing nearly 80% of the total county population growth in 2005. Castle Dale, Huntington, and Orangeville would combine to account for 85% of the 1,500 additional people in the CCD in 2005. The Green River CCD would be the smaller of the two CCDs in the county, contributing only 376 additional people to the total population growth in 2005. The town of Green River would account for 86% of this population growth projected for the CCD. In both of these CCDs, as in the county, a drop in population is projected between 1990 and 1995.

Throughout the county, the change in households would closely reflect the change in population.

4.2.1.2 Partial Conversion Development Scenario

Under this scenario, increases are projected for each population division and for households throughout the period under study. Carbon County would achieve much greater growth than Emery County; in 2005, there are

expected to be 16,294 additional people in Carbon county, compared to only 1,078 in Emery. Details are presented in Tables 4.7 and 4.9.

Carbon County

Population in Carbon County is projected to rise from 59 above the baseline in 1985 to 16,294 above in 2005. The most rapid growth would occur between 1985 and 1990, with annual increases expected to average 125.9%. Households and school-age population are expected to follow these same trends, but at reduced levels. Population and household growth is forecast to increase from 1995 through the end of the study period.

As before, the Price CCD is projected to experience the most population growth during the period 1985-2005. In 2005, there are projected to be 10,497 more people as a result of this tar sands development scenario in the Price CCD. Of these, 6,823 would be located in the city of Price, while Wellington and the unincorporated areas would account for the remainder. The East Carbon CCD is projected to have 4,924 additional people in 2005, with 3,644 of these located in the town of East Carbon. There would be no additional population in the unincorporated areas in this CCD. Helper CCD would again grow by the least amount; only 874 additional people are expected in 2005. The town of Helper would grow by 524, while the unincorporated areas would grow by 349. Scofield would experience no population growth under this scenario.

Household impacts would follow the same trends as population; Price CCD would experience the most impact; East Carbon CCD would be impacted moderately; and the Helper CCD would exhibit little change.

Table 4.9 Population and Household Impact Projections by Community
for Carbon and Emery Counties - Partial Conversion Scenario^a

Geographic Area and Impact Category	Change from Baseline Population and Households, by Year				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
<u>Carbon County</u>					
<u>East Carbon Census</u>					
<u>County Division (CCD)</u>					
East Carbon CCD Total					
Population	15	991	2,558	4,013	4,924
Households	6	358	823	1,163	1,390
East Carbon					
Population	11	733	1,893	2,970	3,644
Households	4	265	609	861	1,029
Sunnyside					
Population	4	258	665	1,043	1,280
Households	2	93	214	302	361
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Helper Census County</u>					
<u>Division (CCD)</u>					
Helper CCD Total					
Population	5	273	508	748	874
Households	3	99	164	216	247
Helper					
Population	3	164	305	449	524
Households	2	59	98	130	148
Scofield					
Population	0	0	0	0	0
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	2	109	203	299	349
Households	1	39	65	87	99

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

Geographic Area and Impact Category	Change from Baseline Population and Households, by Year				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
<u>Price Census County</u>					
<u>Division (CCD)</u>					
Price CCD Total					
Population	38	2,206	5,455	8,541	10,497
Households	14	796	1,754	2,476	2,964
Price					
Population	25	1,434	3,546	5,552	6,823
Households	9	518	1,140	1,609	1,927
Wellington					
Population	7	397	982	1,537	1,889
Households	2	143	316	446	533
Hiawatha					
Population	0	0	0	0	0
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	7	375	927	1,452	1,785
Households	2	135	298	421	504
<u>Emery County^b</u>					
<u>Castle Dale-Huntington Census</u>					
<u>County Division (CCD)</u>					
Castle Dale-Huntington					
CCD Total					
Population	6	332	677	1,024	1,223
Households	3	120	219	299	344
Castle Dale					
Population	2	116	237	359	428
Households	1	42	76	104	121
Cleveland					
Population	0	20	41	61	73
Households	0	7	13	18	20
Elmo					
Population	0	13	27	41	49
Households	0	5	9	12	14

Table 4.9 (Cont'd)

Geographic Area and Impact Category	Change from Baseline Population and Households, by Year				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Huntington					
Population	2	83	169	256	306
Households	1	30	55	75	86
Orangeville					
Population	2	83	169	256	306
Households	1	30	55	75	86
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	0	17	34	51	61
Households	0	6	11	15	17
<u>Green River Census</u>					
<u>County Division (CCD)</u>					
Green River CCD Total					
Population	3	142	186	279	306
Households	1	51	60	81	86
Green River					
Population	2	122	161	240	263
Households	1	44	52	70	74
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	1	20	26	39	43
Households	0	7	8	11	12

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.

^bEmery-Ferron CCD impact projections were not significant.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output
(June 1983).

Emery County

Population in Emery County is projected to grow from 10 above the baseline in 1985 to 1,553 above in 2005 as a result of the partial conversion development scenario. This increase is much less than the growth predicted in Carbon County. Households, school-age population, and total population all are projected to grow the fastest between 1985 and 1990, when annual rates of increase are over 100%. School-age population is the only category which would experience a decrease in population growth; from 1990 to 1995, it drops from 80 additional to 64 additional.

The Castle Dale-Huntington CCD would easily be the fastest growing area, accounting for over three-fourths of the population growth in the county. By 2005, it is projected that there will be 1,223 additional people in the Castle Dale-Huntington CCD: 428 in Castle Dale, and 306 each in Huntington and Orangeville. Cleveland, Elmo, and the unincorporated areas would realize only slight population growth as a result of this scenario. The Green River CCD is forecast to have 306 additional people in 2005, compared to only three in 1985. Most of this growth is expected to occur in the town of Green River, where population would rise to 263 above the baseline in 2005. Population in the unincorporated areas would increase by only 43 people over the period.

The number of households is expected to grow in the same manner as population. By the year 2005 in Emery County, there are projected to be 450 new households, with 344 of these in the Castle Dale-Huntington CCD, and 86 in the Green River CCD.

4.2.1.3 Unitized Development Scenario

Both Carbon and Emery counties are forecast to grow steadily throughout the period as a result of the unitized development scenario. Population growth in Carbon County would be more than 10 times the growth forecast for Emery County. Comparable differences are expected in new households, school-age population, and retirement-age population. These figures are compiled in Tables 4.7 and 4.10. A detailed county by county analysis follows.

Carbon County

Population in Carbon County is projected to increase from 25 above the baseline in 1985 to 11,071 above in 2005. This would represent an increase in additional population by a factor of 442. The fastest growth is expected for the period 1990-1995, when population growth would increase by 142.75% each year as a result of the unitized development scenario. Similar changes are expected in the number of new households and in school-age population, where they would rise to levels of 3,041 and 3,219 above the baseline, respectively, in the year 2005. There would be no additional retirement-age population in 1985 or 1990 under the unitized development scenario.

As in the other two scenarios, the Price CCD would realize the most actual growth in population, rising to a level 7,156 above the baseline in 2005. This growth would be concentrated in the city of Price, where the additional population would reach 4,651 people in 2005. Wellington and the unincorporated areas are each expected to grow by over 1,200 people during the 20 year period. The East Carbon CCD would also grow substantially, due to the tar sands activities proposed in the unitized development scenario. It is projected that there would be 3,326 additional people in this CCD by 2005, with 2,461 located in the town of East Carbon, and 865 located in Sunnyside.

Table 4.10 Population and Household Impact Projections by Community
for Carbon and Emery Counties - Unitized Development Scenario^a

Geographic Area and Impact Category	Change from Baseline Population and Households, by Year				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
<u>Carbon County</u>					
<u>East Carbon Census</u>					
<u>County Division (CCD)</u>					
East Carbon CCD Total					
Population	7	7	1,076	2,381	3,326
Households	3	3	346	676	913
East Carbon					
Population	5	5	796	1,762	2,461
Households	2	2	256	500	676
Sunnyside					
Population	2	2	280	619	865
Households	1	1	90	176	237
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Helper Census County</u>					
<u>Division (CCD)</u>					
Helper CCD Total					
Population	1	2	251	465	589
Households	1	1	81	132	162
Helper					
Population	1	2	151	279	353
Households	1	1	49	79	97
Scofield					
Population	0	0	0	0	0
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	0	0	100	186	236
Households	0	0	32	53	65

Table 4.10 (Cont'd)

Geographic Area and Impact Category	Change from Baseline Population and Households, by Year				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
<u>Price Census County</u>					
<u>Division (CCD)</u>					
Price CCD Total					
Population	17	33	2,382	5,116	7,156
Households	6	12	766	1,453	1,966
Price					
Population	11	21	1,548	3,325	4,651
Households	4	8	498	944	1,278
Wellington					
Population	3	6	429	921	1,288
Households	1	2	138	262	354
Hiawatha					
Population	0	0	0	0	0
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	3	6	405	870	1,217
Households	1	2	130	247	334
<u>Emery County^b</u>					
<u>Castle Dale-Huntington Census</u>					
<u>County Division (CCD)</u>					
Castle Dale-Huntington					
CCD Total					
Population	3	3	318	627	827
Households	0	0	103	179	227
Castle Dale					
Population	1	1	111	219	289
Households	0	0	36	62	79
Cleveland					
Population	0	0	19	38	50
Households	0	0	6	11	14
Elmo					
Population	0	0	13	25	33
Households	0	0	4	7	9

Table 4.10 (Cont'd)

Geographic Area and Impact Category	Change from Baseline Population and Households, by Year				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Huntington					
Population	1	1	80	157	207
Households	0	0	26	45	57
Orangeville					
Population	1	1	80	157	207
Households	0	0	26	45	57
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	0	0	16	31	41
Households	0	0	5	9	11
<u>Green River Census</u>					
<u>County Division (CCD)</u>					
Green River CCD Total					
Population	0	0	116	191	226
Households	0	0	37	54	62
Green River					
Population	0	0	100	164	194
Households	0	0	32	46	53
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	0	0	16	27	32
Households	0	0	5	8	9

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.

^bEmery-Ferron CCD impact projections were not significant.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output
(June 1983).

The unincorporated areas would experience no population growth over the period. The Helper CCD would be impacted the least under this scenario, with the change in population growth expected to reach only 589 by the year 2005. This population growth would be divided between the town of Helper (353 additional people) and the unincorporated areas (236 additional people).

New households are projected to grow at rates that closely approximate those realized by the overall population. There are forecast to be 3,041 new households in the county in 2005, compared to only 10 in 1985. These increases are distributed in the same way as the population, with 1,966 new households in the Price CCD, 913 in the East Carbon CCD, and only 162 in the Helper CCD.

Emery County

The additional population growth projected for Emery County would reach only 1,068 by the year 2005 as a result of the unitized development scenario. There would be no growth expected in population or new households between 1985 and 1990. Additionally, 1995 is the first year that any impact is expected for either school-age or retirement-age populations. The most rapid growth is projected to occur between 1990 and 1995, when population growth and new households are expected to increase by over 150% annually. Steady but slower increases are projected to occur over the 1995-2005 period.

The Castle Dale-Huntington CCD is projected to have 827 additional people in 2005, or almost 78% of the total county population growth projected under the unitized development scenario. Population growth would be greatest in Castle Dale (with 289 additional people each), and Huntington and Orangeville (with 207 additional people each). Cleveland, Elmo, and the unincorporated areas would each grow by 50 people or less. The Green River

CCD is projected to grow by only 226 people by 2005 as a result of proposed tar sands activities under the unitized development scenario. This population growth would be greatest in the town of Green River, where 194 additional people are projected for the year 2005. Unincorporated areas would grow by only 32 people over the period.

New households would be concentrated in the areas of the greatest population growth. Of the 297 new households forecast for the county in the year 2005, 227 would be located in the Castle Dale-Huntington CCD and 62 in the Green River CCD.

4.2.2 Economic Base and Employment Impacts

This section describes the potential changes to the economic base of Carbon and Emery counties as a result of the tar sands developments proposed in the three Sunnyside STSA scenarios. The impacts resulting from each of the three scenarios are discussed separately. Employment growth by county and sector is assessed together with the projections of total personal income and per capita income.

4.2.2.1 Total Employment Impacts by Scenario and County

Table 4.11 presents the employment impacts by county which are projected to result under each development scenario. These impacts are illustrated graphically in Fig. 4.2. Impacts on employment resulting from the tar sands development scenarios are presented as a change from the baseline employment projections.

Table 4.11 Summary of Total Employment Impacts by County Resulting
From Each Development Scenario

Scenario and County	Change from Baseline Employment, by Year					Average Annual	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	Compound	Percent Change
<u>Proposed Action Development Scenario</u>							
Carbon County	41	6,089	5,547	7,517	8,666	63.35	4.56
Emery County	0	231	193	283	331	- ^a	5.54
<u>Partial Conversion Development Scenario</u>							
Carbon County	34	1,898	4,104	5,983	7,093	61.50	5.62
Emery County	0	73	143	225	270	- ^a	6.56
<u>Unitized Development Scenario</u>							
Carbon County	14	23	1,904	3,655	4,752	63.44	9.58
Emery County	0	0	71	143	182	- ^a	9.87

^aUndefined.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

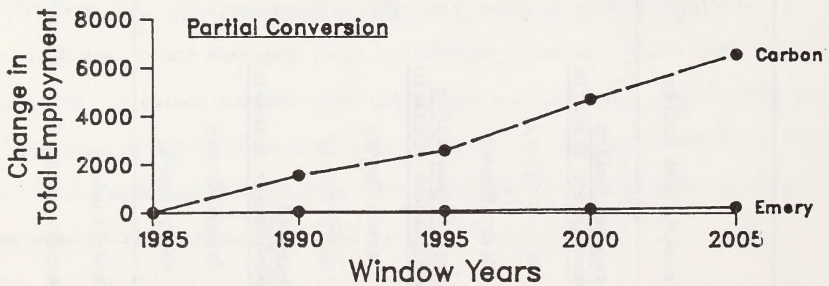
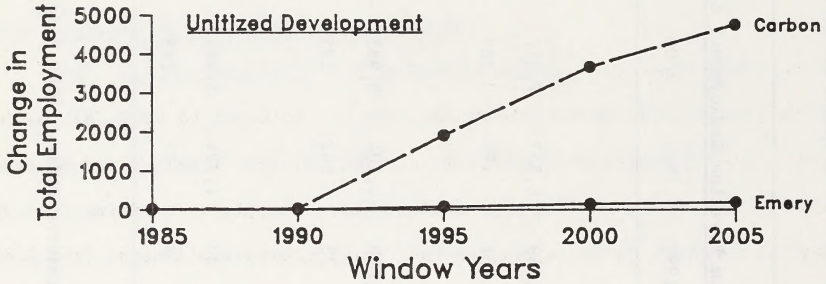
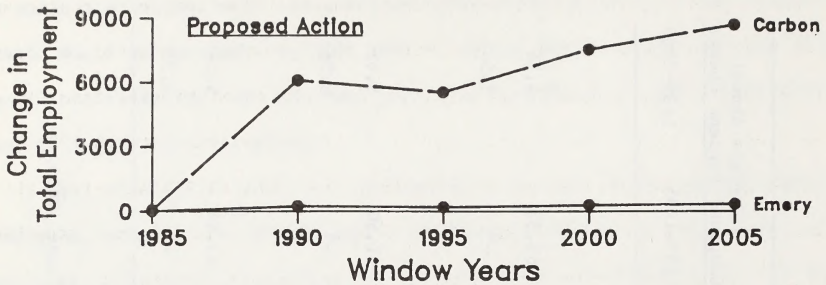


Fig. 4.2 Change in County Employment Levels Due to the Three Sunnyside STSA Development Scenarios

Proposed Action Development Scenario

Under this scenario, total employment growth in the region is projected to reach 8,997 in the year 2005. Over 96% of this growth is expected to occur in Carbon County, where additional employment is projected to rise from 41 in 1985 to 8,666 in 2005. The fastest growth would be realized between 1985 and 1995, when employment growth is projected to increase by 63.35% annually; this rate would be 4.56% annually from 1995 to 2005. Emery County is not expected to undergo this same rate of increase in employment, since it is only projected to reach a level of 331 workers above the baseline in 2005. Yearly increases from 1995 to 2005 would be 5.54% in Emery County.

Partial Conversion Development Scenario

Total employment growth in the region is projected to be 7,363 in the year 2005 under the partial conversion scenario. Carbon County would account for the bulk of this growth (96%), with additional employment rising from 34 in 1985 to 7,093 in 2005. Again the most rapid growth would occur from 1985 to 1995: average annual increases between 1985-1995 would be 61.5%, whereas between 1995-2005 they would be 5.62%. Emery County would have no additional employment in 1985, but would have 270 additional workers in the year 2005. Over the last 10 years, the average annual rate of increase would be 6.56%, or slightly above the rate for Carbon County during this same period.

Unitized Development Scenario

Employment growth under this scenario would be markedly less than the other two scenarios, with only 4,934 additional workers projected for the region in the year 2005. Carbon County would account for 96% of this new employment (4,752 workers), as it would again experience greater employment

growth than Emery County. Employment in Carbon County is forecast to increase from 14 above the baseline in 1985, to 1,904 above in 1995: an average annual increase of 63.44%. This growth slows down to 9.58% annually over the period 1995-2005. No employment impact is projected in Emery County until 1995, when 71 additional workers are expected. By 2005, this growth would have reached 182 additional workers, resulting in an average annual increase of 9.87%.

4.2.2.2 Employment Impacts by Scenario and Industrial Sector

Tables 4.12-4.17 present the employment impacts which are forecast to result within each county by industrial sector. The impacts which would occur under each of the three scenarios are discussed separately. All of the impacts are presented as a change from the baseline conditions.

Proposed Action Development Scenario

Table 4.12 illustrates that Carbon County would realize a significant increase in employment in all industrial sectors except agriculture. Most of the employment growth is projected to occur in mining, where there would be 4,539 additional workers in 2005, compared to zero in 1985. Contract construction employment would peak at 2,619 above the baseline in 1990, and then would decrease to only 213 above the baseline in 2005. Employment in all other sectors is expected to increase considerably, especially in the period 1985-1995. During this timeframe, average annual increases in all these sectors would be between 50% and 70%. In the following 10 years, these growth rates would drop to between 4% and 7% annually. In Carbon County, the government sector is projected to experience employment growth second only to mining, as employment in 2005 would be 1,189 above the baseline.

Table 4.12 Changes in Carbon County Employment Resulting from the Proposed Action Development Scenario^a

Industry Sector	Change from Baseline Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	- ^b	- ^b
Mining	0	1,470	2,740	3,778	4,539	- ^b	5.18
Contract Construction	28	2,619	594	497	213	35.73	-9.75
Manufacturing	0	38	41	58	69	- ^b	5.34
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	1	88	97	139	167	58.01	5.58
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3	524	564	809	968	68.82	5.55
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1	81	90	131	157	56.83	5.72
Services	2	353	403	586	702	70.00	5.71
Government	4	561	635	966	1,189	66.00	6.47
Nonfarm Proprietors	2	354	383	553	662	69.13	5.62
Total	41	6,089	5,547	7,517	8,666	63.35	4.56

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.^bUndefined.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Emery County would realize considerably less growth in employment over the period 1985-2005. No employment impacts would be realized until 1990 according to the proposed action scenario, and only scant increases would occur thereafter. Whereas employment in the mining sector of Carbon County would increase dramatically, there is projected to be only two additional miners in Emery County in 2005. Sectoral employment in trade, government, and nonfarm proprietors is expected to increase by the greatest amount, reaching levels 82, 81, and 73 above the baseline, respectively, in 2005. All sectors except agriculture are projected to increase by annual rates between 2.5% and 7.5% in the period 1995-2005. Details of these trends are presented in Table 4.13.

Partial Conversion Development Scenario

Carbon County is projected to experience large increases in employment in almost all industrial sectors. Table 4.14 shows that mining would grow the most of all sectors, with 3,702 additional workers expected in 2005. No other sector would have increases over 1,000 in the 20 year period. Government and trade would have the second and third most additional employment, respectively. Employment in government would increase from 3 above the baseline in 1985 to 970 above in 2005; employment in trade would rise from 2 above the baseline in 1985 to 790 above in 2005. Contract construction employment in Carbon County would peak at 817 in 1990, and then would decrease through the end of the period; at 198 above the baseline in 2005, however, a net increase would still be realized. Employment in most sectors would increase between 50% and 70% annually from 1985 to 1995. Annual increases for the period 1995-2005 would average between 5% and 7.5%, with the exception of

Table 4.13 Changes in Emery County Employment Resulting from the Proposed Action Development Scenario^a

Industry Sector	Change from Baseline Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	- ^b	- ^b
Mining	0	1	1	1	2	- ^b	7.18
Contract Construction	0	15	12	17	21	- ^b	5.76
Manufacturing	0	3	3	3	4	- ^b	2.92
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	0	14	11	16	19	- ^b	5.62
Wholesale and Retail Trade	0	55	48	70	82	- ^b	5.50
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	0	6	5	8	9	- ^b	6.05
Services	0	28	23	35	40	- ^b	5.69
Government	0	58	48	70	81	- ^b	5.37
Nonfarm Proprietors	0	51	42	62	73	- ^b	5.68
Total	0	231	193	283	331	- ^b	5.54

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.^bUndefined.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Table 4.14 Changes in Carbon County Employment Resulting from the Partial Conversion Development Scenario^a

Industry Sector	Change from Baseline Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	_b	_b
Mining	0	459	2,027	3,007	3,702	_b	6.21
Contract Construction	23	817	440	396	198	34.33	-7.67
Manufacturing	0	12	30	46	56	_b	6.44
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	1	27	72	111	136	53.37	6.57
Wholesale and Retail Trade	2	163	417	644	790	70.57	6.60
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1	25	67	104	128	52.27	6.69
Services	2	110	298	466	573	64.94	6.76
Government	3	175	470	769	970	65.77	7.51
Nonfarm Proprietors	2	110	283	440	540	64.09	6.67
Total	34	1,898	4,104	5,983	7,093	61.50	5.62

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.^bUndefined.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

contract construction, where the employment projections associated with the partial conversion scenario would decrease by 7.67% annually.

Emery County would again realize relatively small changes in employment, and would have no impact until 1990. Employment in the trade, government, and nonfarm proprietors sectors would grow the most relative to the sectors, but no sector would have employment increase by as much as 70 workers. Very small employment increases are projected to occur in mining, manufacturing, and finance, insurance, and real estate. From 1995 to 2005, average annual increases for each sector would be between 4.14% and 7.18%. Table 4.15 contains the details of these changes.

Unitized Development Scenario

Under this scenario, as in the other two, Carbon County would undergo the most employment growth in the mining sector. In the year 2005, over half of the projected 4,752 workers in the county would be miners. Table 4.16 illustrates that the government and trade sectors would realize the second and third greatest employment increases; employment levels of 656 and 536 above the baseline would be attained by these two sectors, respectively, in 2005. Annual increases from 1985 to 1995 would range from 48% to 71%, as all sectors are projected to experience increased employment. From 1995 to 2005, however, additional employment in contract construction is projected to decrease by 13.67% annually. Employment growth in all other sectors is expected to increase during this period by annual rates over 11%.

As before, Emery County is projected to experience little employment growth during the period 1985-2005. Table 4.17 indicates that no employment impacts from the tar sands activities under the unitized development scenario would be realized in any sector until 1995. After this time, employment in

Table 4.15 Changes in Emery County Employment Resulting from the Partial Conversion Development Scenario^a

Industry Sector	Change from Baseline Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	-b	-b
Mining	0	0	1	2	2	-b	7.18
Contract Construction	0	5	9	14	17	-b	6.57
Manufacturing	0	1	2	2	3	-b	4.14
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	0	4	8	13	15	-b	6.49
Wholesale and Retail Trade	0	18	35	56	67	-b	6.71
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	0	2	4	6	7	-b	5.76
Services	0	9	17	27	33	-b	6.86
Government	0	18	36	56	66	-b	6.25
Nonfarm Proprietors	0	16	31	49	60	-b	6.83
Total	0	73	143	225	270	-b	6.56

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.^bUndefined.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Table 4.16 Changes in Carbon County Employment Resulting from the
Unitized Development Scenario^a

Industry Sector	Change from Baseline Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	_b	_b
Mining	0	0	672	1,709	2,470	_b	13.90
Contract Construction	10	10	513	404	118	48.26	-13.67
Manufacturing	0	0	13	27	38	_b	11.32
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	0	1	31	66	92	_b	11.49
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1	3	179	383	536	68.00	11.59
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	0	0	29	62	87	_b	11.61
Services	1	3	129	278	388	62.58	11.64
Government	1	4	216	464	656	71.18	11.75
Nonfarm Proprietors	1	2	122	262	367	61.67	11.64
Total	15	23	1,904	3,655	4,752	62.31	9.58

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.^bUndefined.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Table 4.17 Changes in Emery County Employment Resulting from the
Unitized Development Scenario^a

Industry Sector	Change from Baseline Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	-b	-b
Mining	0	0	1	1	1	-b	0
Contract Construction	0	0	4	9	12	-b	11.61
Manufacturing	0	0	1	2	2	-b	7.18
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	0	0	4	8	11	-b	10.65
Wholesale and Retail Trade	0	0	17	33	41	-b	9.20
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	0	0	2	3	4	-b	7.18
Services	0	0	8	17	21	-b	10.13
Government	0	0	19	40	51	-b	10.38
Nonfarm Proprietors	0	0	15	30	39	-b	10.02
Total	0	0	71	143	182	-b	9.88

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.^bUndefined.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

the government, trade, and the nonfarm proprietors sectors would grow the most of all industrial sectors, attaining levels of 51, 41, and 39 above the baseline, respectively. The additional employment in Emery County in 2005 would compose less than 4% of the total employment growth of the two counties. From 1995-2005, this employment growth would translate into increases of between 7% and 12% per year.

4.2.2.3 Personal Income Impact Projections

The total personal income projections are presented by county and scenario in Table 4.18. The projections are based upon a forecast of per capita income and population growth. Per capita income for the years 1985-2005 was derived by aggregating the average monthly wage levels by industrial sector and assuming (1) that the personal income component would remain at the same proportion as the national level and (2) the average annual rate of growth would remain constant.

Proposed Action Development Scenario

The per capita income levels for the region are shown in the first line of Table 4.18. Per capita income under the proposed action development scenario is projected to decline from \$14,544 in 1985 to \$13,788 in 1995, and then increase to \$14,412 in 2005. The annual rate of decline in the first 10 years would be 0.53%, with a 0.44% annual increase in the final 10 years.

In Carbon County, the total personal income generated by the proposed action scenario (measured as a change from the baseline income projections) is projected to increase at an annual rate of 65.03% between 1985 and 1995, and then grow by 6.13% annually thereafter. These increases would be due to the large population growth, and would be lessened somewhat by the projected

Table 4.18 Total Personal Income and Per Capita Income Projections by County and Development Scenario

County Population and Income Category	Income Projections, by Scenario and Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
<u>Proposed Action Scenario</u>							
Per Capita Income (1980 \$)	14,544	15,204	13,788	13,848	14,412	-0.53	0.44
Change from Baseline, Carbon County Population	73	11,119	11,517	16,716	19,976	65.88	5.66
Total Personal Income (1980 \$ x 10 ⁶)	1.06	169.05	158.80	231.48	287.89	65.03	6.13
Change from Baseline, Emery County Population	12	1,527	1,183	1,663	1,904	58.26	4.87
Total Personal Income (1980 \$ x 10 ⁶)	0.17	23.22	16.31	23.03	27.44	57.83	5.34
<u>Partial Conversion Scenario</u>							
Per Capita Income (1980 \$)	14,928	16,704	14,028	14,028	14,640	-0.62	-0.43
Change from Baseline, Carbon County Population	59	3,469	8,521	13,303	16,294	64.42	6.70
Total Personal Income (1980 \$ x 10 ⁶)	0.88	57.95	119.53	186.61	238.54	63.40	7.15

Table 4.18 (Cont'd)

County Population and Income Category	Income Projections, by Scenario and Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
<u>Partial Conversion Scenario (Cont'd)</u>							
Change from Baseline, Emery County Population	210	476	875	1,323	1,553	15.34	5.90
Total Personal Income (1980 \$ x 10 ⁶)	3.13	7.95	12.27	18.56	22.74	14.64	6.36
<u>Unitized Development Scenario</u>							
Per Capita Income (1980, \$)	13,884	13,344	15,052	14,244	14,256	0.81	-0.54
Change from Baseline, Carbon County Population	27	43	3,708	7,962	11,070	63.60	11.56
Total Personal Income (1980 \$ x 10 ⁶)	0.37	0.57	55.82	113.41	157.81	65.14	10.95
Change from Baseline, Emery County Population	4	3	440	829	1,068	60.01	9.27
Total Personal Income (1980 \$ x 10 ⁶)	0.06	0.05	6.62	11.81	15.23	60.06	8.69

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

decline in per capita income. In 2005, total personal income in the county would be \$287.89 million above the baseline.

Increases in personal income would be much smaller in Emery County. Total personal income is projected to reach a level just \$27.44 million above the baseline in 2005. The most rapid increase would occur between 1985 and 1995, when total personal income is expected to rise by 57.83% annually. This growth rate drops to 5.43% yearly for the period 1995-2005.

Partial Conversion Development Scenario

Per capita income under this scenario is projected to fluctuate throughout the period. From a regional level of \$14,928 in 1985, per capita income is expected to rise to \$16,704 in 1990, and then decrease to \$14,640 in 2005. This represents a decrease of around 2% over the 20 year period. Details of these changes are shown in Table 4.18.

Carbon County is again forecast to undergo a very large change in total personal income. In 1985, the additional personal income, projected as a result of the tar sands projects proposed under the partial conversion scenario, would be \$880,000. This income level would rise to \$238.54 million in 2005. The annual rate of change would be 63.40% for the 1985-1995 period and 7.15% thereafter.

Emery County is anticipated to have a much smaller increase in total personal income. Total personal income is forecast to expand by 14.64% annually between 1985 and 1995 and then retard to 6.36% annually for the 1995-2005 period. The level of total personal income due to the partial conversion scenario developments would be \$22.74 million in 2005.

Unitized Action Development Scenario

The regional per capita income levels under the unitized action development scenario are presented in Table 4.18. Per capita income is projected to oscillate from window year to window year, reaching a maximum of \$15,052 in 1995, and leveling off at \$14,256 in 2005. The annual rate of increase from 1985 to 1995 would be 0.81%, with a 0.54% annual decrease over the period 1995-2005.

Total personal income in Carbon County, projected as a result of the tar sands activities planned under this scenario would grow at a 65.14% annual rate between 1985 and 1995, and then slacken to an annual growth rate of 10.95% in the 1995-2005 period. The level of total personal income would be \$370,000 over the baseline in 1985, and would rise to a level \$157.81 million above in 2005.

The change in total personal income in Emery County is projected to be much less than the change anticipated in Carbon County. In 1985, total personal income resulting from the tar sands projects would be \$60,000. This additional income would increase to \$15.23 million in 2005. The annual rate of change would be 60.6% during the 1985-1995 period, and 8.69% thereafter.

4.2.3 Public and Private Infrastructure Effects

In addition to the effects on population, employment, and income, the tar sands projects proposed in the three scenarios would also have a significant impact on the public and private infrastructure of the counties and communities around the Sunnyside STSA. The cumulative growth factors for infrastructure service demands are presented in Table 4.19 for each county and scenario. The magnitude and duration of impact by infrastructure category and scenario is depicted in Tables 4.20-4.25.

4.2.3.1 Rate of Change in Sunnyside STSA Scenario Infrastructure Demands

The following section describes the growth projected to be incurred by each infrastructure category. Housing is dealt with in more detail because community and CCD impacts are included in the analysis. Tables D.1-D.3 in Appendix D present the change in housing demand by community and CCD for each scenario.

Proposed Action Development Scenario

Housing demand generated in Carbon County through the proposed action scenario developments would increase by nearly 200 times during the 1985-2005 period. Every CCD within Carbon County would experience some growth in housing demand, while the Price CCD would absorb the greatest amount of the growth (3,635 additional units in 2005). The city of Price is expected to have the largest increase in housing demand in the CCD, rising to a level 2,363 above the baseline in 2005. A large increase is also forecast to occur in the city of East Carbon, where 1,262 additional units would be needed by 2005.

In Emery County, the housing demand resulting from the tar sands projects of the proposed action scenario would be concentrated in the Castle Dale-Huntington CCD. County-wide, there would be an increase in additional housing demand by a factor of 138 over the period. In the Castle Dale-Huntington CCD, there is projected to be a need for 423 additional housing units in 2005. This growth would be most noticeable in Castle Dale (148 additional units) and Huntington and Orangeville (106 additional units each). The Green River CCD would have an increased demand of only 106 units in 2005.

Table 4.19 Infrastructure Service Demand Growth Factors Generated by the Development
of the Tar Sands Projects Proposed in the Three Sunnyside STSA Scenarios

Infrastructure Category	Cumulative Growth Factor by Scenario, 1985-2005					
	Proposed Action		Partial Conversion		Uninitiated Development	
	Carbon County	Emery County	Carbon County	Emery County	Carbon County	Emery County
Housing						
Single family	199.18	110.67	197.29	135.00	304.17	179.00
Multi-family	169.40	83.00	172.75	68.00	228.50	45.00
Mobile homes	201.57	138.00	191.83	113.00	253.67	75.00
Education						
Students	430.50	172.00	446.91	140.50	643.80	-a
Classrooms	242.00	14.00	197.00	12.00	129.00	-a
Teachers	242.00	14.00	197.00	12.00	129.00	-a
Health Care						
Hospital beds						
General care	40.00	4.00	33.00	4.00	23.00	3.00
Long-term care	27.00	2.00	22.00	2.00	13.00	1.00
Medical personnel						
Doctors	12.00	2.00	10.00	1.00	7.00	1.00
Dentists	10.00	1.00	9.00	1.00	6.00	1.00
Nurses	34.00	4.00	28.00	3.00	19.00	2.00
Public health nurses	4.00	1.00	4.00	1.00	3.00	1.00
Mental health care						
Clinical psychologists	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Mental health workers	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00
Public Safety						
Law enforcement						
Police officers	40.00	4.00	33.00	4.00	23.00	3.00
Patrol cars	40.00	4.00	33.00	4.00	23.00	3.00
Jail space (sq ft)	269.95	158.67	271.57	155.40	395.36	267.00
Juvenile holding cells	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	1.00

Table 4.19 (Cont'd)

Cumulative Growth Factor by Scenario, 1985-2005						
Infrastructure Category	Proposed Action		Partial Conversion		Unitized Development	
	Carbon County	Emery County	Carbon County	Emery County	Carbon County	Emery County
Public Safety (Cont'd)						
Fire Protection						
Fire flow (gpm)/duration (hr)	4.50	1.50	4.00	1.25	3.00	1.00
Emergency Medical Service						
Ambulances	4.00	1.00	4.00	1.00	3.00	1.00
Emergency medical technicians	4.00	1.00	4.00	1.00	3.00	1.00
Utility Service Demands						
Water system						
Connections	268.54	153.75	262.85	125.25	396.89	172.50
Supply (10 ⁶ gal)	268.86	179.50	255.83	146.50	417.20	100.50
Storage (10 ⁶ gal)	268.86	180.00	255.83	146.00	347.67	101.00
Treatment (10 ⁶ gal)	268.86	179.50	255.83	146.50	417.20	100.50
Sewage system (10 ⁶ gal)	243.00	69.00	297.50	57.00	404.00	39.00
Solid waste	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Services						
Parks (acres)	120.00	12.00	98.00	10.00	67.00	7.00
Libraries						
Books	273.64	158.67	276.17	155.30	410.00	267.00
Space (sq ft)	269.95	158.67	271.57	155.40	395.36	267.00

a Undefined.

Table 4.20 Summary of the Changes in Carbon County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Proposed Action Development Scenario^{a,b}

Based on the data shown in Table 4.19, the proposed development scenario would result in a significant increase in the demand for infrastructure services in Carbon County. The proposed development scenario would result in a significant increase in the demand for infrastructure services in Carbon County. The proposed development scenario would result in a significant increase in the demand for infrastructure services in Carbon County.

Based on the data shown in Table 4.19, the proposed development scenario would result in a significant increase in the demand for infrastructure services in Carbon County. The proposed development scenario would result in a significant increase in the demand for infrastructure services in Carbon County. The proposed development scenario would result in a significant increase in the demand for infrastructure services in Carbon County.

Based on the data shown in Table 4.19, the proposed development scenario would result in a significant increase in the demand for infrastructure services in Carbon County. The proposed development scenario would result in a significant increase in the demand for infrastructure services in Carbon County. The proposed development scenario would result in a significant increase in the demand for infrastructure services in Carbon County.

Based on the data shown in Table 4.19, the proposed development scenario would result in a significant increase in the demand for infrastructure services in Carbon County. The proposed development scenario would result in a significant increase in the demand for infrastructure services in Carbon County. The proposed development scenario would result in a significant increase in the demand for infrastructure services in Carbon County.

Table 4.21 Summary of the Changes in Emery County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Proposed Action Development Scenario^{a,b}

Educational services is projected to incur very large increases in demand within both Carbon and Emery counties. In Carbon County, there are projected to be 430 times more additional students in 2005 than in 1985. The growth factor between 1985-2005 is 172 in Emery County. Classrooms and teachers would increase at a rate to maintain standards.

Health care services would not experience increases as large as most other socioeconomic categories. In Carbon County, the cumulative growth factors for these service range from 1.0 to 40.0 times the 1985 level. The greatest increases would occur in the number of hospital beds. Growth factors for health care services in Emery County would be between 1.0 and 4.0, as relatively small impacts are expected during the period.

Public safety would realize relatively moderate increases in demand as a result of the proposed action tar sands projects. The largest growth would be incurred in the amount of jail space; there would be a need for 9,988 additional square feet in 2005 in Carbon County and 952 additional square feet in Emery County. Public safety in Emery County would increase much more slowly, with growth factors for police officers and patrol cars projected to be one-tenth as large as in Carbon County (4.0 compared to 40.0).

Utility service demands, including all water system components and the sewage system, would realize the greatest rate of increase in both counties. Growth factors for the period in Carbon County would be over 260; in Emery County they would be over 150.

In each county, the increases incurred in the library services would be equal to the growth in utility demands. Parks would grow less, reaching levels 120 (in Carbon) and 12 (in Emery) times the 1985 levels.

Partial Conversion Development Scenario

The tar sands projects planned under the partial conversion development scenario would create a housing demand in Carbon County 220 times greater than the additional 1985 demand. Price CCD would again be the fastest growing area, with 2,964 additional housing units projected for 2005. The East Carbon CCD would have a need for 1,390 additional housing units in 2005, with 1,029 of these located in the city of East Carbon.

The Castle Dale-Huntington CCD would be the fastest growing CCD in Emery County, with a housing growth factor of over 200. Castle Dale, Huntington, and Orangeville would have the greatest housing demand increase in the county. The Green River CCD would again grow about one-fifth as much as the Castle Dale-Huntington CCD.

The increases projected in the education system would be as large as any in the two county region. The growth in Carbon County would be much faster than in Emery: additional students would increase by a factor of 447 in Carbon and only 141 in Emery; teachers and classrooms would grow by 197 times in Carbon as opposed to 12 times in Emery.

Demands in health care services would grow at a slower pace under this scenario. Carbon County would still realize substantially larger increases than Emery County, with growth factors as high as 28. Growth factors for health care services in Emery County would be between 1.0 and 3.0.

The public safety demands are also projected to grow much faster in Carbon County than in Emery. Police officers and patrol cars would increase

Table 4.22 Summary of the Changes in Carbon County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Partial Conversion Development Scenario^{a,b}

Large increases are made in the utility services. In Carbon County, utility service demands would increase by at least 250 times the 1980 level by 1995. In Henry County, the utility service growth is projected to be around 140 times the 1980 level. These projected demand increases would add the water and solid waste utilities the largest growth requirements capacity in the region, and therefore, the most seriously impacted.

Electric service would grow at the same rate as population increases. A growth factor of 2.7 in Carbon County and 2.2 in Henry County, would result in a 1995 level of 14,000 megawatts in Carbon County and 10,000 megawatts in Henry County, which is above the 1980 level in Henry.

Partial Conversion Scenario

In 1980, housing density in Carbon County due to the industrial development scenario would reach a level 204 times the 1980 level. The largest proportion of the housing demand growth would occur in the Fort-Clayton area. The Fort-Clayton area would also experience a large increase in demand. As for the fastest growing area would be Henry, where the industrial housing demand in 1995 would be 100 percent above the 1980 level.

Consequently, Henry County would grow only slightly, but no housing demand would be met. Henry County would increase to 100,000 units, with 80% of them in the Fort-Clayton area. Henry County would be no longer in 1995, cumulative growth factors would be expected for the 1980 level.

Table 4.23 Summary of the Changes in Emery County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Partial Conversion Development Scenario^{a,b}

by a factor of 33 in Carbon County and only 4 in Emery County. Both counties are expected to have a need for over 100 times more jail space than would be projected for 1985.

Large increases are again seen in the utility services. In Carbon County, utility service demands would increase by at least 250 times the additional demand projected for 1985. In Emery County, this utility service growth is projected to be around 140 times the forecasted 1985 levels. These expected demand increases would make the water and solid waste utilities the fastest growing socioeconomic category in the region, and thereby, the most severely impacted.

Libraries services would again grow at the same rate as utilities services: a growth factor of 276 in Carbon County and 155 in Emery County. Parks would expand much less, with increases projected to be 98 times the 1985 level in Carbon and only 10 times the 1985 level in Emery.

Unitized Development Scenario

In 2005, housing demand in Carbon County due to the unitized development scenario would reach a level 304 times the 1985 level. The largest proportion of the housing demand growth would occur in the Price CCD, but the East Carbon CCD would also experience a large increase in demand. By far the fastest growing city would be Price, where the additional housing demand in 2005 would be 320 greater than the additional demand projected in 1985.

Comparatively, Emery County would grow only slightly, with no housing impact expected until 1995. After this, demand would increase by 297 housing units, with 227 of these in the Castle Dale-Huntington CCD. Since there would be no impact in 1985, cumulative growth factors cannot be computed for the CCDs or communities.

Table 4.24 Summary of the Changes in Carbon County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Unitized Development Scenario^{a,b}

Table 4.25 Summary of the Changes in Emery County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Unitized Development Scenario^{a,b}

Demands on the education system are projected to increase dramatically in Carbon County: additional students are projected to increase by a factor of 644, and additional teachers and classrooms by a factor of 129. No additional demands are forecast to be incurred in Emery County, so cumulative growth factors cannot be computed.

Health care services are projected to increase less than under the other two scenarios. Impacts in Emery County would be very relatively small, with the greatest growth expected to be 200%. In Carbon County, however, health service demands are projected to increase by a factor between 1.0 and 23.0. The number of general care hospital beds and nurses would again realize the greatest proportion of the impact.

Public safety services would increase at a rate slightly higher than health care. Carbon County is projected to have the greatest increase in police officers and patrol cars: demand would grow by a factor of 23, compared to a factor of 3 in Emery County. Large increases would also occur in the amount of jail space, reaching growth levels in 2005 several hundred times the 1985 demand in both counties.

Demand for utilities services would increase greatly, with growth factors in Carbon County exceeding 350 and growth factors in Emery County exceeding 100. These projected changes in demand for services would again make this the fastest growing infrastructure sector.

Libraries in Carbon County would grow at the same rate as utilities during the 1985-2005 period. In Emery, these increases would be more than double those in utilities, with a growth factor of 267 projected. Parks would grow less under this scenario than under any other. Growth factors would be 67 for Carbon County and only 7 for Emery County.

4.2.3.2 Magnitude of Impact Caused by the Three Sunnyside STSA Scenario Infrastructure Demands

The following section describes the magnitude of infrastructure impacts by county under each Sunnyside STSA scenario. The infrastructure impacts caused by these scenarios are presented as a percentage of the county totals which are projected to exist in each window year. Data are shown in Tables 4.20-4.25. The third column of every window year presents the proportion of the total new service demand that is required for the growth created by the tar sands development scenario being considered.

Proposed Action Development Scenario

In Carbon County the change in infrastructure service demands caused by the projects of proposed action scenario would compose around 50% of the total new demand (baseline and proposed action scenario projects) for each service category. Negligible impacts are projected in 1985, but by 2005 the infrastructure impacts would make up nearly 60% of the total in each service category. In 1990 and 1995, the additional infrastructure demands caused by the proposed action scenario would compose 50% or less of the county totals in every category except housing. During the study period new infrastructure demands are not projected to exceed 60% of the total service requirements.

The impact of the proposed action scenario tar sands projects would have much less effect in Emery County. In 1985, the infrastructure impacts of the scenario would compose less than 1% of the total demand in many service categories, but would grow to account for between 15% and 50% of the total in 1990. Slight decreases in infrastructure demand are expected in 1995 under the scenario, but it is forecast that these impacts will compose between 33% and 50% of the total in most categories in 2005. The most notable exception would be education, where in 2005, the new infrastructure demands created by

the scenario projects would compose less than 19% of the total county demands. The new infrastructure demands created by the tar sands projects would not exceed 50% of the total service requirements, except for housing in 1985.

Partial Conversion Scenario

The impacts on the public and private infrastructure from the tar sands projects would grow steadily from 1985 to 2005 in Carbon County under this development scenario. In 1985, the infrastructure demands from the partial conversion scenario would account for less than 10% of the total service demands in the county. In 1990, this impact proportion would rise to between 20% and 30% of the total in almost every category. By 2005, the infrastructure demands created by the tar sands projects of the partial conversion scenario would compose at least 50% of the total demands in every service category. The proportion of infrastructure impacts attributable to the partial conversion scenario is between 50% and 52% in almost every category.

Under this scenario, the infrastructure impacts of the tar sands projects in Emery County are also expected to increase steadily throughout the period 1985-2005. Very small impacts are expected in 1985, but by 2005, the infrastructure impacts are forecast to have grown to between 30% and 50% of the total new infrastructure demands in that window year. The only category which would not reach this impact proportion is education, where the partial conversion scenario impacts on the county infrastructure are projected to compose around 16% of the total. The scenario-induced infrastructure impacts in every category are 50% or less throughout the 1985-2005 period.

Unitized Development Scenario

The infrastructure impacts of the tar sands activities in Carbon County under this development scenario would be less than under either of the other two scenarios. In 1985, scenario-induced infrastructure impacts, as a proportion of the total, would be under 10% in most categories and under 1% in many. Steady increases in the proportion of infrastructure impact attributable to the scenario are projected throughout the period, such that in 2005, the impact of the unitized development scenario would compose between 40% and 50% of the total infrastructure demands in all service categories. At no time during the period would demand generated by the tar sands activities of the unitized development scenario exceed 50% of the county total.

Emery County would experience even less infrastructure impacts as a result of the unitized development scenario. Although the infrastructure impacts from the scenario increase regularly throughout the period, they are never expected to compose more than 35% of the county totals in most categories. The level of scenario-induced infrastructure impact in 2005 would compose between 25% and 33% of the total demands for most categories; education is the notable exception with a projected impact of less than 13% from the unitized development scenario. Like the trend in Carbon County, the infrastructure impacts under this scenario would compose less than those projected under the other two scenarios.

5 SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH DEVELOPMENT OF THE OTHER ENERGY PROJECTS IN EAST-CENTRAL UTAH

There are numerous energy projects planned or projected for development in east-central Utah. This section analyzes the potential socioeconomic impacts of those projects relative to the projected baseline conditions described in Sec. 2. The cumulative effects of the forecasted population, employment, and infrastructure impacts on the tar sands projects are addressed in Sec. 6.

5.1 MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS AND PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

This section identifies and briefly describes the anticipated or planned energy projects located in the general proximity of the special tar sands areas (STSAs). Some of the projects analyzed, such as the oil shale developments, may compete not only for the socioeconomic resources in the region but also for land area, since they are located so close to one another.

There are three types of energy developments considered herein: oil shale, tar sands, and coal mines. There are also four projects that do not fit into these categories, but are still included in the analysis. Table 5.1 identifies each project and its respective facility size and annual manpower requirements. Construction and operation employment are presented when the data was available. A discussion of these developments on a project-by-project basis follows.

There are nine oil shale projects anticipated in east-central Utah. Total production from these projects is expected to reach 370,500 barrels per day (bbl/d). In 1995, a workforce of 13,945 workers, primarily involved in plant operations, would be required.

Table 5.1 (Cont'd)

Table 5.1 (Cont'd)

Foldout

Project	Type of Development	Project Size		1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Price River	Coal Mine ^b	1.9 x 10 ⁶ t/y	Total	0	0	0	413	413	413	413	413	413	413	413	413	413	413	413
Coastal States	Coal Mine	4.0 x 10 ⁶ t/y	Total	0	0	0	82	70	348	476	604	680	680	680	680	680	680	680
Valley Camp	Coal Mine ^b	2.6 x 10 ⁶ t/y	Total	0	0	0	234	199	210	210	210	210	560	560	560	560	560	560
Beaver Creek-Hunt.	Coal Mine ^b	0.3 x 10 ⁶ t/y	Total	0	0	0	25	25	22	20	17	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natomas	Coal Mine ^b	0.4 x 10 ⁶ t/y	Total	0	0	0	165	146	130	114	97	82	78	78	78	78	78	78
Utah Power and Light	Coal Mine ^b	NA	Total	0	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	50	50	50
North Horn Mtn.	Coal Mine	1.0 x 10 ⁶ t/y	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	89	123	135	162	195	234	281	337
Kaiser-South Lease	Coal Mine	1.0 x 10 ⁶ t/y	Total	0	0	0	50	56	112	206	300	450	475	475	475	475	475	475
Emery Co. - North, Central, and South Leases	Coal Mine	1.0 x 10 ⁶ t/y	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	136	162	103	124	149	178	214	257
Bonanza Power Plant - Unit 2	Other	400 MW	Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	380	506	781	692	300	0	0	0
			Operation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	66	80	80	80	80
Water Development Projects	Other	NA	Construction	0	0	0	10	20	40	50	80	130	170	110	30	3	0	0
			Operation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White River Dam	Other	NA	Construction	0	94	94	36	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Operation	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Ramex	Other	NA	Construction	0	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Operation	0	0	0	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Totals	Tar Sands	395,500 bbl/d	Construction	0	1,009	4,254	6,601	10,691	9,400	6,345	7,065	6,811	4,339	3,967	2,830	1,833	265	200
	Oil Shale																	
	Coal Mines	24.0 x 10 ⁶ t/y	Operation ^d	0	64	274	2,742	5,556	8,025	10,583	11,983	13,504	15,850	16,581	17,088	17,931	18,779	19,003

^abbl/d = barrels/day; x 10⁶ t/y = million tons/year.^bRepresents an expansion of existing coal mining activities.^cNA = not available.^dCoal mine employment requirements are included in the operation total because the data provided did not distinguish between construction and operation phases. Moreover, mines often have relatively short construction time periods and employ construction workers that eventually become operations workers.Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, unpublished information (May 1983) and Utah State Energy Office, et al., Final Socioeconomic Technical Report, Uintah Basin Synfuels Development (Feb. 1983).

The Geokinetics-Lofreco project is an underground in-situ retorting project located at 11 separate sites in southeastern Uintah County. It is one of two Geokinetic projects in the area. Both operation and construction activities begin in 1984, and would require a total of 150 workers. Manpower would reach its peak in 1993 (100 for construction and 1,300 for operation) and remain at that level for the rest of the period studied. This project is presently designed for 50,000 barrels per day of shale oil production.

The other Geokinetic project -- Agency Draw -- is located west of the Lofreco site, and on the eastern border of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation in Uintah County. It is an above-ground retorting process. The demand for construction workers is projected to peak in 1986 at 1,040. From 1991-1995, all manpower would be devoted to plant operations. Peak manpower requirements are expected to occur in 1986, when a total of 1,360 workers would be needed. Peak production for this project would be 20,000 barrels per day.

The Syntana-Utah project is the second largest oil shale project proposed in Utah. Maximum production is currently scheduled to be 57,000 barrels per day. Manpower requirements are projected to peak in 1989, with a total of 2,260 workers needed. Construction manpower requirements would fluctuate throughout the 12 year period: peaks would occur in 1985 (1,525), 1989 (1,350), and 1993 (1,350) indicating a three-phase development program. Operation manpower would increase steadily to a maximum of 2,100 in 1995. The Syntana-Utah project is located on the Colorado border just outside of Bonanza, Utah.

The EnerCor pilot plant project is the smallest oil shale project, with production of only 5,000 barrels a day. It is located on two sites: just east of the Lofreco project in Uintah County, and south of the Lofreco project

on the border between Uintah and Grand counties. The four year construction program would be completed in 1985. Peak manpower requirements are forecast to occur in 1984; 320 workers are required in that year. Plant operations would require 275 workers from 1985 through 1995.

The Paraho project is located on the southern edge of the Syntana-Utah project. Construction employment on this project would peak in 1985 when 2,075 workers are needed; 725 additional workers would be required in this year for the operation phase. Plant operations would require 1,100 workers beginning in 1987. According to current plans, a 42,000 barrels per day plant is proposed.

The Tosco oil shale project is located to the west of the Paraho project on the White River, southeast of Ouray. It is expected to produce 45,000 barrels per day of shale oil when completed. This project would require the second largest construction workforce of all oil shale projects; a peak of 3,590 workers would be required in 1986. Construction would be completed in 1989, the same year when 2,185 workers would be needed for plant operations. Manpower requirements peak in 1986 when 4,255 workers are scheduled to be employed.

The oil shale project proposed by Sohio has only a three year construction schedule, however, it is designed to produce 20,000 barrels per day. Company plans indicate that construction would commence in 1987, with a 1989 completion date. Manpower requirements are projected to peak in 1988 when 1,525 workers would be required for construction. Plant operations would require 820 workers beginning in 1990. The Sohio project is located just south of Vernal, Utah.

The Magic Circle project is south of the Tosco site. It would produce as much as 31,500 barrels per day of shale oil. Construction would cease in

1987 when the manpower requirements are projected to reach their peak of 2,535. According to Magic Circle, plant operations employment would begin in 1982 with 60 workers but would continue to expand until 1988 when 1,890 workers are employed.

The White River Shale project is the largest of the oil shale projects proposed in Utah with production of 100,000 barrels per day. It also has the largest construction and operation manpower requirements. Plant employment is scheduled to peak in 1989 when 5,080 workers would be needed. After construction is terminated in 1993, 3,355 workers would be needed for yearly plant operation. The White River Shale project is located southwest of the Paraho project and southeast of the White River Dam.

There are three tar sands projects anticipated in east-central Utah that are not being directly analyzed in this socioeconomic technical report. According to the manpower profiles available, a total of 527 workers would be required to operate all three plants. Total production is scheduled to reach at least 25,000 bbl/d; the Chevron/Great National project was not included in this production figure.

The largest tar sands project of the three identified in Table 5.1 is the C and A Tar Sands project. Plant production would reach 20,000 bbl/d in 1986. The maximum workforce requirements occur in 1986 (525 workers) when the plant would become fully operational. Three hundred twenty workers would be needed to operate the plant each year after 1986. The project is located on the extreme northern edge of Grand County, east of the EnerCor project.

The Western Tar Sands project is designed to produce 5,000 bbl/d. Manpower requirements peak in 1985 and 1986 when 50 workers would be needed, all for construction activities. Seven workers would be needed for the operation phase beginning in 1987. This project is located north of the Syntana-Utah project.

The Chevron/Great National project is located 1.5 mi south of East Carbon in Carbon County. Two surface mining areas are included in their proposal: a 160 acre site in the middle of the Sunnyside STSA and a 1,400 acre tract of private land between the Amoco and Monopower project sites. A maximum of 2,600 workers would be needed to develop this project in 1985, 2,400 of them for construction. The operation phase would require 200 workers annually beginning in 1985. Production figures were not available.

There are 17 coal mines proposed for development or expansion in Carbon and Emery counties. Total production is anticipated to reach 21 million tons per year (MMt/y) if all mines are developed according to the proposals. If this level of production is attained, 4,596 additional miners would be employed in 1995.

The Deserado Mine is the only project being considered that is outside of Utah; it is located in northeastern Rio Blanco County in Colorado. Construction at the mine would begin in 1988 and run through 1990. Mine production would require 240 workers from 1991 until all the coal is extracted.

The Sunedco project would produce 5.0 MMt/y, which makes it the largest mine proposed. In 1984, 115 workers would be needed. This figure is projected to increase steadily until 1991 when 775 workers would be required. The mine is located outside of East Carbon.

The U.S. Fuels project is proposed as an expansion of an existing coal mine. The planned expansion would increase production by 2.2 MMt/y. New mine employment would be 163 in 1984 and expand to 568 in 1990. The U.S. Fuels mine is located near Helper in Carbon County.

The Western Reserve mine is situated near Price. Production is scheduled to reach 0.3 MMt/y. A constant workforce of 40 miners would be needed from the start of the project in 1987 through 1995.

The Blazon mine is anticipated to produce 1.0 MMt/y. Fourteen miners would be required to produce this quantity of coal beginning in 1984. The mine is located outside of Helper in Carbon County.

The UCO mine is also being developed near Helper. From 1984 through 1995, 109 miners would be required to extract the 0.7 MMt/y of coal. This would be a much more labor-intensive mine when compared to the Blazon mine.

The First Western project is presently scheduled to produce 0.3 MMt/y. Due to the size of the coal reserve, mine employment would decline from 40 in 1984 to two in 1989. Thereafter, no production is scheduled. This mine is located near Helper.

The C and W mine is one of the eight mines being developed near Helper. A 0.3 MMt/y expansion of current mine production is planned. Thirty-five additional workers would be needed in 1984 and 1985, but none thereafter.

The Price River mine, found near Helper, is expected to produce 1.9 million tons of coal per year. Mine employment would be constant throughout the period; 413 workers would be required each year from 1984 through 1995.

The Coastal States mine is also located near Helper. At 4.0 MMt/y, production would be the second highest in the area. Mine employment would increase from 82 in 1984 to 680 in 1989 to produce this quantity of coal.

The Valley Camp mine is the last of the eight mines near Helper. It is designed to produce 2.6 MMt/y; third highest in the area. Mine employment is projected to fluctuate from 234 in 1984, to 210 in 1986 through 1989, to 560 in 1990 through 1995. This proposed project would be an expansion of the existing mining activities.

The Beaver Creek-Huntington mining project is also an expansion of existing operations. Additional production is anticipated to be 0.3 MMt/y. Mine employment from this expansion would decline from 25 in 1984 and 1985 to 14 in 1989. After 1989, mine employment from the 0.3 MMt/y expansion is forecast to be zero. This mine is located near Castle Dale in Emery County.

The Natomas mine is also located near Castle Dale. Mine production is proposed for 0.4 MMt/y. In 1984, 165 miners would be needed. This demand would decline to 78 for the period 1990 to 1995. This mine is proposed as an expansion of existing mining activities.

The Utah Power and Light mine is expected to employ 78 miners in 1984. Thereafter, no manpower would be required until 1990, when 50 miners would be employed through the end of the study period. An estimated production level was not available. This mine, which is located near Castle Dale, would expand on existing mining activities.

The North Horn Mountain mine is one of four mines being developed near Castle Dale. Mine production of 1.0 MMt/y is proposed. To extract this quantity of coal 62 miners would be required in 1987 and 337 by 1995.

The Kaiser-South lease project has a proposed production level of 1.0 MMt/y. The mine is near the city of Green River in Emery County. In 1984, 50 miners would be required. However, this figure would increase steadily to 475 miners by 1990.

The Emery County -- North, Central, and South Leases -- are located near the city of Emery. Total production from these leases would be 1.0 MMt/y. Mine employment is expected to fluctuate throughout the 1981-1995 period. Miners would not be needed until 1987, when 123 workers would be employed. In 1990, only 103 miners would be needed. A peak of 257 miners are expected to be employed in 1995.

In addition to the oil shale, tar sands, and coal mine developments, there are four other projects to consider. These projects are identified in Table 5.1.

The Bonanza Power Plant - Unit 2 is the second generating unit of an existing power plant. It would have a capacity of 400 megawatts when completed. The Bonanza Power Plant is located west of Bonanza in Uintah County. Construction of this second unit is forecast to begin in 1988 and run through 1992, with a peak construction workforce of 781 in 1990. It is estimated that 80 workers would be required for normal plant operations.

The Water Development Projects are projects of the Bureau of Reclamation. No permanent employment is expected, but up to 170 workers would be needed during the construction phases. These projects are located in the Uintah Basin.

Construction of the White River Dam would require 94 workers in 1982 and 1983 and 36 in 1984 and 1985. Five workers would be needed for plant operations from 1985 to 1995. The dam is located on the White River, just east of the Paraho project.

The Ramex project is an experimental technology project that would require 50 workers each year from 1981 to 1995. It is located south of the Bonanza Power Plant in Uintah County.

All of the proposed oil shale projects and two of the tar sands developments are located in the area designated as the Uintah Basin. Due to their location, the Asphalt Ridge, Raven Ridge, Hill Creek and P.R. Springs Special Tar Sands Areas (STSA) would have the greatest likelihood of being impacted by these energy projects. P.R. Springs has three developments within its borders: the EnerCor Plant, Geokinetics-Lofreco, and the C and A Tar Sands project. The P.R. Springs STSA is also adjacent to the White River

shale development, the largest proposed oil shale project in Utah. The Geokinetics-Agency Draw project is in the Hill Creek STSA. Hill Creek is also adjacent to the Geokinetics-Lofreco and EnerCor projects. The Raven Ridge STSA would potentially be affected by the Syntana-Utah and Paraho oil shale projects, as well as the Western Tar Sands development and the Bonanza Power Plant. The Sohio oil shale project is located in the Asphalt Ridge STSA. Because of the relative proximity of these energy projects, all four identified STSAs have the potential to be adversely affected by the simultaneous development of the other energy projects in the Uintah Basin.

Development of the Sunnyside, Argyle Canyon, and San Rafael Swell STSAs should not be negatively affected by the proposed oil shale and tar sands developments identified above. They may, however, be affected by the numerous coal mine developments. The Sunedco and U.S. Fuels mines together with the Chevron/Great National tar sands development are adjacent to the Sunnyside STSA in Carbon County. There are also nine coal mining projects near Price and Helper which could affect the manpower schedules and development plans of the Sunnyside and Argyle Canyon STSAs. The San Rafael Swell STSA is relatively close to all of the Emery County energy developments; the projects near the city of Emery, the Kaiser developments in Green River, and the four coal mine developments around Castle Dale. All of these other energy projects could influence the magnitude of impact associated with the development of the San Rafael Swell STSA.

The Tar Sands Triangle and the Circle Cliff STSAs should remain virtually unaffected by the development of these other energy projects due to their relatively remote locations.

5.2 REGIONAL SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS - OTHER ENERGY PROJECTS

This section contains a regional summary of the socioeconomic impacts that would potentially arise from the development of the other energy projects (see Table 5.1 for a list of the projects). The region, in this analysis, is composed of Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, and Uintah counties.

Two important assumptions underly these projections of socioeconomic impacts. The first assumption is that the baseline projections (described in Sec. 2) would accurately reflect the socioeconomic composition of the counties in the time period under study. The second assumption is that the manpower requirements of the other energy projects (described in Sec. 5.1) would not change. Given these two assumptions, the following analysis is based on the difference between the baseline projections and the projected impacts of the other energy projects.

Table 5.2 contains a summary of the regional impacts on population, employment, and infrastructure; Table 5.3 presents the employment impacts by industrial sector; and Table 5.4 shows the wage and personal income projections as a result of the other energy developments.

5.2.1 Total Regional Impact on Socioeconomic Development Factors

Table 5.2 presents the regional socioeconomic impacts by development category and window year. All of the projections of socioeconomic impact are depicted as a change from the baseline conditions in each window year. That is, the population, employment, and infrastructure impacts by category would be in addition to those impacts forecasted under the baseline conditions. The impacts by category are briefly discussed below.

The change in the regional population is projected to grow by 166% over the period studied, or more than 2.5 times what is projected to exist over

Table 5.2 Summary of Regional Socioeconomic Impacts by Category and Window Year Resulting from the Development of the Other Energy Projects in East-Central Utah

Socioeconomic Development Category	Change from Baseline, by Year				Cumulative Growth Factor ^a	Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-2005	1985-1995 1995-2005
Population Growth							
Total	36,244	56,456	73,477	85,873	96,291	2.66	7.32 2.74
School-Age	6,158	10,657	18,877	26,627	32,508	5.28	11.85 5.59
Retirement-Age	394	891	1,465	1,648	1,797	4.56	14.03 2.06
Employment Growth	21,089	29,415	33,180	36,842	39,860	1.89	4.63 1.85
Household Growth	11,019	17,450	21,612	24,323	27,132	2.46	6.97 2.30
Infrastructure Requirements							
Housing							
Single family	6,611	10,469	12,967	14,594	16,109	2.44	6.97 2.19
Multi-family	1,652	2,617	3,242	3,649	4,026	2.44	6.97 2.19
Mobile homes	2,755	4,364	5,404	6,082	6,712	2.44	6.97 2.19
Education							
Students	6,158	10,657	18,877	26,627	32,508	5.28	11.85 5.59
Classrooms	247	425	754	1,065	1,301	5.27	11.81 5.61
Teachers	247	425	754	1,065	1,301	5.27	11.81 5.61
Health Care							
Hospital beds	72	112	147	172	191	2.65	7.40 2.65
General care	16	35	59	66	71	4.44	13.94 1.87
Long-term care							

Table 5.2 (Cont'd)

Socioeconomic Development Category	Change from Baseline, by Year				Cumulative Growth Factor ^a	Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Health Care (Cont'd)							
Medical personnel							
Doctors	21	34	44	52	57	7.68	2.62
Dentists	19	28	37	44	49	6.89	2.85
Nurses	61	96	125	145	162	7.44	2.63
Public health nurses	8	12	16	18	19	7.18	1.73
Mental health care							
Clinical psychologists	4	5	5	6	6	2.26	1.84
Mental health workers	5	7	7	10	11	3.42	4.62
Public Safety							
Law enforcement							
Police officers	72	113	147	172	191	7.40	2.65
Patrol cars	72	113	147	172	191	7.40	2.65
Jail space (sq ft)	18,123	28,363	36,738	42,937	47,392	7.32	2.58
Juvenile holding cells	6	8	11	12	13	6.25	1.68
Fire Protection							
Fire flow (gpm)/ duration (hr) ^b							
Emergency Medical Service	8	12	16	18	19	7.18	1.73
Ambulances							
Emergency medical technicians	50	78	112	126	133	8.40	1.73

Table 5.2 (Cont'd)

Socioeconomic Development Category	Change from Baseline, by Year				Cumulative Growth Factor ^a	Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000		1985-1995	1995-2005
Utility Service Demands							
Water system							
Connections	11,692	18,213	23,704	27,703	30,733	7.32	2.63
Supply (10 ⁶ gal)	6,828	10,637	13,843	16,178	17,948	7.32	2.63
Storage (10 ⁶ gal)	3,414	5,318	6,922	8,089	8,974	7.32	2.63
Treatment (10 ⁶ gal)	6,828	10,637	13,843	16,178	17,948	7.32	2.63
Sewage system (10 ⁶ gal)	1,322	2,060	2,682	3,134	3,478	7.33	2.63
Solid waste ^c							
Other Services							
Parks (acres)	217	339	441	515	572	7.35	2.64
Libraries							
Books	72,488	112,912	146,954	171,746	190,532	7.32	2.63
Space (sq ft)	18,122	28,228	36,739	42,937	47,633	7.32	2.63

^aComputed as the ratio between 1985 and 2005.

^bFire protection measured in fire flow (gpm)/duration (hr) cannot be aggregated across the affected counties. See Tables 5.17-5.20 for county-specific detail.

^cThe State of Utah community facility guidelines do not include a solid waste standard. Therefore, an estimate of solid waste disposal impacts could not be determined.

the baseline in 1985. By 2005, a total of 96,291 additional people would reside in the four county region as a result of the other energy projects. Two age groups are projected to increase at a much faster rate than the total population. School-age population is expected to expand by the greatest percentage, rising from 6,158 in 1985 to 32,508 in 2005 for a 428% increase. Likewise, retirement-age population is also forecast to rise dramatically from 394 in 1985 to 1,797 in 2005 for a 356% increase. The greatest growth in each population category would occur in the period from 1985 to 1995. Total population would rise 7.32% annually from 1985 to 1995, but only 2.74% annually from 1995 to 2005. The annual growth rates for school-age population are 11.85% and 5.59%, respectively, while for the retirement-age population they are 14.03% and 2.06%, respectively.

Total regional employment is also projected to grow rapidly over the 1985-2005 period. In particular, employment would nearly double from 21,089 additional workers in 1985 to 39,860 in 2005. Again, this increase would be most dramatic from 1985 to 1995. In this period, total employment would rise 4.63% annually; in the next 10 years the rate of growth would be only 1.85%. Regional employment growth by industrial sector is described in Sec. 5.2.2.

New households are projected to grow by 146% during the period studied. In the year 2005, there would be 27,132 additional households, compared to only 11,019 in 1985. This growth would translate into an annual increase of 6.97% from 1985 to 1995, and 2.30% from 1995 to 2005. Once again, the 1985-1995 period is expected to experience the faster rate of growth.

The demand for all forms of housing is forecast to increase by 144% from 1985 to 2005. This would be equivalent to a 6.97% annual rate of growth for the first 10 years and 2.19% for the second 10 years. According to the State of Utah, Community Facility Guidelines, single family housing would

still be the dominant form of housing through 2005. The standards they propose for the distribution of housing by type are as follows: 60% are single family homes; 25% are mobile homes and trailers; and 15% are multi-family housing units.

Demands on the education system are projected to increase more than five-fold over the entire study period. A 427% overall increase in the number of students would translate into an 11.85% annual rate for the 1985 to 1995 period and 5.6% from 1995 to 2005. Students, classrooms, and teachers all would increase at the same rate because the community standards for classrooms and teachers are based on the number of students.

Like all other categories already discussed, health care services are also expected to realize a large growth in demand from 1985 to 2005. The number of additional hospital beds is projected to increase during this timeframe by 165% for general care and 344% for long-term care. The number of beds for long-term care would increase by 13.94% annually over the first 10 years, but by only 1.87% annually in the second 10 years. This slower rate of growth corresponds to that for the retirement-age population. The demand for medical personnel is forecast to increase by more than 2.5 times the 1985 level during the period 1985-2005. The number of doctors, dentists, registered nurses, and public health nurses are all projected to increase between 137% and 171% over the period studied. All medical personnel would increase by at least 6.9% annually from 1985 to 1995, and by greater than 1.7% annually from 1995 to 2005. In 2005, for instance, there would be 57 additional doctors serving the region, compared to only 21 in 1985 due to the development of the other energy projects. Mental health care would also increase; in 2005 there would be 6 clinical psychologists (compared to 4 in 1985) and 11 mental health workers (compared to 5 in 1985). The number of

mental health workers would increase by 3.42% from 1985 to 1995 and by 4.62% from 1995 to 2005. This is the only infrastructure category where there is a greater increase in the last 10 year period than in the first.

A similar magnitude of increase is forecast for each public safety category. Police officers, patrol cars, and jail space would all experience the same relative percentage change, i.e., between 161% and 165%. The rate of growth in additional law enforcement demands between 1985 and 1995 would be 7.4% annually, while for 1995 to 2005 it would be 2.65% annually. The number of additional juvenile holding cells would increase slightly slower than the other law enforcement categories (117% vs. 165%) over the 20 years.

The other area of public safety is emergency medical services. Here, the number of ambulances needed in 2005 is projected to increase by nearly 2.5 times the 1985 level. This would translate into a 7.2% annual increase from 1985 to 1995 and a 1.7% annual increase from 1995 to 2005. Likewise, the number of additional emergency medical technicians (EMT) needed as a result of the other projects would increase by 1.7% annually from 1995 to 2005 and by 8.4% annually from 1985 to 1995. There would be 50 additional EMTs needed in 1985 and 133 in 2005.

All utility service demands and requirements for other services (parks and libraries) are projected to increase at approximately the same rate during this time period, i.e., more than 2.5 times the level required in 1985. From 1985 to 1995 the rate of growth would be 7.32% annually while from 1995 to 2005 the annual change is expected to be only 2.63%. The rate of growth over the 20 year period is projected to be approximately 163%.

5.2.2 Regional Employment Impacts by Sector

Table 5.3 presents the industrial sector employment impacts for the forecast period 1985-2005. It is estimated that during this 20-year timespan

Table 5.3 Total Regional Employment Impacts Resulting from the Other Energy Project Developments in East-Central Utah^a

Industry Sector	Change from Baseline Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	5,253	15,441	18,568	18,568	18,568	13.46	0
Contract Construction	10,686	4,690	1,160	1,540	1,810	-19.91	4.55
Manufacturing	99	185	265	324	381	10.35	3.70
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	259	613	677	801	932	10.09	3.25
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1,426	2,529	3,551	4,261	4,965	9.55	3.41
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	193	346	502	621	698	10.03	3.35
Services	922	1,686	2,436	2,984	3,477	10.20	3.62
Government	1,564	2,782	4,286	5,598	6,551	10.61	4.33
Nonfarm Proprietors	687	1,142	1,735	2,145	2,476	9.71	3.62
Total	21,091	29,414	33,181	36,841	39,860	4.64	1.85

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

between 21,091 and 39,860 additional workers would be needed to satisfy the industrial sector employment demands generated by the other energy project developments. This growth in employment would correspond to an 89% change or a 4.64% annual rate for the 1985-1995 period and a 1.85% rate for the latter period. As indicated, Table 5.3 depicts the employment demands that are in addition to those associated with the baseline projections. A discussion of the sectoral employment growth that would arise appears in the following paragraphs.

Agriculture is not projected to have either employment growth or decline over the 20 year period due to the other energy projects. Alternatively, the mining sector is forecast to realize the greatest actual employment growth of all sectors during the first 10 year period; 13,315 additional miners or a 253% increase over 1985. This change in employment would translate into a 13.46% annual rate, the greatest percentage increase among all sectors during the 1985-1995 timeframe. The 1995 level of mine employment (18,568) would be maintained throughout the remainder of the study period. Although mine employment does not continue to grow, mining would have the second largest percentage change (253%) over the 1985-2005 period and would comprise approximately 50% of the total employment growth attributable to the other energy projects development.

Contrary to the substantial growth in mining employment, contract construction employment is projected to experience a 89% decline over the first 10 years. This would be an annual decrease of 19.91%. This employment trend would be reversed in the final 10 year period, however, and instead is expected to grow at a rate of 4.6% annually.

The manufacturing sector is forecast to experience a 285% increase in employment over the 20 year period; from 99 additional workers in 1985 to 381

in 2005. The change in manufacturing, when employment is presented as an annual rate, would increase by 10.35% between 1985-1995 and by 3.70% from 1995-2005.

Transportation, communication, and utilities employment is projected to increase at approximately the same rate as the manufacturing sector. The overall increase in this sector is forecast to be 260% while the annual rate of growth would be 10.1% from 1985 to 1995 and 3.3% from 1995 to 2005.

Wholesale and retail trade would be the third largest growth sector in 2005. The change from baseline employment is projected to increase from 1,426 in 1985 to 4,965 in 2005, a 250% increase overall. This increase would be equivalent to a 9.6% annual rate for the first 10 years and 3.4% rate for the latter 10 years.

Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate would increase 10% per year from 1985 to 1995. From 1995 to 2005, the yearly increase would be 3.4%. The additional 698 workers in 2005 would be 3.6 times the level needed in 1985.

The services sector is projected to experience a 275% increase in employment over the 20 year period, as it would increase from 922 additional employees in 1985 to 3,477 in 2005. This nearly four-fold growth in employment would represent a 20.2% annual rate of change from 1985 to 1995 and a 3.6% rate for 1995 to 2005 period. The services sector would be the fourth largest growth sector in 2005.

The government sector is expected to realize the greatest employment growth in percentage terms over the entire period; employment in 2005 is 320% greater than in 1985. Yearly increases are projected to be 10.6% for the first 10 years and 4.3% per year thereafter. The total new employment of

6,551 in 2005 would make this the second largest employment sector affected by the other energy projects.

Nonfarm proprietors are forecast to experience a 260% increase in employment over the 20 year period. From 1985 to 1995, employment would increase 9.7% annually. This figure would drop to 3.62% annually for the period from 1995 to 2005.

Overall, employment in all sectors except contract construction, would increase over the 20 year period. The total change in regional employment (Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, and Uintah counties) would be 39,860 in 2005, as a result of the other energy projects.

5.2.3 Regional Impact on Total Wage and Personal Income

The total regional wage and personal income effects of the other energy projects are presented in Table 5.4. The wage and income data is presented by industrial sector and income category. Average monthly wages are assumed to have an approximate annual increase in monthly wages of 1.72%, independent of the other energy projects unless otherwise noted. The number of employees and total wage payments would increase as a result of the other energy developments considered and are expressed as a change from the baseline projections. Each industrial sector is briefly discussed in the following paragraphs.

Mining would have the second highest monthly wage throughout the period. This monthly wage would reach \$3,036 in 2005 (1980 \$). Combined with the largest industrial sector employment over the 20 year period (as a result of the other projects), the total wage payment in mining would be significantly higher than any other sector. In 2005, the total wage payment in mining would be more than \$56 million. Total wages would grow the most

Table 5.4 Total Regional Wage and Personal Income Impact Projections by Industrial Sector Resulting from the Other Energy Projects in East-Central Utah^a

Industrial Sector	Wages and Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Mining							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	2,157	2,349	2,559	2,787	3,036	1.72	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	5,253	15,441	18,568	18,568	18,568	13.46	0
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	11,330,721	36,270,909	47,515,512	51,749,016	56,372,448	15.41	1.72
Construction							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	2,625	2,859	3,114	3,367	3,695	1.72	1.73
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	10,686	4,690	1,160	1,540	1,810	-19.91	4.55
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	28,050,750	13,408,710	3,612,240	5,185,180	6,687,950	-18.53	6.35
Manufacturing							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	893	973	1,060	1,154	1,257	1.73	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	99	185	265	324	381	10.35	3.70
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	88,407	180,005	280,900	373,896	478,917	12.26	5.48
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	1,879	2,047	2,296	2,501	2,724	2.02	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	259	613	677	801	932	10.09	3.25
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	486,661	1,254,811	1,554,392	2,003,301	2,538,768	12.31	5.03
Wholesale and Retail Trade							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	844	919	1,002	1,091	1,188	1.73	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	1,426	2,529	3,551	4,261	4,965	9.55	3.41
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	1,203,544	2,324,151	3,558,102	4,648,751	5,898,420	11.45	5.18

Table 5.4 (Cont'd)

	Wages and Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Industrial Sector							
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	925	1,007	1,097	1,195	1,302	1.72	1.73
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	193	346	502	599	698	10.03	3.35
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	178,525	348,422	550,694	715,805	908,796	11.92	5.14
Services							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	767	835	910	991	1,079	1.72	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	922	1,686	2,436	2,984	3,477	10.20	3.62
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	707,174	1,407,810	2,216,760	2,957,144	3,751,683	12.10	5.40
Government							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	931	1,014	1,144	1,246	1,357	2.08	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	1,564	2,782	4,286	5,598	6,551	10.61	4.33
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	1,456,084	2,820,948	4,903,184	6,975,108	8,889,707	12.91	6.13
Nonfarm Proprietors (NFP)							
Average Monthly Wage (1980 \$)	1,230	1,340	1,459	1,590	1,731	1.72	1.72
Change from Baseline							
Number of Employees	687	1,142	1,735	2,145	2,476	9.71	3.62
Total Wage Payment (1980 \$)	845,010	1,530,280	2,531,365	3,410,550	4,285,956	11.60	5.41
Other Labor Income (OLI)							
Average Monthly OLI (1980 \$)	106	115	126	137	149	1.74	1.69
Change from Baseline							
Number of Recipients	18,702	27,093	31,176	35,380	38,106	10.38	2.03
Total OLI (1980 \$)	1,982,412	3,115,695	3,928,176	4,847,060	5,677,794	7.08	3.75

Table 5.4 (Cont'd)

Industrial Sector	Wages and Employment, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Average Property Income (1980 \$)	141	156	170	185	202	1.89	1.74
Population	36,244	56,456	73,477	85,873	95,366	7.32	2.64
Total Property Income (1980 \$)	5,110,404	8,807,136	12,491,090	15,886,505	19,263,932	9.35	4.43
Total Monthly Personal Income (1980 \$)	51,439,692	71,468,877	83,142,415	98,752,316	114,755,371	4.92	-3.27
Average Monthly Per Capita Income (1980 \$)	1,419	1,266	1,132	1,150	1,203	-2.23	0.61

^aThe number of employees by industrial sector presented in this table may not equal the total industrial sector employment presented in Table 5.3 because these personal income projections may include communities that are not in the critical impact area (i.e., do not satisfy the 5% growth criteria).

^bUndefined.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

rapidly during the first 10 years by increasing at a 15.4% annual rate, thereafter, total wages would expand by 1.72% annually.

Monthly wages in the contract construction industry are projected to be the highest of any sector in the region. In 2005, the estimated wage would be \$3,695 per month. Because of a projected decrease in employment opportunities related to the other energy projects, total wages in this sector would drop from \$28.1 million in 1985 to \$3.6 million in 1995 and then increase to \$6.7 million in 2005. The decrease in total wages between 1985 and 1995 would correspond to a 18.53% annual decline, which would then be reversed over the next 10 years and increase at a 6.4% annual rate.

Manufacturing would have the lowest projected total wage payment of any sector in the 20 years studied. Total wages are projected to increase from \$88,407 in 1985 to \$478,917 in 2005. This would be less than 1% of the total wages paid to mining employees, but it would still represent a 440% increase over the 20 year period.

From 1985 to 1995, average monthly wages would increase by 2.02% annually in the transportation, communications, and public utilities sector. During the following 1995-2005 period this rate of increase would slow to 1.72% annually. Average monthly wages are projected to rise to \$2,724 per month in 2005. This would be the third highest monthly wage projected in the region. Total wage payments would increase by a factor of more than five-fold over the 20 years studied due to the other energy projects, to a total of \$2.5 million in 2005.

Average monthly wages in wholesale and retail trade would increase from \$844 in 1985 to \$1,188 in 2005. Combined with the other energy projects employment growth in this sector, the total wage payment would expand to \$5.9 million by 2005. This corresponds to nearly a five-fold increase (390%) over the 1985 payment of \$1.2 million.

Total wages paid to employees in 2005 would increase to five times the 1985 wages in the finance, insurance, and real estate sector. At \$908,796 in 2005, this sector would be the second smallest in terms of the total wage payment. The average monthly wage in this sector would rise to \$1,302 in 2005.

In the services sector, average monthly wages are projected to reach \$1,079 in 2005, compared to \$922 in 1985. Total wage payments would increase 12% per year in the first 10 years of the other energy project developments and 5.4% annually thereafter. This would result in a 430% increase in total wage payments between 1985 and 2005.

The government sector would experience the greatest percentage increase in monthly wages and in total wages for this 20 year period. Monthly wages are forecast to increase by 2.08% annually from 1985 to 1995 and by 1.72% annually from 1995 to 2005. The average monthly wage would reach \$1,357 in 2005. Total wage payments would increase by 510% over the 20 years due to the energy projects included in this study. The annual rate of growth would be 12.9% for 1985 through 1995 and 6.1% for 1995 through 2005. The total wage payment in 2005 is expected to be \$8.9 million, which would be second only to the mining sector payments.

Average monthly wages for nonfarm proprietors would expand from \$1,230 in 1985 to \$1,731 in 2005. Total wage payments from the other energy projects are projected to increase by more than five-fold in this period, and would approach \$4.3 million in 2005.

Other labor income would account for \$5.7 million in total wages by 2005. This sector is expected to increase less than most other sectors, however, total wages are still projected to grow by 186% over the 20 years. The average monthly wage would be only \$106 in 1985, and would rise to \$149 in 2005.

Monthly property income is forecast to rise from \$141 to \$202 over the period. From 1985 to 1995, this increase would correspond to a 1.89% annual rate of change while from 1995 to 2005 the increase would slow to 1.74% annually. Total property income would reach \$19,263,932 in 2005, a nearly four-fold (275% change) increase over 1985.

Total monthly personal income would increase by 4.92% from 1985 to 1995, and by 3.27% from 1995 to 2005. In 1985 total personal income in the region is projected to be greater than \$51 million; this would increase to \$114.8 million by 2005.

Average monthly per capita income would decrease by 2.23% annually from 1985 to 1995. This would be due mainly to the large projected decrease in employment within the construction sector; it is the only sector projected to experience a decline in employment during this 10 year period. Per capita wages in the region would rise by 0.61% annually from 1995 to 2005, as all sectors are projected to experience an increase in wage payments and employment in this timeframe.

5.3 COUNTY-LEVEL SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS OF THE OTHER ENERGY PROJECT DEVELOPMENTS

The county-level socioeconomic impacts that would potentially arise from the development of the other energy projects are addressed in this section. Two important assumptions underly these projections of socioeconomic impacts. The first assumption is that the baseline projections (described in Sec. 2) would accurately reflect the socioeconomic composition of the counties in the time period under study. The second assumption is that the manpower requirements of the other energy projects (described in Sec. 5.1) would not change. Given these two assumptions, the following county-level analysis is based on the difference between the baseline projections and the projected impacts of the other projects.

5.3.1 Population and Household Impacts

This section discusses the trends in population and household growth by county that would be a result of the other energy developments being considered. All data analyzed in this section can be found in Tables 5.5 through 5.9, and Fig. 5.1. All projections are presented as a change from the baseline forecast and thereby, only reflect the population and household growth attributable to the development of the other energy projects in the region.

The other project population growth in Carbon County is projected to fluctuate throughout the 1985-2005 period. Between 1985 and 1990, the additional population would decline by 0.24% each year. During this same period, the number of households would decrease by 2.9% per year, while school-age population and retirement-age population would both increase annually, by 0.34% and 15.26%, respectively. From 1990 to 1995, total population, new households and school-age population are all projected to realize their greatest growth for the period under study, at annual percentage rates of 5.95%, 4.90%, and 12.39%, respectively. The year 2005 total population in Carbon County would be 16,754 greater than it would be without the other energy developments, or 147% greater than the baseline population projection in the same year.

There are three Census County Divisions (CCD) within Carbon County: East Carbon, Helper, and Price. The largest and fastest growing CCD, as a result of the other project developments, would be Price where the total additional population is projected to rise from 6,681 to 13,408, and households are forecast to increase from 2,429 to 3,724. Helper CCD would also experience a significant change in population and household growth, but at a slower rate. Alternatively, the East Carbon CCD is projected to witness a decrease over time in the number of both population and households

Table 5.5 Summary of Population and Household Impact Projections by County
for the Other Energy Projects in East-Central Utah

County and Window Years	Population			New Households			School-Age Population			Retirement- Age Population		
	Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change ^a		Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change ^a		Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change ^a		Change from Baseline	Average Annual % Change ^a	
<u>Carbon County</u>												
1985	10,627	-		3,864	-		2,017	-		236	-	
1990	10,502	-0.24		3,334	-2.91		2,052	0.34		480	15.26	
1995	14,018	5.95		4,235	4.90		3,679	12.39		567	3.39	
2000	15,342	1.82		4,371	0.63		4,790	5.42		600	1.14	
2005	16,754	1.78		4,654	1.26		5,037	1.01		629	0.95	
<u>Duchesne County</u>												
1985	4,965	-		1,683	-		989	-		24	-	
1990	9,542	13.96		3,042	12.57		1,858	13.44		71	24.23	
1995	12,333	5.27		3,614	3.51		3,160	11.21		169	18.94	
2000	14,910	3.87		4,234	3.22		4,632	7.95		204	3.84	
2005	17,167	2.86		4,875	2.86		5,941	5.10		235	2.87	
<u>Emery County</u>												
1985	1,712	-		623	-		303	-		42	-	
1990	1,722	0.12		547	-2.57		336	2.09		83	14.60	
1995	2,952	11.38		892	10.27		779	18.31		124	8.36	
2000	3,176	1.47		908	0.36		1,000	5.12		125	0.16	
2005	3,364	1.16		935	0.59		1,045	0.88		125	0	
<u>Uintah County</u>												
1985	18,940	-		4,849	-		2,849	-		92	-	
1990	34,690	12.87		10,527	16.77		6,411	17.61		257	22.81	
1995	44,174	4.95		12,871	4.10		11,259	11.92		605	18.68	
2000	52,445	3.49		14,810	2.85		16,205	7.55		719	3.51	
2005	59,006	2.39		16,668	2.39		20,485	4.80		808	2.36	

^aComputed as average annual compound percent change from previous window year.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Table 5.6 Population and Household Impact Projections by Community for Carbon County - Other Energy Projects^a

Geographic Area and Impact Category	Change from Baseline Population and Households Projections, by Year ^b				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
<u>East Carbon Census</u>					
<u>County Division (CCD)</u>					
East Carbon CCD Total					
Population	2,580	1,292	1,528	1,624	1,713
Households	938	410	462	463	476
East Carbon					
Population	1,909	956	1,131	1,202	1,268
Households	694	303	342	343	352
Sunnyside					
Population	671	336	397	422	445
Households	244	107	120	120	124
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Helper Census County</u>					
<u>Division (CCD)</u>					
Helper CCD Total					
Population	1,367	1,157	1,446	1,539	1,634
Households	497	367	437	438	454
Helper					
Population	820	694	868	923	980
Households	298	220	262	263	272
Scofield					
Population	0	0	0	0	0
Households	0	0	0	0	0
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	547	463	578	616	654
Households	199	147	175	175	182

Table 5.6 (Cont'd)

Geographic Area and Impact Category	Change from Baseline Population and Households Projections, by Year ^b				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
<u>Price Census County</u>					
<u>Division (CCD)</u>					
Price CCD Total					
Population	6,681	8,048	11,045	12,179	13,408
Households	2,429	2,555	3,337	3,470	3,724
Price					
Population	4,343	5,231	7,179	7,916	8,715
Households	1,579	1,661	2,169	2,256	2,421
Wellington					
Population	1,203	1,449	1,988	2,192	2,413
Households	437	460	601	625	670
Hiawatha					
Population	0	0	0	0	0
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	1,136	1,368	1,878	2,070	2,279
Households	413	434	567	590	633

^aOnly those Census County Divisions (CCDs) and communities which satisfied the 5% per year growth criterion are of interest and included in this table. All CCDs and communities are included in the county totals (Table 5.5).

^bTotals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Table 5.7 Population and Household Impact Projections by Community for Duchesne County - Other Energy Projects^a

Geographic Area and Impact Category	Change from Baseline Population and Households Projections, by Year ^b				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
<u>Roosevelt Census County</u>					
<u>Division (CCD)</u>					
Roosevelt CCD Total					
Population	4,897	9,404	12,190	14,701	16,769
Households	1,689	2,995	3,575	4,176	4,764
Roosevelt					
Population	3,428	6,582	8,533	10,291	11,742
Households	1,181	2,098	2,501	2,922	3,336
Myton					
Population	171	329	427	515	591
Households	58	105	125	146	168
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	1,298	2,493	3,230	3,895	4,436
Households	450	792	949	1,108	1,260

^aOnly those Census County Divisions (CCDs) and communities which satisfied the 5% per year growth criterion are of interest and included in this table. All CCDs and communities are included in the county totals (Table 5.5).

^bTotals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Table 5.8 Population and Household Impact Projections by Community
for Emery County - Other Energy Projects^a

Geographic Area and Impact Category	Change from Baseline Population and Households Projections, by Year ^b				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
<u>Castle Dale-Huntington Census</u>					
<u>County Division (CCD)</u>					
Castle Dale-Huntington CCD Total					
Population	1,313	1,196	2,016	2,180	2,351
Households	477	380	610	621	653
Castle Dale					
Population	460	419	706	763	823
Households	167	133	214	217	229
Cleveland					
Population	79	72	121	131	141
Households	29	23	37	37	39
Elmo					
Population	53	48	81	87	94
Households	19	15	25	25	26
Huntington					
Population	328	299	504	545	588
Households	119	95	152	155	163
Orangeville					
Population	328	299	504	545	588
Households	119	95	152	155	163
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	66	60	101	109	118
Households	24	19	31	31	33
<u>Emery-Ferron Census</u>					
<u>County Division (CCD)</u>					
Emery-Ferron CCD Total					
Population	163	458	853	907	921
Households	59	145	258	258	256
Clawson					
Population	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5.8 (Cont'd)

Geographic Area and Impact Category	Change from Baseline Population and Households Projections, by Year ^b				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
<u>Emery-Ferron Census County Division (CCD) (Cont'd)</u>					
Emery					
Population	41	115	213	227	230
Households	15	36	65	65	64
Ferron					
Population	122	344	640	680	691
Households	44	109	194	194	192
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Green River Census County Division (CCD)</u>					
Green River CCD Total					
Population	236	67	83	89	92
Households	86	21	25	25	26
Green River					
Population	203	58	71	77	79
Households	74	18	22	22	22
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	33	9	12	12	13
Households	12	3	4	4	4

^aOnly those Census County Divisions (CCDs) and communities which satisfied the 5% per year growth criterion are of interest and included in this table. All CCDs and communities are included in the county totals (Table 5.5).

^bTotals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Table 5.9 Population and Household Impact Projections by Community
for Uintah County - Other Energy Projects^a

Geographic Area and Impact Category	Change from Baseline Population and Households Projections, by Year ^b				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
<u>Uintah Ouray Census County Division (CCD)</u>					
Uintah-Ouray CCD Total					
Population	445	830	926	1,027	1,100
Households	152	265	272	293	314
Ballard					
Population	223	416	464	514	550
Households	76	133	136	147	157
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	222	414	462	513	550
Households	76	132	136	146	157
<u>Vernal Census County Division (CCD)</u>					
Vernal CCD Total					
Population	13,858	32,011	43,041	51,209	58,043
Households	4,698	10,227	12,585	14,507	16,443
Vernal					
Population	6,165	13,918	18,786	22,328	25,143
Households	2,090	4,441	5,501	6,334	7,123
Naples					
Population	2,772	6,402	8,608	10,242	11,609
Households	940	2,045	2,517	2,901	3,288
Unincorporated Areas					
Population	4,921	11,691	15,647	18,639	21,291
Households	1,668	3,741	4,567	5,272	6,032

^aOnly those Census County Divisions (CCDs) and communities which satisfied the 5% per year growth criterion are of interest and included in this table. All CCDs and communities are included in the county totals (Table 5.5).

^bTotals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

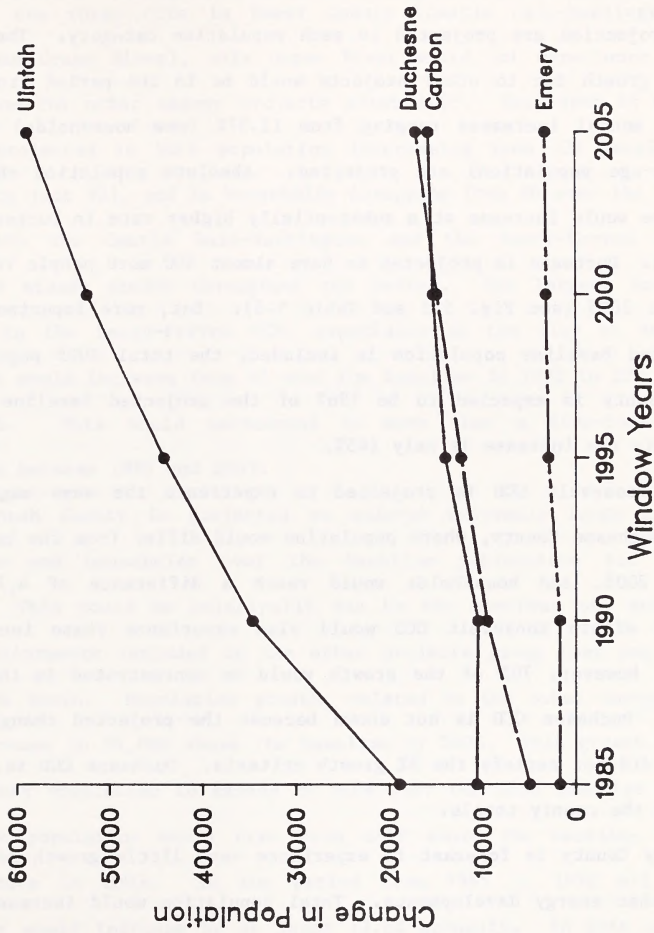


Fig. 5.1 Change in County Populations Due to the Other Energy Projects

corresponding to the other project developments. From 1985 to 2005, the change in population is projected to decrease from 2,580 to 1,713 (-34%) while households would decrease from 938 to 476 (49%).

In Duchesne County throughout the 1985-2005 period, increases over the baseline projection are projected in each population category. The greatest percentage growth due to other projects would be in the period from 1985 to 1990, when annual increases ranging from 12.57% (new households) to 24.33% (retirement-age population) are projected. Absolute population change from the baseline would increase at a substantially higher rate in Duchesne County than Carbon. Duchesne is projected to have almost 500 more people than Carbon in the year 2005 (see Fig. 5.1 and Table 5.5). But, more importantly, when the projected baseline population is included, the total 2005 population in Duchesne County is expected to be 196% of the projected baseline while in Carbon County the increase is only 145%.

The Roosevelt CCD is projected to experience the same magnitude of change as Duchesne County, where population would differ from the baseline by 16,769 in 2005, and households would reach a difference of 4,764. All communities within Roosevelt CCD would also experience these increases in population, however, 70% of the growth would be concentrated in the city of Roosevelt. Duchesne CCD is not shown because the projected changes to its population did not satisfy the 5% growth criteria. Duchesne CCD is, however, included in the county totals.

Emery County is forecast to experience very little growth as a result of these other energy developments. Total population would increase by only 3,364 over the 20 year period. By 2005, Emery would still be much smaller than the other counties in the region, in terms of the amount of population growth it is projected to receive from the other project developments (see Fig. 5.1). The growth that would occur, for the most part, is projected to

occur between 1990 and 1995, when the total change in population would rise by 11.38% annually. School-age population would undergo the most growth during this time period, increasing by 18.31% annually.

Of the three CCDs in Emery County (Castle Dale-Huntington, Emery-Ferron, and Green River), only Green River would not experience additional growth from the other energy projects after 1985. Decreases in Green River CCD are projected in both population (decreasing from 236 people over the baseline to just 92), and in households (dropping from 86 over the baseline to 26). Both the Castle Dale-Huntington and the Emery-Ferron CCDs would experience steady growth throughout the period. The largest increases are expected in the Emery-Ferron CCD, especially in the city of Emery, where population would increase from 41 over the baseline in 1985 to 230 over in the year 2005. This would correspond to more than a five-fold change in population between 1985 and 2005.

Uintah County is projected to undergo extremely large increases in population and households over the baseline projections for the period studied. This would be principally due to the numerous oil shale and tar sands developments included in the other projects group that are located in the Uintah Basin. Population growth, related to the other energy projects, would increase to 59,006 above the baseline by 2005. This growth would cause total county population to expand by 210% over the 2005 baseline projection. School-age population would rise from 2849 above the baseline in 1985 to 20,485 above in 2005. In the period from 1985 to 1990 all population categories would increase by at least 12.8% annually. In this same period, retirement-age population would increase by 22.8% annually.

The greatest increases in Uintah County are projected for the Vernal CCD, where population is forecast to be 13,858 above the baseline in 1985 and 58,043 above the baseline in 2005. The Vernal CCD would absorb between 73%

and 98% of the growth projected for Uintah County. Total population in the Vernal CCD is forecast to expand by 67% over the baseline in 1985 and 255% in 2005. Consequently, by the year 2005 the population in the Vernal CCD would be 3.5 times that projected under the baseline conditions. Households would increase by the same relative percentages, to a total of 16,443 above the baseline in 2005. The city of Vernal would show the greatest increases, as population is projected to rise to 25,143 above the baseline in 2005.

5.3.2 Economic Base and Employment Impacts

This section describes the potential changes to the economic base of the four counties likely to be affected by the development of the other energy projects. Employment growth by sector and county is assessed together with the projections of total personal income and per capita income. As stated previously, the employment effects of the other energy projects are presented herein as a change from the baseline conditions.

5.3.2.1 Total Employment Impacts by County

All four counties are forecast to realize an increase in total employment for each window year throughout the study period (Table 5.10). Duchesne and Emery counties would experience rapid employment growth in the 1985-1995 timeframe; their annual growth rate would be 12.35% and 12.95%, respectively. However, the actual level of employment in these two counties, from the development of the other energy projects, is relatively small. This is evidenced by the fact that the year in 2005 employment, in Duchesne County is projected to be 4,055 above the baseline, while in Emery County the employment would be 1,735 above the baseline. In the year 2005, total

Table 5.10 Summary of Total Employment Impacts by County -
Other Energy Projects in East-Central Utah

County	Change from Baseline Employment Projections, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1985-2005
Carbon	5,803	5,394	6,234	6,608	6,803	0.72	0.88
Duchesne	789	1,738	2,528	3,321	4,055	12.35	4.84
Emery	487	1,104	1,646	1,700	1,735	12.95	0.53
Uintah	14,010	21,178	22,772	25,213	27,267	4.98	1.82
Total	21,091	29,414	33,181	36,841	39,860	4.64	1.85

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

employment in Duchesne County would be 57% greater than the baseline projection and 25% larger in Emery County, as a result of the other energy projects. Uintah County, alternatively, is not expected to have a high annual percentage increase, but is forecast to have the largest absolute employment change. In 1985, employment in Uintah County is forecast to be 14,010 above the baseline, and in 2005 it would be 27,267 greater. This projection of additional employment opportunities would be 132% greater than the estimated baseline employment in 1985 and 233% larger than the forecasted employment levels for the year 2005. After the initial growth of 5,803 jobs in 1985, there is very little employment growth projected for Carbon County. This is illustrated by the annual growth rates presented in Table 5.10 where the increase is projected to be 0.72% in 1985-1995 and 0.88% in 1995 to 2005.

Figure 5.2 graphically illustrates these county employment trends. This figure illustrates that Uintah is expected to absorb the greatest amount of employment growth. The majority of the developments included as large energy projects are located within Uintah County, thereby precipitating this employment growth. Employment in the region as a whole would rise from 21,091 above the baseline in 1985 to a level of 39,860 greater in 2005. This would represent a 4.64% annual growth rate in the 1985-1995 period followed by a slower 1.85% rate of change in the 1995-2005 timeframe. Uintah County would compose around 68% of this regional employment growth.

5.3.2.2 Employment Impacts by Industrial Sector

Table 5.11 illustrates that Carbon County would realize a significant increase in mining employment due to the development of the other energy projects. Most of the other energy projects planned for Carbon County are coal mine developments; either an expansion of existing activities or the

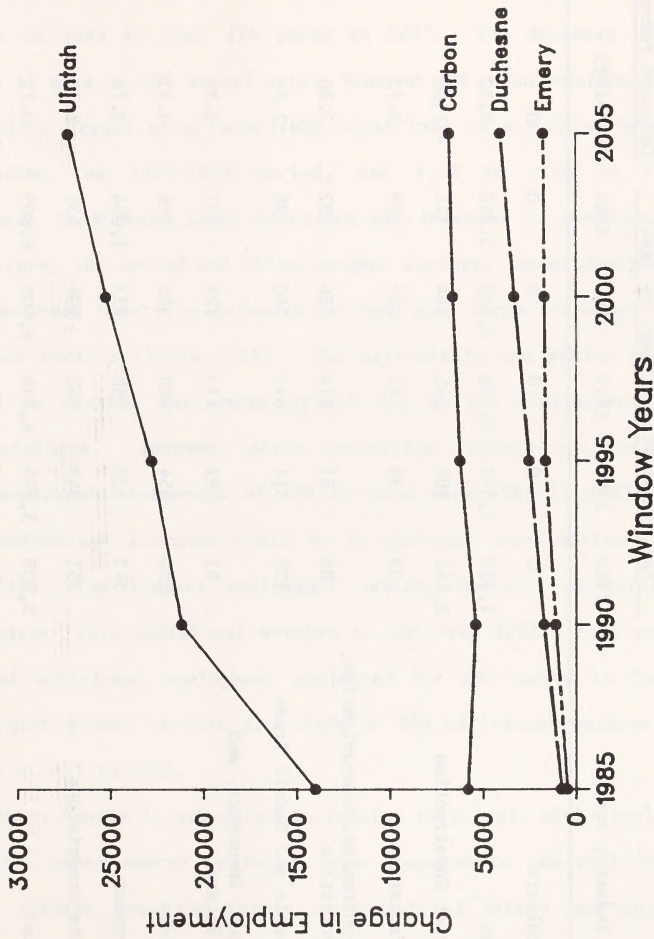


Fig. 5.2 Change in County Employment Levels Due to the Other Energy Projects

Table 5.11 Changes in Carbon County Employment by Sector Resulting from the Other Energy Project Developments in East-Central Utah^a

Industry Sector	Change from Baseline Employment Projections, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	1,382	3,342	3,368	3,368	3,368	9.32	0
Contract Construction	2,441	108	145	164	174	-27.08	1.84
Manufacturing	39	38	51	56	59	2.72	1.47
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	86	83	114	126	132	2.86	1.48
Wholesale and Retail Trade	528	514	693	760	798	2.76	1.42
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	81	82	113	127	137	3.39	1.95
Services	350	354	500	565	596	3.63	1.77
Government	543	530	788	933	1,004	3.79	2.45
Nonfarm Proprietors	353	343	462	509	535	2.73	1.48
Total	5,803	5,394	6,234	6,608	6,803	0.72	0.88

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

opening of new mines (see Table 5.1). In 1985, employment in mining is projected to be 1,382 above the baseline, while in 1995 through 2005, mining employment would be 3,368 above the baseline projection. Contract construction is projected to decrease over the period, from 2,441 above the baseline in 1985 to just 174 above in 2005. The decrease over the first 10 years is at a 27.08% annual rate. Most of the other employment sectors are projected to expand at a relatively equal rate of growth -- between 2.7% and 3.8% during the 1985-1995 period, and 1.4% to 1.8% in the 1995-2005 timeframe. Relatively large increases are forecast in government employment and in trade, the second and third largest sectors, respectively.

Duchesne County is forecast to have very large increases in almost all employment sectors (Table 5.12). The agriculture and mining sectors are not expected to realize employment growth due to the development of the other energy projects. However, seven industrial sectors are forecast to have yearly employment increases of 10% or more from 1985 to 1995. The largest annual percentage increase would be in contract construction (16% annually, 1985-1995). The largest employment sector, however, is government, which would employ 1,214 additional workers in the year 2005. This would be 30% of the total additional employment projected for the county in that year. The next largest growth sectors are trade at 960 additional workers in 2005, and services at 655 in 2005.

Emery County is scheduled to realize relatively minor employment growth due to the other energy projects, when compared to the rest of the region. This is evident from the change in industrial sector and total employment presented in Table 5.13. Mining is the only sector in which substantial growth would occur. In 1985, mining employment would be 227 above the baseline, and in 1995 through 2005, employment is anticipated to be 1,198

Table 5.12 Changes in Duchesne County Employment by Sector Resulting from the Other Energy Project Developments in East-Central Utah^a

Industry Sector	Change from Baseline Employment Projections, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Contract Construction	48	126	212	293	360	16.01	5.44
Manufacturing	24	64	105	140	172	15.90	5.06
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	40	100	92	116	142	8.69	4.44
Wholesale and Retail Trade	223	462	629	781	960	10.93	4.32
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	29	62	87	114	113	11.61	2.65
Services	112	264	405	533	655	13.72	4.92
Government	239	483	727	988	1,214	11.77	5.26
Nonfarm Proprietors	73	176	271	356	437	14.02	4.89
Total	789	1,738	2,528	3,321	4,055	12.35	4.84

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Table 5.13 Changes in Emery County Employment by Sector Resulting from the Other Energy Project Developments in East-Central Utah^a

Industry Sector	Change from Baseline Employment Projections, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	227	842	1,198	1,198	1,198	18.10	0
Contract Construction	18	18	31	34	36	5.59	1.51
Manufacturing	2	3	4	5	6	7.18	4.14
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	16	18	28	31	33	5.76	1.66
Wholesale and Retail Trade	64	63	102	109	117	4.77	1.38
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	6	6	10	11	12	5.24	1.84
Services	33	31	51	55	59	4.45	1.47
Government	65	66	128	155	165	7.01	2.57
Nonfarm Proprietors	56	57	94	102	109	5.32	1.49
Total	487	1,104	1,646	1,700	1,735	12.95	0.53

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

above the baseline projections. This would translate into an 18.1% annual growth rate between 1985 and 1995. The next largest sector expected to grow is government, in which employment is forecast to be 165 above the baseline in 2005. This would be a 154% increase over the projected 1985 level of additional other project employment.

As indicated in the previous section, Uintah County would experience very rapid growth as a result of the other energy developments. Table 5.14 shows that in the period from 1985 to 1995, every sector except agriculture and contract construction would undergo annual employment growth of 11% or more. The largest percentage increases are expected for nonfarm proprietors (16% annually, 1985-1995) and mining (14.4% annually, 1985-1995). Mining would be by far the largest growth sector, employing an additional 14,002 miners above the baseline projections in 1995, 2000, and 2005. The mining employment in the year 2005 would be nearly six times greater (484% change) than the baseline projections, when the other energy projects are included in the sectoral total. Government would be the next largest sector projected to grow, followed by trade. Only one sector, contract construction, is expected to have employment reductions during the study period; employment declines from 8,179 above the baseline in 1985 to just 1,240 above in the year 2005.

5.3.2.3 Personal Income Impact Projections

The total personal income projections by county are presented in Table 5.15. These projections are based upon a forecast of per capita income and population growth. Per capita income for the years 1985-2005 was derived by aggregating the average monthly wage levels by industrial sector and assuming (1) that the personal income component would remain at the same proportion as the national level and (2) the average annual rate of growth would remain constant.

Table 5.14 Changes in Uintah County Employment by Sector Resulting from the Other Energy Project Developments in East-Central Utah^a

Industry Sector	Change from Baseline Employment Projections, by Year					Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	3,643	11,256	14,002	14,002	14,002	14.41	0
Contract Construction	8,179	4,438	772	1,049	1,240	-21.02	4.85
Manufacturing	34	80	105	123	144	11.94	3.21
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	117	412	443	528	625	14.24	3.50
Wholesale and Retail Trade	611	1,490	2,127	2,611	3,090	13.29	3.81
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	77	196	292	369	436	14.26	4.09
Services	427	1,037	1,480	1,831	2,167	13.24	3.89
Government	717	1,703	2,643	3,522	4,168	13.94	4.66
Nonfarm Proprietors	205	566	908	1,178	1,395	16.05	4.39
Total	14,010	21,178	22,772	25,213	27,267	4.98	1.82

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

The per capita income levels for the region are shown in the first line of Table 5.15. Per capita income is projected to decline from \$17,028 in 1985 to \$13,584 in 1995 and then increase to \$14,436 in 2005. The annual rate of decline in the first 10 years would be 2.23%, with a 0.61% increase in the final 10 years.

Total personal income in Carbon County is projected to grow at a 0.51% annual rate between 1985 and 1995 and then expand by 1.84% yearly in the 1995-2005 period. The rate of growth would be dampened somewhat because of the decline in per capita income between 1985-1995. The level of additional personal income would be \$228.46 million in 2005.

Duchesne County is anticipated to have the largest percentage increase in personal income among the four counties. Total personal income is forecast to expand by 7.08% annually between 1985 and 1995 and then slow to 3.99% annually for the 1995-2005 period. The level of total personal income in Duchesne County would be \$247.82 million in the year 2005, as a result of the other energy projects proposed.

The change in total personal income in Emery County is projected to be the smallest of the four counties being analyzed. In 1985, the additional personal income, projected as a result of the other projects, would be \$29.15 million. This income level would decline to \$26.16 million in 1990 before it would increase to \$48.61 million in 2005. The annual rate of change would be 3.24% for the 1985-1995 period and 1.94% thereafter.

Uintah County would realize the largest increase in personal income; ranging from \$322 million in 1985 to \$851.81 million in 2005. The large population growth forecasted for Uintah County would overshadow the decline in per capita income during the 1985-1995 period by having total personal income

Table 5.15 Total Personal Income and Per Capita Income Projections
by County - Other Energy Projects

County Population and Income Category	Change from Baseline Income Projections, by Year				Average Annual Compound Percent Change		
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Per Capita Income (1980 \$)	17,028	15,192	13,584	13,800	14,436	-2.23	0.61
Carbon County							
Population	10,627	10,502	14,018	15,342	15,826	2.81	1.22
Total Personal Income (1980 \$ x 10 ⁶)	180.96	159.55	190.42	211.72	228.46	-0.51	1.84
Duchesne County							
Population	4,965	9,542	12,333	14,910	17,167	9.53	3.36
Total Personal Income (1980 \$ x 10 ⁶)	84.54	144.96	167.53	205.76	247.82	7.08	3.99
Emery County							
Population	1,712	1,722	2,952	3,176	3,367	5.60	1.32
Total Personal Income (1980 \$ x 10 ⁶)	29.15	26.16	40.10	43.83	48.61	3.24	1.94
Uintah County							
Population	18,940	34,690	44,174	52,445	59,006	8.84	2.94
Total Personal Income (1980 \$ x 10 ⁶)	322.51	527.01	600.06	723.74	851.81	6.41	3.57

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

increase throughout this period at a 6.41% annual rate. The 1995-2005 period would expand at a slightly slower rate, 3.57% annually.

5.3.3 Public and Private Infrastructure Effects

In addition to the effects of the other energy project developments on population, employment and income, there would also be a noticeable impact on the public and private infrastructure of the counties and communities in east-central Utah. The annual growth rate for infrastructure service demands are presented in Table 5.16 for each county. The magnitude and duration of impact by infrastructure category is illustrated in Tables 5.17-5.20.

5.3.3.1 Rate of Change in Other Energy Project Infrastructure Demands

The following section describes the annual rate of growth projected to be incurred by each infrastructure category. Housing is dealt with in more detail because community and CCD impacts are included in the analysis. Table D.3 in Appendix D presents the change in housing demand by community and CCD.

In 1985, there would be a need for 11,019 additional housing units in the four-county region. Of these, 6,612 would be single family units, 1,653 multi-family units, and 2,755 mobile homes or trailers. In the year 2005, this region is projected to require 27,132 additional housing units. This demand would be comprised of 16,280 single family units, 4,070 multi-family units, and 6,783 mobile homes or trailers. A discussion of the demands by county and community follows.

Carbon County is projected to have the slowest increase in housing demand in the region. Housing demand from the other energy projects would increase by only 20% over the 20 years studied. Two of the three Census

Table 5.16 Infrastructure Service Demand Growth Factors
Precipitated by the Development of the Other
Energy Projects in East-Central Utah

Infrastructure Category	Cumulative Growth Factors, 1985-2005 ^a			
	Carbon	Duchesne	Emery	Uintah
Housing				
Single family	1.21	2.90	1.50	3.44
Multi-family	1.21	2.90	1.52	3.44
Mobile homes	1.21	2.90	1.50	3.44
Education				
Students	2.63	6.01	3.45	7.19
Classrooms	2.49	5.95	3.23	7.18
Teachers	2.49	5.95	3.23	7.18
Health Care				
Hospital beds				
General care	1.52	3.40	3.33	3.11
Long-term care	2.78	9.00	2.50	8.00
Medical personnel				
Doctors	1.67	3.33	2.00	3.18
Dentists	1.60	3.00	2.00	3.00
Nurses	1.50	3.63	2.00	3.13
Public health nurses	1.50	3.00	- ^b	3.00
Mental health care				
Clinical psychologists	0	- ^b	- ^b	3.00
Mental health workers	2.00	2.00	- ^b	3.00
Public Safety				
Law enforcement				
Police officers	1.52	3.40	2.33	3.11
Patrol cars	1.52	3.40	2.33	3.11
Jail space (sq ft)	1.44	3.46	1.91	3.12
Juvenile holding cells	2.00	2.00	- ^b	2.17
Fire Protection				
Fire flow (gpm)/ duration (hr)	1.33	1.78	1.40	1.75
Emergency Medical Service				
Ambulances	1.50	3.00	- ^b	3.00
Emergency medical technicians	1.50	3.00	- ^b	3.00

Table 5.16 (Cont'd)

Infrastructure Category	Cumulative Growth Factors, 1985-2005 ^a			
	Carbon	Duchesne	Emery	Uintah
Utility Service Demands				
Water system				
Connections	1.49	3.46	1.91	3.12
Supply (10 ⁶ gal)	1.49	3.46	1.90	3.12
Storage (10 ⁶ gal)	1.49	3.46	1.91	3.12
Treatment (10 ⁶ gal)	1.49	3.46	1.90	3.12
Sewage system (10 ⁶ gal)	1.49	3.46	1.92	3.12
Solid waste	-	-	-	-
Other Services				
Parks (acres)	1.48	3.68	2.00	3.11
Libraries				
Books	1.49	3.46	1.91	3.12
Space (sq ft)	1.49	3.46	1.91	3.12

^aComputed as the ratio between 1985 and 2005.

^bUndefined.

County Divisions (CCD) in the county would actually experience a decline in additional housing demand over the 1985-2005 period; Helper and East Carbon CCDs. Only the Price CCD would realize a steady growth in housing demand, with demand increasing by 53% between 1985 to 2005. The city of Price is forecast to have the greatest level of housing demand in the county (2,421 additional units by 2005), and the greatest increase in demand over the period (53.3% from 1985 to 2005). The unincorporated area in the Price CCD would also grow rapidly (53% increase, 1985-2005).

In Duchesne County, the housing demand from the other energy projects is concentrated in the Roosevelt CCD. County-wide, there would be a 190% increase in housing demand over the 20 years studied. Housing demand in the Roosevelt CCD is projected to be nearly three times the 1985 level. The city of Roosevelt would absorb the greatest amount of this housing demand growth in the CCD. In the year 2005, 3,336 additional units would be required in Roosevelt. The unincorporated area in the Roosevelt CCD would also grow substantially, as 1,260 additional units would be required in the year 2005.

Housing demand in Emery County is projected to increase by 50% from 1985 to 2005 due to the other energy projects. Emery would have the smallest demand for housing relative to the counties throughout the period; only 935 additional units are estimated to be required in the year 2005. The most dramatic increase in housing demand within Emery County would occur in the Emery-Ferron CCD where demand in 2005 would be 330% greater than in 1985 (i.e., nearly 4.5 times the 1985 level of demand). Because of the number of housing units involved, the absolute change is not as significant as the percentage change when compared to growth in other areas of the county. There would be a sharp decrease in housing demand over the 20 year period in Green River CCD. In this CCD, new housing demand would drop by 68% between 1985 and

2005, with the largest decreases projected to occur in the city of Green River. Within the Castle Dale-Huntington CCD a moderate increase in housing demand is forecasted. The city of Castle Dale would have the greatest proportion requiring 229 additional units in 2005.

Because of its large population and employment growth projections, Uintah County would have the greatest new demand for housing units throughout the period. By the year 2005, 16,668 additional units would be required to satisfy the demand created by the other energy projects. This would be equivalent to a 244% increase in demand between 1985 and 2005. The Vernal CCD is projected to be the fastest growing area in the county, since demand would increase by 250% over the study period. The city of Vernal would require an additional 7,123 units by 2005. This level of housing demand would be the greatest within the whole region. Naples would also grow rapidly, as there is expected to be a need for 3,288 additional units by 2005. The unincorporated areas in the Vernal CCD would also realize comparable increases in housing demand. In the Uintah-Ouray CCD, 314 additional housing units would be needed by 2005 to satisfy the population growth demands from the other projects.

Education is projected to incur the greatest percentage increase in demand of all the infrastructure categories considered (Table 5.16). Increases between 1985 and 2005 are projected to range from 2.5 times the 1985 level in Carbon County to more than a seven-fold increase in Uintah County.

Substantial percentage increases would also occur regarding the health care services requirements. Duchesne, Emery, and Uintah counties would all have to increase the number of general care hospital beds by at least 200% to satisfy the other energy projects demand. There would need to be nine times as many long-term care beds in Duchesne County in 2005 than in 1985, and eight times as many in Uintah County. In the other two counties, increases in the

number of hospital beds required would be less than 200%. The number of medical personnel would need to increase in each county. In Carbon County, the number of additional doctors, dentists, and nurses required range from 50% to 67%. In Uintah and Duchesne, the additional medical personnel required between 1985 and 2005 would more than double. The number of mental health care workers required would not increase as rapidly as that of the medical profession.

Percentage increases in public safety requirements would be of a lower magnitude than for education or health care. Police officers and patrol cars are projected to increase by more than three-fold in Uintah and Duchesne counties and by 50% in Carbon County. Similar changes in demand would occur in the amount of additional jail space required to satisfy the growth induced by the other energy projects. Fire protection would also need to expand; increases in the indicator of fire protection, fire flow, is projected to expand by less than a two-fold increase in all four counties. There would need to be a 200% increase in emergency medical services in Duchesne and Uintah counties, with a 50% increase in Carbon County.

Utility service demands, including all water system components and the sewage system, would need to increase by 49% in Carbon County and by 90% in Emery. Duchesne and Uintah counties would require these utility services to grow to a level three times greater in 2005 than would be demanded in 1985 by the other energy project population.

In each county, the degree of change for the park and library services is similar to that required for the public utilities.

5.3.3.2 Magnitude of Impact Caused by Other Energy Project Infrastructure Demands

In Carbon County the change in infrastructure service demands caused by the other energy projects would comprise between 50% and 64% of the total new demand (baseline and other projects) for each service category. The service demands attributable to the baseline growth and the other energy projects proposed for development are presented in Table 5.17. The third column of every window year presents the proportion of the total new service demand that is required for the growth created by the other energy projects. In 1985, the other energy projects would generate 63.5% of the housing demand in the county, and between 50% and 59% for every other category. In 1990 and 1995, however, the additional demand created by these other projects would compose less than 50% of the new service demands in nearly every category. Then by the years 2000 and 2005, the demand created by the other projects would again make up over half of the total services required in all but a few categories. The new infrastructure demands created by the other energy projects would not exceed 60% of the total service requirements, except for housing in 1985.

The impact of the other energy projects would grow steadily from 1985 to 2005 in Duchesne County. In 1985, the other energy projects would account for between 30% and 50% of the total new service demands in each category. In almost all categories, the proportion would be between 48% and 50%. By the year 2005, the demand caused by the other energy projects would make up between 60% and 77% of the total new service demands in all but two categories (beds for long-term care, and clinical psychologists). Education is projected to have the highest percentage of new service demands attributable to the other energy projects in the year 2005, 77.5% of the total.

Emery and Carbon counties are expected to have a similar magnitude and distribution of impact. In 1985, the other energy projects would account for

Table 5.17 Summary of the Changes in the Carbon County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Development of Other Energy Projects in East-Central Utah

Table 5.17 Summary of the Changes in the Carbon County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Development of Other Energy-Related Projects in Eastern Utah^{a,b}

Foldout

County/Service Category	1985			1990			1995			2000			2005		
	Projected Baseline Demand Increment ^c	Other Projects		Projected Baseline Demand Increment ^c	Other Projects		Projected Baseline Demand Increment ^c	Other Projects		Projected Baseline Demand Increment ^c	Other Projects		Projected Baseline Demand Increment ^c	Other Projects	
		Demand	% of Total		Demand	% of Total		Demand	% of Total		Demand	% of Total		Demand	% of Total
Carbon County															
Housing															
Single family	1,290	2,318	64.2	2,126	2,000	48.5	2,396	2,541	51.5	2,528	2,623	50.9	2,636	2,792	51.4
Multi-family	323	580	64.2	532	500	48.4	599	635	51.5	632	656	50.9	659	698	51.4
Mobile homes	538	966	64.2	886	834	48.4	998	1,059	51.5	1,053	1,093	50.9	1,098	1,164	51.5
Education															
Students	1,924	2,017	51.2	3,824	2,052	34.9	4,824	3,679	43.3	4,624	4,790	50.9	4,724	5,307	51.6
Classrooms	77	81	51.3	153	82	34.9	193	147	43.2	185	192	50.9	189	202	51.7
Teachers	77	81	51.3	153	82	34.9	193	147	43.2	185	192	50.9	189	202	51.7
Health Care															
Hospital beds															
General care	15	21	58.3	25	21	45.7	29	28	49.1	30	31	50.8	31	32	50.8
Long-term care	23	9	28.1	39	19	32.8	39	23	37.1	39	24	38.1	43	25	36.8
Medical personnel															
Doctors	5	6	54.5	8	6	42.9	9	8	47.1	9	9	50.0	10	10	50.0
Dentists	4	5	55.6	7	5	41.7	8	7	46.7	8	8	50.0	8	8	50.0
Nurses	13	18	58.1	21	18	46.2	25	24	49.0	25	26	51.0	26	27	50.9
Public health nurses	2	2	50.0	3	2	40.0	3	3	50.0	3	3	50.0	4	3	42.9
Mental health care															
Clinical psychologists	1	1	50.0	1	1	50.0	1	1	50.0	1	1	50.0	1	1	50.0
Mental health workers	1	1	50.0	2	1	33.3	2	1	33.3	2	2	50.0	2	2	50.0
Public Safety															
Law enforcement															
Police officers	15	21	58.3	25	21	45.7	29	28	49.1	30	31	50.8	31	32	50.8
Patrol cars	15	21	58.3	25	21	45.7	29	28	49.1	30	31	50.8	31	32	50.8
Jail space (sq ft)	3,703	5,314	58.9	6,161	5,251	46.0	7,161	7,009	49.5	7,306	7,671	51.2	7,551	7,671	50.4
Juvenile holding cells	1	1	50.0	2	1	33.3	2	2	50.0	2	2	50.0	2	2	50.0
Fire Protection															
Fire flow (gpm)/ duration (hr)	3,000/ 10	3,000/ 10	50.0	3,000/ 10	3,000/ 10	50.0	3,000/ 10	3,500/ 10	53.8	3,000/ 10	4,000/ 10	57.1	3,000/ 10	4,000/ 10	57.1
Emergency Medical Service															
Ambulances	2	2	50.0	3	2	40.0	3	3	50.0	3	3	50.0	4	3	42.9
Emergency medical technicians	14	14	50.0	21	14	40.0	21	21	50.0	21	21	50.0	28	21	42.9
Utility Service Demands															
Water system															
Connections	2,390	3,428	58.9	3,975	3,388	46.0	4,620	4,522	49.5	4,714	4,949	51.2	4,872	5,106	51.2
Supply (10 ⁶ gal/d)	3.8	5.5	54.1	6.4	5.4	45.8	7.4	7.2	49.3	7.5	7.9	51.3	7.8	8.2	51.3
Storage (10 ⁶ gal/d)	1.9	2.7	58.7	3.2	2.7	45.8	3.7	3.7	50.0	3.8	4.0	51.3	3.9	4.1	51.3
Treatment (10 ⁶ gal/d)	3.8	5.5	59.1	6.4	5.4	45.8	7.4	7.2	49.3	7.5	7.9	51.3	7.8	8.2	51.3
Sewage system (10 ⁶ gal/d)	0.7	1.1	61.1	1.2	1.0	45.8	1.4	1.4	50.0	1.5	1.5	50.0	1.5	1.6	51.6
Solid waste ^d															
Other Services															
Parks (acres)	45	64	58.7	74	63	46.0	86	84	49.4	88	92	51.1	91	95	51.1
Libraries															
Books	14,812	21,254	58.9	24,642	21,004	46.0	28,642	28,036	49.5	29,222	30,684	51.2	30,202	31,652	51.2
Space (sq ft)	3,703	5,314	58.9	6,161	5,251	46.0	7,161	7,009	49.5	7,306	7,671	51.2	7,551	7,913	51.2

^aDeveloped from guidelines prepared by the Department of Community and Economic Development, State of Utah and the Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (May 1983). See Appendix A for service standard guidelines.

^bLess than one person or unit of service required as a result of the change in projected population.

^cNumbers represent service demands required to satisfy the post-1980 baseline population growth regardless of 1980 operating conditions.

^dThe State of Utah community facility guidelines do not include a solid waste standard. Therefore, an estimate of solid waste disposal impacts could not be determined.

Table 5.18 Summary of the Changes in the Duchesne County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Development of Other Energy Projects in East-Central Utah

Table 5.18 Summary of the Changes in the Duchesne County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Development of Other Energy-Related Projects in Eastern Utah^{a,b}

Foldout

County/Service Category	1985			1990			1995			2000			2005		
	Projected Baseline Demand Increment ^c	Other Projects		Projected Baseline Demand Increment ^c	Other Projects		Projected Baseline Demand Increment ^c	Other Projects		Projected Baseline Demand Increment ^c	Other Projects		Projected Baseline Demand Increment ^c	Other Projects	
		Demand	% of Total		Demand	% of Total		Demand	% of Total		Demand	% of Total		Demand	% of Total
<u>Duchesne County</u>															
Housing															
Single family	1,007	1,010	50.1	1,072	1,825	63.0	1,055	2,168	67.3	1,088	2,540	70.0	1,139	2,925	72.0
Multi-family	252	252	50.0	268	456	63.0	264	542	67.3	273	635	69.9	285	731	71.9
Mobile homes	420	421	50.1	447	761	63.0	439	904	67.3	454	1,059	70.0	475	1,219	72.0
Education															
Students	1,254	989	44.1	1,924	1,858	49.1	2,244	3,160	58.5	1,824	4,632	71.7	1,724	5,941	77.5
Classrooms	51	40	44.0	77	74	49.0	90	126	58.3	73	185	71.7	69	238	77.5
Teachers	51	40	44.0	77	74	49.0	90	126	58.3	73	185	71.7	69	238	77.5
Health Care															
Hospital beds															
General care	11	10	47.6	13	19	59.4	13	25	65.8	12	30	71.4	11	34	75.6
Long-term care	6	1	14.3	9	3	25.0	14	7	33.3	18	8	30.8	24	9	27.3
Medical personnel															
Doctors	4	3	42.9	4	6	60.0	4	7	63.6	4	9	69.2	4	10	71.4
Dentists	3	3	50.0	4	5	55.6	4	6	60.0	3	8	72.7	3	9	75.0
Nurses	9	8	47.1	11	16	59.3	11	21	65.6	10	25	71.4	10	29	74.4
Public health nurses	2	1	33.3	2	2	50.0	2	3	60.0	2	3	60.0	2	3	60.0
Mental health care															
Clinical psychologists	1	-b	-b	1	1	50.0	1	1	50.0	1	1	50.0	1	1	50.0
Mental health workers	1	1	50.0	1	1	50.0	1	1	50.0	1	2	66.7	1	2	66.7
Public Safety															
Law enforcement															
Police officers	11	10	47.6	13	19	59.4	13	25	65.8	12	30	71.4	11	34	75.6
Patrol cars	11	10	47.6	13	19	59.4	13	25	65.8	12	30	71.4	11	34	75.6
Jail space (sq ft)	2,608	2,483	48.8	3,058	4,771	60.9	3,058	6,166	66.8	2,863	7,455	72.3	2,703	8,584	76.1
Juvenile holding cells	1	1	50.0	1	1	50.0	1	2	66.7	1	2	66.7	1	2	66.7
Fire Protection															
Fire flow (gpm)/ duration (hr)	2,500/ 10	2,250/ 9	47.4	3,000/ 10	3,000/ 10	50.0	3,000/ 10	3,500/ 10	53.8	2,500/ 10	3,500/ 10	58.3	2,500/ 10	4,000/ 10	61.5
Emergency Medical Service															
Ambulances	2	1	33.3	2	2	50.0	2	3	60.0	2	3	60.0	2	3	60.0
Emergency medical technicians	14	7	33.3	14	14	50.0	14	21	60.0	14	21	60.0	14	21	60.0
Utility Service Demands															
Water system															
Connections	1,683	1,602	48.8	1,973	3,078	60.9	1,973	3,979	66.9	1,847	4,810	72.3	1,744	5,538	76.1
Supply (10 ⁶ gal/d)	2.7	2.6	49.1	3.1	4.9	61.3	3.2	6.4	66.7	3.0	7.7	72.0	2.8	8.9	76.1
Storage (10 ⁶ gal/d)	1.3	1.3	50.0	1.6	2.5	61.3	1.6	3.2	66.7	1.5	3.8	71.7	1.4	4.4	75.9
Treatment (10 ⁶ gal/d)	2.7	2.6	49.1	3.1	4.9	61.3	3.2	6.4	66.7	3.0	7.7	72.0	2.8	8.9	76.1
Sewage system (10 ⁶ gal/d)	0.5	0.5	50.0	0.6	1.0	62.5	0.6	1.2	66.7	0.6	1.5	71.4	0.5	1.7	77.3
Solid waste ^d															
Other Services															
Parks (acres)	32	28	46.7	37	57	60.6	37	74	66.7	35	89	71.8	33	103	75.7
Libraries															
Books	10,430	9,930	48.8	12,230	19,084	60.9	12,230	24,666	66.9	11,450	29,820	72.3	10,810	34,334	76.1
Space (sq ft)	2,608	2,483	48.8	3,058	4,771	60.9	3,058	6,167	66.9	2,863	7,455	72.3	2,703	8,584	76.1

^aDeveloped from guidelines prepared by the Department of Community and Economic Development, State of Utah and the Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (May 1983). See Appendix A for service standard guidelines.

^bLess than one person or unit of service required as a result of the change in projected population.

^cNumbers represent service demands required to satisfy the post-1980 baseline population growth regardless of 1980 operating conditions.

^dThe State of Utah community facility guidelines do not include a solid waste standard. Therefore, an estimate of solid waste disposal impacts could not be determined.

Table 5.19 Summary of the Changes in the Emery County Infrastructure
Service Demands Resulting from the Development of Other
Energy Projects in East-Central Utah

Table 5.19 Summary of the Changes in the Emery County Infrastructure
Service Demands Resulting from the Development of Other
Energy-Related Projects in Eastern Utah^{a,b}

County/Service Category	Foldout														
	1985			1990			1995			2000			2005		
	Projected Baseline Demand Increment ^c	Other Projects Demand	% of Total	Projected Baseline Demand Increment ^c	Other Projects Demand	% of Total	Projected Baseline Demand Increment ^c	Other Projects Demand	% of Total	Projected Baseline Demand Increment ^c	Other Projects Demand	% of Total	Projected Baseline Demand Increment ^c	Other Projects Demand	% of Total
Emery County															
Housing															
Single family	382	374	49.5	448	328	42.3	472	535	53.1	448	545	54.9	412	561	56.9
Multi-family	96	93	49.2	112	82	42.3	118	134	53.2	112	136	54.8	103	140	56.9
Mobile homes	159	156	49.5	187	137	42.3	197	223	53.1	187	227	54.8	172	235	56.9
Education															
Students	816	303	27.1	1,416	336	19.2	1,716	779	31.2	1,516	1,000	39.7	1,516	1,045	40.8
Classrooms	33	12	26.7	57	13	18.6	69	31	31.0	61	40	39.6	61	42	40.8
Teachers	33	12	26.7	57	13	18.6	69	31	31.0	61	40	39.6	61	42	40.8
Health Care															
Hospital beds															
General care	6	3	33.3	7	3	30.0	8	6	42.9	7	6	46.2	7	7	50.0
Long-term care	6	2	25.0	6	3	33.3	6	5	45.5	4	5	55.6	4	5	55.6
Medical personnel															
Doctors	2	1	33.3	3	1	25.0	3	2	40.0	2	2	50.0	2	2	50.0
Dentists	2	1	33.3	2	1	33.3	2	2	50.0	2	2	50.0	2	2	50.0
Nurses	5	3	37.5	6	3	33.3	7	5	41.7	6	5	45.5	6	6	50.0
Public health nurses	1	-b	-b	1	-b	-b	1	1	50.0	1	1	50.0	1	1	50.0
Mental health care															
Clinical psychologists	1	-b	-b	1	-b	-b	1	-b	-b	1	-b	-b	1	-b	-b
Mental health workers	1	-b	-b	1	-b	-b	1	-b	-b	1	-b	-b	1	-b	-b
Public Safety															
Law enforcement															
Police officers	6	3	33.3	7	3	30.0	8	6	42.9	7	6	46.2	7	7	50.0
Patrol cars	6	3	33.3	7	3	30.0	8	6	42.9	7	6	46.2	7	7	50.0
Jail space (sq ft)	1,305	856	39.6	1,695	861	33.7	1,815	1,476	44.8	1,640	1,588	49.2	1,550	1,634	51.3
Juvenile holding cells	1	-b	-b	1	-b	-b	1	-b	-b	1	-b	-b	1	-b	-b
Fire Protection															
Fire flow (gpm)/ duration (hr)	1,750/ 7	1,250/ 5	41.7	2,000/ 8	1,250/ 5	38.5	2,000/ 8	1,750/ 7	46.7	2,000/ 8	1,750/ 7	46.7	2,000/ 8	1,750/ 7	46.7
Emergency Medical Service															
Ambulances	1	-b	-b	1	-b	-b	1	1	50.0	1	1	50.0	1	1	50.0
Emergency medical technicians	7	-b	-b	7	-b	-b	7	7	50.0	7	7	50.0	7	7	50.0
Utility Service Demands															
Water system															
Connections	842	552	39.6	1,094	556	33.7	1,171	952	44.8	1,058	1,025	49.2	1,000	1,054	51.3
Supply (10 ⁶ gal/d)	1.3	0.9	40.9	1.8	0.9	33.3	1.9	1.5	44.1	1.7	1.6	48.5	1.6	1.7	51.5
Storage (10 ⁶ gal/d)	0.7	0.4	36.4	0.9	0.4	30.8	0.9	0.8	47.1	0.8	0.8	50.0	0.8	0.8	50.0
Treatment (10 ⁶ gal/d)	1.3	0.9	40.9	1.8	0.9	33.3	1.9	1.5	44.1	1.7	1.6	48.5	1.6	1.7	51.5
Sewage system (10 ⁶ gal/d)	0.3	0.2	40.0	0.3	0.2	40.0	0.4	0.3	42.9	0.3	0.3	50.0	0.3	0.3	50.0
Solid waste ^d															
Other Services															
Parks (acres)	16	10	38.5	21	10	32.3	22	18	45.0	20	19	48.7	19	20	51.3
Libraries															
Books	5,218	3,424	39.6	6,778	3,444	33.7	7,258	5,904	44.9	6,558	6,352	49.2	6,198	6,534	51.3
Space (sq ft)	1,305	856	39.6	1,695	861	33.7	1,815	1,476	44.8	1,640	1,588	49.2	1,550	1,634	51.3

^aDeveloped from guidelines prepared by the Department of Community and Economic Development, State of Utah and the Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (May 1983). See Appendix A for service standard guidelines.

^bLess than one person or unit of service required as a result of the change in projected population.

^cNumbers represent service demands required to satisfy the post-1980 baseline population growth regardless of 1980 operating conditions.

^dThe State of Utah community facility guidelines do not include a solid waste standard. Therefore, an estimate of solid waste disposal impacts could not be determined.

Table 5.20 Summary of the Changes in the Uintah County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Development of Other Energy Projects in East-Central Utah

Table 5.20 Summary of the Changes in the Uintah County Infrastructure Service Demands Resulting from the Development of Other Energy-Related Projects in Eastern Utah^{a,b}

Foldout

County/Service Category	1985			1990			1995			2000			2005		
	Projected Baseline Demand Increment ^c	Other Projects		Projected Baseline Demand Increment ^c	Other Projects		Projected Baseline Demand Increment ^c	Other Projects		Projected Baseline Demand Increment ^c	Other Projects		Projected Baseline Demand Increment ^c	Other Projects	
		Demand	% of Total		Demand	% of Total		Demand	% of Total		Demand	% of Total		Demand	% of Total
Uintah County															
Housing															
Single family	1,014	2,909	74.2	1,502	6,316	80.8	1,560	7,723	83.2	1,566	8,886	85.0	1,608	10,001	86.1
Multi-family	254	727	74.1	378	1,579	80.7	390	1,931	83.2	392	2,222	85.0	402	2,500	86.1
Mobile homes	423	1,212	74.1	630	2,632	80.7	650	3,218	83.2	653	3,703	85.0	670	4,167	86.1
Education															
Students	1,400	2,849	67.1	3,010	6,411	68.1	3,770	11,259	74.9	3,020	16,205	84.3	2,790	20,485	88.0
Classrooms	56	114	67.1	121	256	67.9	151	450	74.9	121	648	84.3	112	819	88.0
Teachers	56	114	67.1	121	256	67.9	151	450	74.9	121	648	84.3	112	819	88.0
Health Care															
Hospital beds															
General care	11	38	77.6	18	69	79.3	19	88	82.2	17	105	86.1	16	118	88.1
Long-term care	10	4	28.6	21	10	32.3	29	24	45.3	35	29	45.3	42	32	43.2
Medical personnel															
Doctors	4	11	73.3	6	21	77.8	6	27	81.8	6	32	84.2	5	35	87.5
Dentists	3	10	76.9	5	17	77.3	5	22	81.5	5	26	83.9	4	30	88.2
Nurses	9	32	78.0	15	59	79.7	16	75	82.4	15	89	85.6	14	100	87.7
Public health nurses	2	4	66.7	2	7	77.8	2	9	81.8	2	11	84.6	2	12	85.7
Mental health care															
Clinical psychologists	1	1	50.0	1	2	66.7	1	2	66.7	1	3	75.0	1	3	75.0
Mental health workers	1	2	66.7	1	4	80.0	1	4	80.0	1	5	83.3	1	6	85.7
Public Safety															
Law enforcement															
Police officers	11	38	77.6	18	70	79.5	19	88	82.2	17	105	86.1	16	118	88.1
Patrol cars	11	38	77.6	18	70	79.5	19	88	82.2	17	105	86.1	16	118	88.1
Jail space (sq ft)	2,602	9,470	78.4	4,402	17,480	79.9	4,672	22,087	82.5	4,232	26,223	86.1	3,842	29,503	88.5
Juvenile holding cells	1	3	75.0	2	5	71.4	2	6	75.0	2	7	77.8	1	8	88.9
Fire Protection															
Fire flow (gpm)/ duration (hr)	2,500/ 10	4,000/ 10	61.5	3,000/ 10	5,500/ 10	64.7	3,000/ 10	6,000/ 10	66.7	3,000/ 10	7,000/ 10	70.0	3,000/ 10	7,000/ 10	70.0
Emergency Medical Service															
Ambulances	2	4	66.7	2	7	77.8	2	9	81.8	2	11	84.6	2	12	85.7
Emergency medical technicians	14	28	66.7	14	49	77.8	14	63	81.8	14	77	84.6	14	84	85.7
Utility Service Demands															
Water system															
Connections	1,679	6,110	78.4	2,841	11,191	79.8	3,015	14,251	82.5	2,731	16,919	86.1	2,479	19,035	88.5
Supply (10 ⁶ gal/d)	2.7	9.8	78.4	4.5	17.9	79.9	4.8	22.8	82.6	4.4	27.1	86.0	4.0	30.5	88.4
Storage (10 ⁶ gal/d)	1.3	4.4	79.0	2.3	9.0	79.6	2.4	11.4	82.6	2.2	13.6	86.1	2.0	15.2	88.4
Treatment (10 ⁶ gal/d)	2.7	9.8	78.4	4.5	17.9	79.9	4.8	22.8	82.6	4.4	27.1	86.0	4.0	30.5	88.4
Sewage system (10 ⁶ gal/d)	0.5	1.7	77.3	0.9	3.5	79.5	0.9	4.4	83.0	0.8	5.2	86.7	0.8	5.9	88.1
Solid waste ^d															
Other Services															
Parks (acres)	32	114	78.1	53	208	79.7	57	265	82.3	51	315	86.1	47	354	88.3
Libraries															
Books	10,408	37,880	78.4	17,608	69,380	79.8	18,688	88,348	82.5	16,928	104,890	86.1	15,368	118,012	88.5
Space (sq ft)	2,602	9,470	78.4	4,402	17,345	79.8	4,672	22,087	82.5	4,232	26,223	86.1	3,842	29,503	88.5

^aDeveloped from guidelines prepared by the Department of Community and Economic Development, State of Utah and the Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (May 1983). See Appendix A for service standards guidelines.

^bLess than one person or unit of service required as a result of the change in projected population.

^cNumbers represent service demands required to satisfy the post-1980 baseline population growth regardless of 1980 operating conditions.

^dThe State of Utah community facility guidelines do not include a solid waste standard. Therefore, an estimate of solid waste disposal impacts could not be determined.

between 25% and 50% of the total service demands in Emery County. The percentages for each category would decline in 1990, before they would increase again in 1995, 2000, and 2005. By the year 2005, the other energy projects would create at least 50% of the demand in every category except education and fire protection. Of all the service categories impacted by the other energy projects in Emery County the demand for housing, resulting by these other energy projects, would be the greatest in the year 2005 at 57.5 of the total.

Uintah County would undergo the greatest amount of impact in the region as a result of the other energy developments. In 1985, these projects are estimated to create at least 66% of the total service demands in all but a few categories. The impact on utilities and the other services categories would be the largest proportion of all services considered. In 1985, 78% of the new services required would be the result of these other energy projects. These proportions increase substantially throughout the study period. In the year 2005, the service demands created by the other energy projects would be at least 85% of the total in all but a few categories.

5.3.4 Indian Reservation Impacts

The impacts on the Uintah-Ouray Indian Reservation have already been included in the county and CCD totals presented in Sec. 5.3.3. The impacts which are specific to the Reservation are discussed in the following section. The population and household impacts are separated from the county and CCD totals presented earlier. Only population and housing impacts on the Reservation will be discussed, due to the fact that the UPED model did not provide employment and personal income figures for such a detailed geographic level. A sufficient data base was also unavailable to make public and private

infrastructure projections. Total demands of the counties and CCDs involved do include the impacts which could occur in these categories on the Reservation.

The Ute Tribe conducted a survey of the attitudes of its members regarding possible energy developments in the Uintah Basin. The results showed that the Utes had many of the same concerns as non-Indians regarding energy development in this area. Most were concerned that their wilderness areas would be ruined, especially the Hill Creek extension. They were also alarmed about the possibility of increased pollution and an over-extension of public services. They were, however, favorable toward the prospect that the energy developments are expected to increase employment opportunities, stimulate the economy and encourage young people to stay on the Reservation.

Other Energy Projects

Impacts on the Reservation due to the development of other energy projects are projected to be quite substantial. Population growth is forecast to increase steadily throughout the period, reaching 4,561 above the baseline in the year 2005. Between 1985 and 1995, the Reservation population due to the other energy projects is projected to increase at a 9.25% annual growth rate, while from 1995-2005 the rate of growth would be 3.04% annually. The total percentage change in other project-related population is forecast to be approximately 227%. Table 5.21 displays the population and household impacts by year. The number of additional households would expand from 481 to 1,296, or by 170% due to the other energy projects. This growth corresponds to a 7.54% annual rate of change between 1985 and 1995 and 2.68% annually thereafter until 2005.

Table 5.21 Summary of Socioeconomic Impacts on the Uintah-Ouray Indian Reservation^a by Category and Window Years for Other Energy Projects

Socioeconomic Development Category	Change from Baseline, by Year				Percent Change	Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	1985-1995	1995-2005
Population Growth	1,396	2,668	3,382	4,035	4,561	226.7	9.25
Household Growth	481	852	995	1,147	1,296	169.4	7.54
							2.68

^aReservation is defined as the unincorporated portions of the Roosevelt and the Uintah and Ouray Census County Divisions.

The population resulting from the other energy projects would comprise between 34% and 59% of the total growth in population on the Reservation. Table 5.22 presents the population and household growth by window year and growth stimulus. The growth in the number of households is expected to follow much the same pattern as that of population. The other energy projects would produce 481 more households in 1985, and 1,296 more in 2005. This growth would represent between 22% and 40% of the total household growth on the Reservation.

Table 5.22 Comparison of Population and Household Impacts on the Reservation: Other Energy Projects and Baseline Projections

Year and Growth Stimulus	Socioeconomic Development Category	
	Population Growth	Household Growth
<u>1985</u>		
Projected Baseline Increment	2,667	1,690
Other Projects		
Number	1,396	481
Percent of Total	34.4	22.2
<u>1990</u>		
Projected Baseline Increment	3,773	1,938
Other Projects		
Number	2,668	852
Percent of Total	41.4	30.5
<u>1995</u>		
Projected Baseline Increment	3,766	1,904
Other Projects		
Number	3,382	995
Percent of Total	47.3	34.3
<u>2000</u>		
Projected Baseline Increment	3,455	1,930
Other Projects		
Number	4,035	1,147
Percent of Total	53.9	37.3
<u>2005</u>		
Projected Baseline Increment	3,197	1,973
Other Projects		
Number	4,561	1,296
Percent of Total	58.8	39.6

6 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

This section describes the cumulative impacts of the proposed action, partial conversion and the unitized development scenarios relative to the baseline projections. The effects of the other energy projects are included in the cumulative impacts, to account for the simultaneous population and employment requirements that would arise.

The baseline projections of the population and employment are the actual levels which would be attained in the five window years. Alternately, the employment and population figures for the high, medium, and low cumulative development scenarios and the other energy projects are presented as a change from the baseline conditions.

6.1 TOTAL POPULATION IMPACTS BY COUNTY AND GROWTH STIMULI

The total population impacts projected to result under the various growth stimuli -- proposed action, partial conversion, and unitized commercial development scenarios, other energy projects, and projected baseline -- are shown in Tables 6.1-6.3. Table 6.1 indicates the actual level population impact; population by growth stimuli is presented as a change from baseline. These figures represent the increment over the baseline directly attributable to the proposed developments. Table 6.2 illustrates the proportional effects of the high, medium, and low cumulative totals. Table 6.3 presents the average annual growth rates for each of the three scenarios by county and time period. Figure 6.1 presents the total population which would result in the region under each of the three development scenarios.

Carbon County is projected to account for at least 75% of the total population in the region. Population growth would also be concentrated in

Table 6.1 Total Population Impact by County and Growth Factor (1985-2005)

County and Window Year	Baseline (1)	Proposed Action Development Scenario (2)	Partial Conversion Development Scenario (3)	Unutilized Development Scenario (4)	Other Energy Projects (5)	High Cumulative Total (2+5)	Medium Cumulative Total (3+5)	Low Cumulative Total (4+5)	Difference Between High and Low Cumulative (%)
Carbon County									
1985	29,590	73	59	25	10,627	10,700	10,686	10,652	0.43
1990	34,500	11,121	3,470	44	10,502	21,623	13,972	10,546	105.04
1995	36,500	11,516	8,522	3,709	14,018	25,534	22,540	17,727	44.05
2000	36,790	16,716	13,302	7,962	15,342	32,058	28,644	23,034	39.18
2005	37,280	19,975	16,294	11,071	15,826	35,801	32,120	26,897	33.11
Beery County									
1985	14,060	12	10	4	1,712	1,724	1,722	1,716	0.47
1990	14,840	1,527	476	4	1,722	3,269	2,198	1,726	88.35
1995	15,080	1,183	875	440	2,952	4,135	3,827	3,392	21.90
2000	14,730	1,663	1,323	829	3,176	4,839	4,499	4,005	20.82
2005	14,550	1,904	1,553	1,068	3,267	5,171	4,820	4,335	19.28

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Table 6.2 Proportion of Total Population Existing in Window Years
Attributable to the Cumulative Scenario Totals

	Baseline + High Cumulative Total	High Cumulative as % of Total	Baseline + Medium Cumulative Total	Medium Cumulative as % of Total	Baseline + Low Cumulative Total	Low Cumulative as % of Total
<u>Carbon County</u>						
1985	40,290	26.6	40,276	26.5	40,240	26.5
1990	56,125	38.5	48,473	28.8	45,047	23.4
1995	62,033	41.2	59,041	38.2	54,228	32.7
2000	68,848	46.6	65,443	43.8	59,824	38.5
2005	73,082	49.0	69,400	46.3	64,177	41.9
<u>Emery County</u>						
1985	15,784	10.9	15,782	10.9	15,776	10.9
1990	18,089	18.0	17,038	12.9	16,567	10.4
1995	19,214	21.5	18,907	20.2	18,472	18.4
2000	19,569	24.7	19,229	23.4	18,735	21.4
2005	19,721	26.2	19,370	24.9	18,885	23.0

Table 6.3 Average Annual Population Growth Rates
by Development Scenario

		Average Annual Compound Percent Change by Scenario and Year				
		1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
<u>Carbon County</u>						
High Cumulative	-	15.11	3.38	4.66	0.42	
Medium Cumulative	-	5.51	10.04	4.91	2.32	
Low Cumulative	-	-0.20	10.95	5.38	3.15	
<u>Emery County</u>						
High Cumulative	-	13.51	4.94	3.19	1.34	
Medium Cumulative	-	5.00	11.73	3.29	1.39	
Low Cumulative	-	0.12	14.47	3.38	1.60	

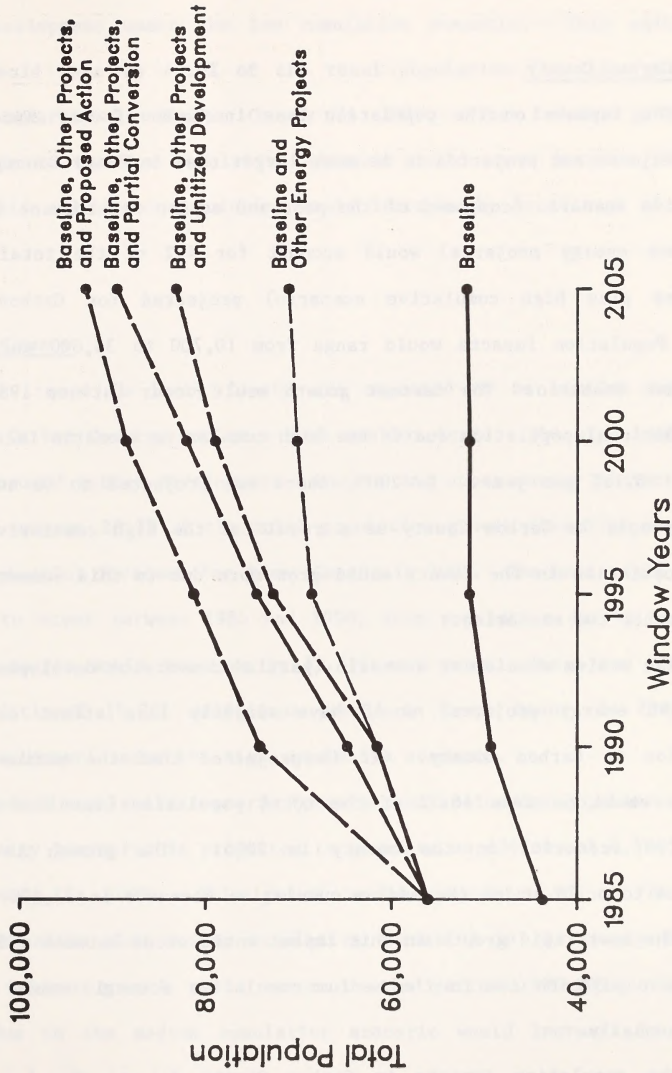


Fig. 6.1 Total Regional Population by Growth Stimuli, 1985-2005

Carbon County, as it is forecast to nearly double in size by the year 2005 under each of the three scenarios. A county-by-county analysis follows.

Carbon County

The impacts on the population base in Carbon County due to the tar sands projects are projected to be much larger than in Emery County. The high cumulative scenario (composed of the proposed action development scenario and the other energy projects) would account for 49% of the total population (baseline plus high cumulative scenario) projected for Carbon County in 2005. Population impacts would range from 10,700 to 36,000 under the high cumulative scenario. The fastest growth would occur between 1985 and 1990, when additional population due to the high cumulative scenario increases at a rate of 15.11% per year. In 2005, there are projected to be an additional 35,801 people in Carbon County as a result of the high cumulative scenario. Total population in the county would grow more due to this scenario than any of the other two scenarios.

The medium cumulative scenario (partial conversion development scenario and other energy projects) would have slightly less effect on the total population in Carbon County. It is projected that the medium cumulative scenario would generate 46.3% of the total population (baseline plus medium cumulative scenario) in the county in 2005. The growth in population projected to occur under the medium cumulative scenario is 32,120 by the year 2005. The most rapid growth in this impact would occur between 1990 and 1995, when the population due to the medium cumulative scenario would increase by 10.04% annually.

The population impacts in Carbon County due to the low cumulative scenario (unitized development scenario and other energy projects) are

projected to be less than either of the other two scenarios previously discussed. In 2005, there are projected to be 26,897 additional people as a result of development under the low cumulative scenario. This additional population would make up 41.9% of the total population (baseline plus low cumulative scenario) in Carbon County in 2005. The fastest growth in population due to the low cumulative scenario would occur between 1990 and 1995, when this additional population would increase by an average of 10.95% each year.

Emery County

Growth trends in Emery County are expected to be similar to those forecast for Carbon County, but on a much smaller scale. The high cumulative scenario (proposed action development scenario and other energy projects), is projected to compose 26.2% of the total population growth (baseline plus high cumulative scenario) forecast for Emery County in 2005. The most rapid growth is expected to occur between 1985 and 1990, when population due to the high cumulative scenario would increase by 13.51% each year. There are projected to be an additional 19,721 additional people in Emery County in 2005 as a result of development under the high cumulative scenario.

The medium cumulative scenario (partial conversion development scenario and other energy projects) is projected to generate an additional 4,820 people in Emery County in 2005. This growth would compose 24.9% of the total population (baseline plus medium cumulative scenario) in the county in that year. The fastest growth would occur in the period 1990-1995, when the population due to the medium cumulative scenario would increase by 11.73% annually.

The low cumulative scenario (unitized development scenario (unitized development scenario and other energy projects) would have less effect on the population in Emery County than either of the other two development scenarios. It is projected that the low cumulative scenario would generate 23% of the total population (baseline plus low cumulative scenario) in the county in 2005. The growth in population forecast to occur under the low cumulative scenario is 4,335 in the year 2005. The fastest increase would again occur in the period 1990-1995, when the population created by the low cumulative scenario would increase by 14.47% annually.

6.2 TOTAL EMPLOYMENT IMPACTS BY COUNTY AND GROWTH STIMULI

The total employment impacts forecast to result under the different growth stimuli — proposed action, partial conversion, and unitized commercial development scenarios, other energy projects, and projected baseline — are presented in Tables 6.4-6.6. Table 6.4 shows the actual level of employment impact, presented as a change from baseline for each growth stimuli. Table 6.5 presents the proportional impact of the high, medium, and low cumulative totals. Table 6.6 shows the average annual growth rate during this time period by scenario and county. Figure 6.2 graphically illustrates the total employment which would result in the region-as a result of each of the three development scenarios.

Carbon County would also experience the most employment growth, accounting for over 75% of the total employment in the region in 2005. A county-by-county analysis follows.

Table 6.4 Total Employment Impacts by County and Growth Factor (1985-2005)

County and Window Year	Baseline (1)	Proposed Action Development Scenario (2)	Partial Conversion Development Scenario (3)	Unifized Development Scenario (4)	Other Energy Projects (5)	High Cumulative Total (2+5)	Medium Cumulative Total (3+5)	Low Cumulative Total (4+5)	Difference Between High and Low Cumulative (2)
<u>Carbon County</u>									
1985	12,240	41	34	14	5,803	5,844	5,837	5,819	0.45
1990	14,050	6,089	1,898	23	5,394	11,483	7,292	5,417	111.98
1995	15,000	5,547	4,104	1,904	6,235	11,782	10,339	8,139	44.77
2000	15,510	7,517	5,983	3,655	6,607	14,124	12,590	10,262	32.95
2005	16,020	8,666	7,093	4,752	6,803	15,469	13,896	11,555	33.87
<u>Emery County</u>									
1985	6,730	0	0	0	487	489	487	488	0.20
1990	6,650	231	73	0	1,104	1,335	1,177	1,105	21.09
1995	6,770	193	143	71	1,646	1,839	1,789	1,717	7.11
2000	6,800	283	225	143	1,700	2,983	1,925	1,840	62.12
2005	6,880	331	270	182	1,735	2,066	2,005	1,917	7.72

Source: Utah State Planning Coordinators Office, UPED Model Output (June 1983).

Table 6.5 Proportion of Total Employment Existing in Window Years
Attributable to the Cumulative Scenario Totals

	Baseline + High Cumulative Total	High Cumulative as % of Total	Baseline + Medium Cumulative Total	Medium Cumulative as % of Total	Baseline + Low Cumulative Total	Low Cumulative as % of Total
<u>Carbon County</u>						
1985	18,124	32.2	18,117	32.2	18,097	32.1
1990	25,484	45.1	21,292	34.2	19,417	27.9
1995	26,782	44.0	25,339	40.8	23,139	35.2
2000	29,643	47.6	28,110	44.8	25,782	39.8
2005	31,509	49.1	29,936	46.4	27,595	41.9
<u>Emery County</u>						
1985	7,249	6.7	7,217	6.7	7,218	6.8
1990	7,933	16.9	7,827	15.0	7,755	14.2
1995	8,579	21.4	8,559	20.9	8,487	20.2
2000	9,783	30.5	8,725	22.1	8,640	21.3
2005	8,926	23.1	8,885	22.6	8,797	21.8

Table 6.6 Average Annual Employment Growth
Rates by Development Scenario

	Average Annual Compound Percent Change by Scenario and Year				
	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
<u>Carbon County</u>					
High Cumulative	-	14.46	0.52	3.69	1.84
Medium Cumulative	-	4.55	7.23	4.02	1.99
Low Cumulative	-	-1.42	8.48	4.74	2.40
<u>Emery County</u>					
High Cumulative	-	22.25	6.62	10.16	-7.08
Medium Cumulative	-	19.30	8.73	1.48	0.82
Low Cumulative	-	17.76	9.21	1.39	0.82

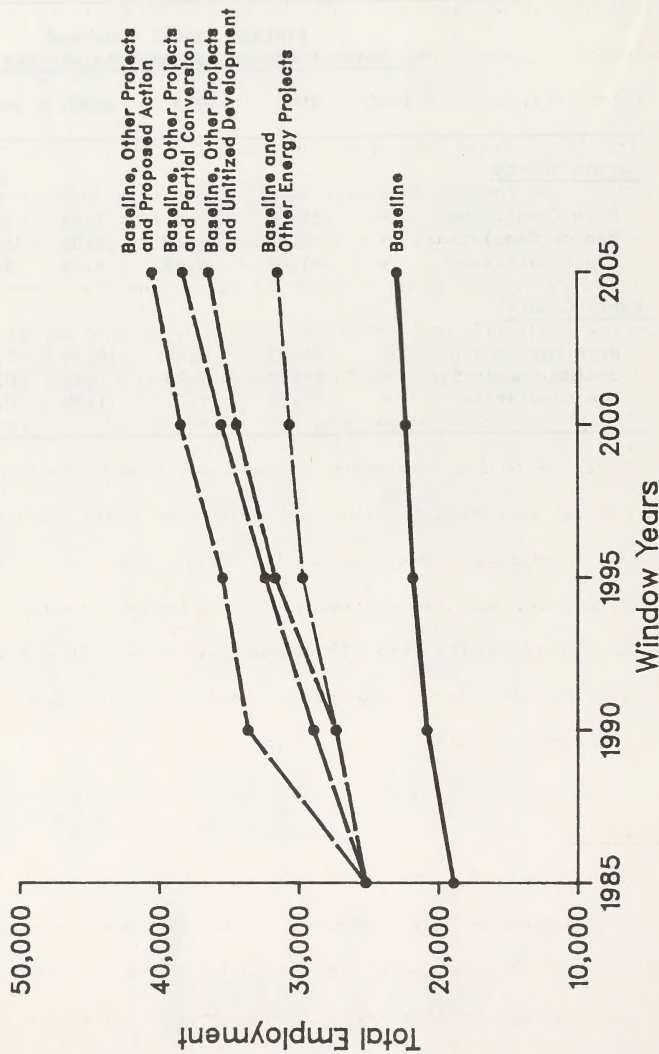


Fig. 6.2 Total Regional Employment by Growth Stimuli, 1985-2005

Carbon County

In each of the three scenarios, employment impacts would be similar to the projected population impacts. The high cumulative scenario (proposed action development scenario and other energy projects) would be responsible for 49.1% of the total employment (baseline plus high cumulative scenario) in the county in 2005. Total employment growth under this scenario would be 15,469 in 2005. The fastest increases would occur from 1985 to 1990, when employment due to the high cumulative scenario would grow by 14.46% annually..

The medium cumulative scenario (partial conversion development scenario and other energy projects) would create a growth in employment of 13,896 in the year 2005. This additional employment would compose 46.4% of the total employment (baseline and medium cumulative scenario) in the county. Employment due to the medium cumulative scenario would grow fastest from 1990 to 1995, when yearly increases in additional employment would average 7.23%.

The low cumulative scenario would create the least additional employment of the three development scenarios. Employment resulting from the low cumulative scenario would be 11,555 workers in 2005. This figure would represent 41.9% of the total employment (baseline plus low cumulative scenario) in the county in 2005.

Emery County

Development under the high cumulative scenario is projected to result in 2,066 additional jobs in Emery County in 2005. This additional employment would compose 23.1% of the total employment projected for the county in 2005. the fastest growth in this impact would occur in the period 1985-1990, when employment resulting from the high cumulative scenario would increase by 22.25% per year.

The medium cumulative scenario would have less impact on employment, with additional employment resulting under this scenario reaching a total of 2,005 in the year 2005. This additional employment would make up 22.6% of the total employment (baseline plus medium cumulative scenario) in Emery County in that year. The most rapid increase in this growth is again seen in the 1985-1990 period when employment due to the medium cumulative scenario would increase by 19.30% annually.

Development under the low cumulative scenario would result in the least impact on the county employment totals. The additional employment in 2005 attributable to the low cumulative scenario (unitized development scenario and the other energy projects) would be 1,917 workers. This expansion in employment would make up 21.8% of the total county employment in the year 2005. Once again, the fastest growth would occur between 1985 and 1990, when the employment resulting under the low cumulative scenario would increase by 17.76% annually.

APPENDIX A

ANALYTICAL METHODS, ASSUMPTIONS AND MODELS USED IN THE ANALYSIS

This appendix identifies the assumptions and analytical methods used in this report, and includes a discussion of the Utah Process Economic and Demographic Impact Simulation Model (UPED), and the Spatial Allocation Model (SAM). The summary descriptions of UPED and SAM are extracted from the Uintah Basin Synfuels Development report per the instructions of the authors.

A.1 STUDY CONDITIONS, ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODS

A.1.1 Baseline Projections

Population and Employment

The baseline projections contained in this report reflect the future based on the existing economic structure of the areas and the changing demographic characteristics of the population. The baseline is not a prediction of the future but rather an attempt to depict the direction current trends are likely to take in the area without tar sands development. Alternative projections which assume tar sands development are then compared to the baseline projection to determine the impact that tar sands development will have on the area. Characteristic of the baseline projections are declining rates of growth over time. It is assumed that with a given economic structure, an area will begin to stabilize over the years as its economy matures; under these conditions accelerated growth would require increases in the basic employment sectors that would change the area's economic structure. The Utah Process Economic and Demographic Impact Projection Model (UPED) and the Spatial Allocation Model (SAM) were applied in making the baseline projections.

Obviously a recession of the magnitude we have experienced will have an impact on baseline projections for Utah. These projections were produced before the severity of the 1981-82 national recession and its full impact on the state of Utah became apparent. These projections assume that the national recession would have ended in 1982 and that recovery would occur during 1983 and that 1983 would be a growth year. The projections also assume that the recession will have no permanent deleterious structural effect on the state's energy and minerals industries or on the economy in general. The validity of this assumption cannot be determined until a national recovery is well under way.

The baseline projections have been allocated to the census county divisions with the Spatial Allocation Model (SAM).^{*} In allocating the areawide baseline projections among the constituent CCDs, a number of crucial assumptions were made. The most important of these is that the proportional distribution among these CCDs of each sector's basic employment would retain the pattern currently observed. Also assumed was the continuation of current inter-CCD trade patterns. The Price and Vernal CCDs are assumed to continue serving as the highest order market centers for most industrial sectors, with the other CCDs purchasing substantial amounts of goods and services from these areas. The Roosevelt CCDs also serves as a high order center, especially as a source of commodities for the Duchesne and Uintah-Ouray CCDs, but Roosevelt does continue to procure substantial quantities of goods and services from Vernal.

The community level baseline projections were developed with the cooperation of representatives of the local governments. Primarily the

^{*}See Section A.2 for a description of SAM.

Southeast Utah Association of Governments, the Uintah Basin Association of Governments and the Carbon and Uintah County Planning offices. The basic assumption is that the proportion of the population which was historically located in incorporated communities would continue. Exceptions were made where there exists constraints to growth based on current capacities and existing plans for expansion of services and facilities.

The baseline projections have incorporated assumptions regarding coal production, oil and gas development, uranium development, manufacturing, power plant construction and commuting patterns which are important in understanding the baseline projections. The following discussion describes these assumptions; the counties with projections based on similar assumptions are discussed together.

Duchesne and Uintah Counties. In Duchesne and Uintah Counties basic employment in the oil and gas industry is projected to increase during the 1980's (5.5% annual rate) but at slower rates of growth than were evidenced during the seventies. Oil and gas employment did increase significantly during the early part of the 80's but currently oil and gas activity has slowed. How long this industry would stay depressed cannot yet be foreseen. In the baseline projection, the oil and gas industry is projected to reach maturity in 1990 and remain constant thereafter.

In Uintah County the construction of the Bonanza Power Plant would create a small peaking of employment in 1984 and would contribute to the increase in basic employment as it moves into the operations phase. Construction of the portions of the Central Utah Project (CUP) -- water development projects -- are also assumed in the baseline. CUP would provide

800 jobs through 1985 declining to less than 200 by 1990. Very little change is anticipated in other basic sectors in the baseline projections.

Carbon and Emery Counties. In Carbon and Emery counties the baseline projections assumed growth in coal production to increase from 12.6 million tons in 1980 and move toward the target of 21.6 MTPY by 1990. During 1982 coal production exceeded 17 million tons per year. However, recent layoffs in this industry would reduce production in 1983 and it would appear that the short term projections (1983) have been overstated. It is still too early to tell whether or not the longer term projections for the coal industry have been overstated. The demand for coal would be created primarily by the development of the first two units of the Intermountain Power Project and units 3 and 4 of the Hunter Power Plant complex. After 1990, coal production is assumed to remain stable.* Production is allocated among the census county divisions (CCDs) in accordance with expectations of industry and local planners. Coal mining in the Green River CCD is assumed to be phased out by 1983 in the baseline projection.

The Utah Power and Light's power plant construction plans include units 3 and 4 of the Hunter Power Plant. Unit 3 is assumed to be completed on schedule in 1983. The Hunter Unit 4 is assumed to be delayed three years from its original schedule; construction would begin in 1985 with completion scheduled in 1987. Other sectors which drive growth in the local economy are assumed to follow historical paths throughout the projection period.

*Information from *Utah Energy Facility Siting Study -- Chapter 8 -- Utah Coal Resources*, Utah Consortium for Energy Research and Education, 1981, was used extensively in developing coal demand forecasts.

Grand County. Uranium mining has formed the economic base of this county for several decades and has been the source of historical boom periods for this county. This industry also has experienced periods of decline which is the current state of the industry; the price of processed uranium ore fell from \$42.00 per pound in 1978 to about \$27.00 per pound in 1981. Uranium production and employment are assumed to remain at their 1982 depressed levels throughout the year 2000. This assumption was developed from information provided by local planners, industry representatives and from national uranium production forecasts. Oil and gas development was assumed to grow at a 2.4% annual rate throughout the decade and remain stable thereafter. Other driving sectors (e.g., tourism) are assumed to follow historical paths throughout the projection period.

Garfield County. Much interest and discussion has centered around coal development in the Alton fields, and the use of this coal to fire the proposed Allen Power Plant near Las Vegas, Nevada. This project is currently on hold and must overcome several obstacles before it becomes reality. Because of the uncertainty associated with this project and because coal development has historically not been a significant part of the economic structure of the area, Alton coal development or any associated power plant development was not included in the baseline projections. Uranium mining at Ticaboo in Eastern Garfield County, is assumed to remain constant at late 1982 depressed levels until 19895 when it is assumed to increase to its early 1982 levels and remain constant thereafter. Tourism and trade are assumed to continue to be the driving force behind any growth in Garfield County under a baseline conditions. Growth in these industries is assumed to follow historical growth patterns. Agriculture is assumed to decline over the projection period

consistent with historical trends. Commuting patterns are assumed to remain fairly constant as identified from employers and other primary data sources.

Wayne County. The economic base of Wayne County is comprised of agriculture and government employment. Agriculture is assumed to remain constant through the projection period. Basic employment government is assumed to grow slightly through the projection period consistent with historical growth rates.

Personal Income and Wages

The analysis of income and wages was carried out at the county levels, and the data are provided in 1980 dollars.

The average monthly rates for the six counties from 1975 to 1980 for each major non-agricultural employment sector are provided in the report. Mining, construction, and transportation, communication, and utilities have historically had the highest average wage levels. Under the proposed developments, increased employment would be concentrated in the mining and construction sectors.

The relationship between the state's per capita income and the per capita income of the counties were utilized in projecting baseline county personal income figures.* The relationship of county per capita income to the average state per capita income is provided in the report. The baseline income projections for the state assumed an annual growth rate of 1.7%; by the year 2000 the state per capita income would be \$11,568. Carbon County

*The approach for projection of county personal income was developed by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

achieved high average per capita income levels relative to the state in the last half of the 1970s. It is assumed that this phenomenon would be reversed during the next two decades and that by the year 2000, Carbon County per capita personal income would equal that of the state. Per capita personal income in Emery, Grand and Uintah counties are presumed to stabilize at 100% of the state figures for the entire projection period. Per capita income in Duchesne County has risen relative to the state average through the 1970s. This trend is assumed to continue with per capita income for Duchesne County reaching 95% of the state figure. Personal income in Garfield and Wayne counties has been consistently below the state average; it has been assumed that these counties would maintain per capita income levels that would be 85%, and 80% of the state average, respectively, over the projection period.

A.1.2 Impact Projections

Areawide Impacts

The modeling of economic and demographic impacts through the use of the Utah Process Economic and Demographic Model (UPED) was accomplished by splitting the area of analysis into two regions. The Uintah Basin region which includes Duchesne, Uintah, and Daggett counties in Utah and the county census divisions of Rangely and Dinosaur in Rio Blanco and Moffatt in Northeast Colorado. The second region, the Southeast Utah region includes Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan counties and the Hanksville CCD in Wayne County and the Escalante CCD in Garfield County. These two regions interact economically to only a limited extent and are considered separate economic regions. For this report they were treated separately for modeling purposes.

CCD Level Impacts

Under the High Commercial Development Scenario, the tar sands development proposals are in areas where little or no existing population centers or communities exist. For example, the P.R. Springs STSA, near the border of Uintah and Grand Counties, would be primarily accessed VIA I-70 near the small town of Cisco, a small unincorporated town in the Thompson CCD. The Tar Sands Triangle STSA would be accessed from State Route 10 near Hanksville, another very small unincorporated community. Population centers are quite some distance from either of these STSAs and for this reason it was assumed that any development of the magnitude being proposed would require the development of a new community. These new communities would be developed at the existing communities of Cisco and Hanksville or would be developed nearer the projects.

The Spatial Allocation Model (SAM) was used to allocate the MCD-level impact projections produced by the UPED Model among affected community groups (Census County Divisions or CCDs). SAM allocations are based upon commuting patterns of the tar sands operations and construction work forces, historical industrial sector-specific trading patterns and assumed changes in these trading patterns. Such trading patterns changes would be expected to result from growth in currently lower order-low self sufficiency CCDs which would be heavily impacted by the tar sands developments.

The trading pattern assumptions are incorporated into a set of SAM calibration parameters, called SPINTs. Estimation of the SPINT parameters constitutes the primary analytical task in the SAM calibration. In both the Uintah Basin and Southeast Area, the trading pattern assumptions used in the tar sands impact analysis were based largely on those developed for the current baseline calibration.

As part of the baseline calibration, continuation of current inter-CCD trading patterns was assumed. Vernal CCD is assumed to continue serving as the highest order market center for most industrial sectors, with the other CCDs purchasing substantial amounts of goods and service from Vernal. The Roosevelt CCD also serves as a high order center, especially as a source of commodities for the Duchesne and Uintah-Ouray CCDs, but Roosevelt does continue to procure substantial quantities of goods and services from Vernal. The only exceptions are in the Nonmetal-Nonfuel Mining (gravel pits) and Construction sectors where minor adjustments were made such that each CCD experiencing major growth impacts is projected to become more self-sufficient in providing its residents with these sectoral services.

The bulk of the Southeast Utah trading pattern assumptions are derived from the baseline calibration. Thus, the Price CCD remains throughout the projection period as the highest order center in the MCD, with the Moab CCD being the major second level service center dealing primarily with the San Juan and Grand counties CCDs.

Several additions and modification were required, however, in order to deal appropriately with the issues addressed in the present study. First, the assumption was made that if any of the STSAs are developed in the Thompson, Escalante or Hanksville CCDs, the local economies -- either in the form of existing communities or new towns -- would become more self-sufficient. This would occur roughly to the same degree as that of the Price CCD in the Baseline. This assumption seems reasonable in light of (1) remoteness of these areas from existing major shopping area, combined with (2) the large number of high income basic jobs which would be directly associated with tar sands development. The minor amount of services to be provided to the Thompson, Hanksville, and Escalante CCDs from outside of their local economies

are assumed to be equally distributed among the Price CCD and the Rest of the World area (i.e., Richfield, Cedar City, Grand Junction, etc.). In the case of the state school's sector, it was assumed that such services will be provided in equal proportions by institutions located in the Price CCD and the Rest of the World area. None of these three CCDs are assumed to become a trading destination for residents of any other CCD.

Two CCDs, the East Carbon, Green River and Thompson CCDs are projected to undergo substantial trade pattern changes in response to the proposed tar sands developments. The East Carbon and Green River CCDs are assumed to become much more self-sufficient than they are in the Baseline Projection. This reflects the major influx of high basic employment. These CCDs are, however, assumed to become less self-sufficient than do the Thompson, Hanksville, and Escalante CCDs due to the continued close proximity of the larger Price and Moab CCD trading centers — which are assumed to continue to serve part of the requirements of East Carbon and Green River.

As was discussed earlier, a major community is assumed to be developed in the Thompson and Hanksville CCDs, if the P.R. Springs and Tar Sands Triangle STSAs are developed. To account for these new towns (or major expansions of existing unincorporated communities) these CCDs are assumed to become much more self-sufficient in all industrial sectors, while most of the out-of-CCD shopping would occur in the Rest of the World area, including Grand Junction Colorado.

In all sectors, Rest-of-World residents are assumed to purchase all of their goods and services from outside the Southeast area. Finally, as in the Uintah Basin, all CCDs are assumed to become much more self-sufficient in the Nonmetal-Nonfuel Mining and Construction sectors.

Commuting Assumptions

A two-step procedure was used to develop commuting pattern assumptions for the workers directly involved in the construction and operations phases of the tar sands projects. First, a simple gravity model was applied based on existing community size and estimated road distance from each STSA. Exponents of 1.019 and 2.0 were applied to the distance estimates for the construction and operations work forces, respectively. Second, the results of the gravity model were reviewed by local planners and modified where appropriate to reflect the local conditions and opinions. The commuting patterns adopted for each of the STSAs are presented in Table A.1 and A.2.

Community Level Projections

Allocation of the SAM CCD level projections were accomplished by using assumptions developed by local planners. Primarily the Southeast Utah Association of Governments, the Uintah Basin Association of Governments and the Carbon and Uintah County Planning offices. Assumptions were made based on (1) existing capacities for residential and commercial development and constraints to growth, and (2) existing plans for expansion of services and facilities.

Work Force Assumptions

The manpower profiles used to drive the economic and demographic impact analysis were provided by the BLM. As mentioned earlier, construction work force were used separately from those of the operations work force, based on the assumption that construction workers living in communities exert less demand on public and private goods and services than do permanent operations

Table A.1 Commuting Patterns for Tar Sands Development
Direct Employees — Uintah Basin

Proportion of Employees Living in CCD						
STSA	Duchesne	Roosevelt	North Uintah Ouray	South Uintah Ouray	Vernal	Rangely, Colorado
Argyle Canyon/Willow Creek (Uintah Basin portion)						
Construction	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Operation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whiterocks/Asphalt Ridge						
Construction	-	.36	.13	.11	.40	-
Operation	-	.30	.37	.10	.23	-
Hill Creek						
Construction	-	.32	-	.16	.52	-
Operation	-	.31	-	.17	.52	-
Raven Ridge						
Construction	-	.16	-	.02	.72	.10
Operation	-	.08	-	.01	.81	.10

Table A.2 Commuting Patterns of Tar Sands Development
Direct Employees — Southern Tar Sands Area

Proportion of Employees Living in CCD										
STSA	Helper	Price	East Carbon	Castledale Huntington	Emery Ferron	Green River	Thompson	Hanksville	Escalante	Mesa Co., Colorado
Argyle Canyon/Willow Creek (STSA Portion)										
Construction	.31	.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operation	.39	.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunnyside										
Construction	.10	.49	.26	.10	-	.05	-	-	-	-
Operation	.07	.50	.33	.08	-	.02	-	-	-	-
P.R. Spring										
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	.87	-	-	.13
Operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-
San Rafael Swell										
Construction	-	-	-	.53	.28	.16	-	.03	-	-
Operation	-	-	-	.33	.29	.21	-	.17	-	-
Tar Sands Triangle										
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	.50	-	.50	-	-
Operation	-	-	-	-	-	.25	-	.75	-	-
Circle Cliffs										
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-
Operation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-

workers. There are two reasons for this effect: first, because of their temporary nature; and second, because they have a higher propensity to be either single, unaccompanied by families or to have smaller families. The construction workers for the tar sands projects are assumed to behave similarly to major project construction workers, in terms of both household size (dependency ratio) and geographic dispersion of residences. Information on construction worker characteristics was taken from *Construction Worker Profile*, developed by Mountain West Research.

It should be noted that different work force estimates for the AMOCO project in the Sunnyside STSA were used in the Regional Analysis as opposed to the Sunnyside Site Specific analysis. BLM received changes to this project after the Regional Analysis had been completed. This difference in work force numbers was addressed in the letter April 20, 1983 from BLM to Mr. Hugh Garbowski of Standard Oil Company.

Personal Income Impacts

The impact on personal income resulting from the development of tar sands leases is based on: changes in the population of the impact area; changes in the number and industrial mix of jobs in the area; changes in per capita property incomes, transfer payments, and personal contributions to social insurance; and changes in wage rates in each industrial sector. The relevant population and industry-specific employment figures are the employment and population impact projections which are presented for each alternative.

Average monthly wages for each industrial sector are projected by selecting a representative 1980 wage payments for that sector in the impact area. This figure is projected to increase at the average annual rate of

growth of per capita personal income assumed for the State of Utah (1.724% per year) in the baseline personal income projection described previously. Projected average monthly wages and personal income are presented in 1980 dollars through the study.

The average monthly wage for each of the industrial sectors is based on the Carbon County experience. The assumption was based on the similarities of the development of mined mineral resources as a major economic sector in relatively isolated rural areas. Incomes accruing to individual persons rather than persons as economic producers, are typically categorized as properly incomes (interest, rents, dividends) plus transfer payments (unemployment compensation, welfare) minus individual contributions to social insurance. These components were aggregated into a single category. Per capita income in this category within the State of Utah is assumed to be the same percentage of its national counterpart as is per capita personal income as a whole (83%). The resultant per capita figure is then increased at the same average annual rate as are the various wage rates to produce annual projections of per capita property income plus transfer payments minus personal social insurance contribution figures.

Under both of the tar sands developments scenarios the relatively higher per capita income would be anticipated with the projected increases in mining (associated with proposed leasing) because of the higher wages paid in the mining and construction sectors.

A.2 MODELS

A.2.1 Utah Process Economic and Demographic Model

The Utah Process Economic and Demographic Impact Simulation (UPED) Model is the official model used by the Utah State Planning Coordinator's Office to project population and employment growth in the state.* The UPED model is a hybrid of two standard population and economic projection methodologies: (1) the cohort survival model and (2) the economic base model. In the three-component, cohort survival population model, future population levels are projected from base year figures by adding births, subtracting deaths, and adding net in-migration or subtracting net out-migration. The values of each of the three components of population change (births, deaths, and migration) are projected as a function of the initial year values and the resultant increments are added or subtracted to generate the first projection year's values. The process is then repeated to generate the second projection year's values and so on to the last projection year. The population is disaggregated into appropriate subgroups, called cohorts, whose values are projected over time. In UPED, sex and single year of age cohorts are used. Through the projection years, of course, each cohort ages and its behavior with respect to demand for goods and services, labor force participation, fertility, mortality, and geographic mobility varies with the aging process.

According to the economic base concept, for all but the largest areas (i.e., national-continental regions), the primary determinant of the level of

*Weaver, Rodger, et al., UPED 79 - Report on the Revisions of the Utah Process Economic and Demographic Impact Model (UPED), Bureau of Economic and Business Research, College of Business, University of Utah and Utah State Planning Coordinator's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1980.

economic activity, and consequently of population size, is the amount of goods and services produced for export to other areas. Increases or decreases in basic (export) employment produce corresponding changes in the number of households deriving their income from these sectors. These changes, in turn, produce changes in the demand for goods and services produced locally for the local consumption. (These local production/local consumption activities are referred to variously as nonbasic, service, residentiary, or population dependent sectors.) Initial changes in population dependent sectors, in turn, produce changes in population and in household incomes, which generate further changes until, finally, a given projected initial change in basic sector employment will produce a "multiplied" change in population dependent and local employment as well as in population.

In UPED, the economic base methodology is adapted to affect population projection through the migration component. Population projections, in turn, generate residentiary employment for each level of basic employment. Thus, the cohort survival and economic base methodologies are combined in UPED to form a complex systems model. The workings of the UPED Model and of its key data requirements are presented in Fig. A.1. The top three boxes represent the natural increase (births and deaths), again, and the nonemployment related part of the migration components of UPED's population project methodology.

The initial (year t) population, consisting of a census-type count or estimate of all people residing in the area by age and sex is adjusted to reflect the temporary absence of some individuals who are permanent residents (an increase) and/or the temporary presence of individuals who are not permanent resident population is then survived by applying cohort specific survival rates. The result is the subset of the initial resident population expected to still be alive the next year. Members of each cohort have aged

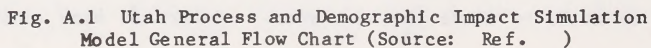


Fig. A.1 Utah Process and Demographic Impact Simulation
Model General Flow Chart (Source: Ref.)

one year. The aged-survived population is adjusted to reflect projected levels of temporary absence (a decrease) or presence (an increase) and permanent nonemployment related in-(increase) and out-(decrease) migration. Total births are projected by applying a vector of age specific birth rates to the female component of this adjusted aged-survived population. Infants' sex composition and infant mortality are also projected at this stage. The result of these calculations, as shown in Box 3, is the Adjusted Natural Increase Population at Year $t+1$, which becomes the initial estimate of population in that year (Box 4).

The first approximation population projection is the source of two elements of Labor Market Analysis: (1) the initial (pre-employment related migration) Labor Force and (2) initial Population Dependent Job Opportunities at Year $t+1$ (Boxes 5 and 6, respectively). The Labor Force is derived by applying projected age and sex specific labor force participation rates to the projected population. The projected participation rates are dependent upon both extrapolations of their secular trends and year-to-year changes in area economic opportunity.

Population dependent job opportunities are projected as dependent upon (1) the size and age composition of the population, (2) projected sector specific ratios of area per capita residentiary employment to national employment per capita, and (3) projections of national residentiary employment by sector and/or national population by cohort. Thus, changes in the size and/or demographic composition of the population, in the capability of the area to produce goods and services for its own consumption, and/or national economic and demographic conditions can all influence the projection of each sectors population dependent job opportunities. The most critical operational assumptions here are the local-national per capita residentiary employment

relatives. Of special importance is the ability to adjust these assumptions to reflect structural changes as market expansion leads to import substitution possibilities.

As Box 7 indicates, basic employment demand is exogenously projected by sector and treated parametrically in UPED. These projections of basic employment are varied to reflect the different economic developments to be analyzed. For example, to project the impacts of a particular power plant, the direct basic employment by industrial sector involved in constructing and operating the plant would be added to a baseline basic employment projections and the sum would serve as the basic job opportunities input for that power plant's UPED run.

Basic and population dependent job opportunities are summed to produce Total Job Opportunities at Year $t+1$ (Box 8). This, initial value for both the supply of and demand for labor are introduced into the Labor Market component of UPED, where they are used to calculate the projected unemployment rate as an index of the area's economic opportunities. This rate is compared against a parametrically established "normal" range of unemployment rates. If it is higher than the upper bound of the range -- the out-migration triggering rate -- this is taken to indicate inadequate opportunities for the natural increase population and Employment related Out-Migration at $t+1$ is projected. Alternatively, if it is below the lower bound -- the in-migration triggering prosperity is indicated and Employment Related In-Migration at Year $t+1$ is projected.

The amount of migration projected is sufficient to provide the labor force required to adjust the unemployment rate to the relevant triggering rate, assuming no change in population dependent job opportunities. The demographic detail of this migration reflects cohort difference in (1) labor

force participation rates, (2) migration propensities, and (3) the composition of the source population (local population for out-migration, national population for in-migration).

Of course, the assumption stressed in the previous paragraph, that job opportunities do not change as a result of migration, is invalid. The migration of workers and their families increases or decreases population dependent job opportunities. This first short dash arrows in Fig. A.1 indicate the interactive nature of the UPED solution to this interdependence problem. The iterative process continues until the calculated unemployment rate is satisfactorily close to the relevant triggering rate, at which time a solution is achieved and no further migration or employment changes are calculated. Final population, migration, and employment outputs are presented with the former being used to derive projections of households, labor force, and school age population. The solution value for projected population is then fed back into the Model (long dash arrow in Fig. A.1 serve as the initial population vector for the next projection year).

A.2.2 The Spatial Allocation Model (SAM)

The Spatial Allocation Model (SAM) is a computerized process for distributing MCD-level UPED projections of population and employment among constituent CCDs. SAM allocates total regional population and sector-specific employment among CCDs subject to the employment requirements of the geographically located basic industries and simultaneously consistent with the population-serving residentiary employment.

The allocation of residentiary employment reflects trading patterns among the CCDs based upon the structure of service centers and the distribution of population. This allocation of residentiary employment

projections is based upon an important simplifying assumption: the number of jobs required to fulfill residentiary demand for goods and services, on a per capita basis, is independent of the location of both the residences of the population demanding these goods and services and locations of the jobs themselves. In other words, each individual is assumed to demand the same amount of each good or service produced in the CCD regardless of which CCD he lives in and regardless of whether his demand is met by a job located in his CCD of residence or in some other, higher order, market center CCD.

The relationship between the goods and services demanding population of one area, and the allocation of CCDs of total MCD residentiary employment is given by the elements of a "SPINT" (for SPatial INteraction) matrix. The elements of the SPINT matrix represent the proportion of the total demand exerted by the residents in each area that will be met by jobs located in each area, e.g., a SPINT value of 0.25 relating demand in one area to supply from another indicates that 25% of the demand exerted by the residents of the demanding area would be met by jobs located in the supply area. (Including, of course, a value for own provision, $r=c$). Producing the SPINT matrices for each industry is the major calibration task in applying SAM. A potential model, linear in distance and employment, is used to calibrate the SPINTs in this application.

Thus, the jobs located in each CCD are the sum of the exogenously allocated basic employment and population-market center structure determined residentiary employment allocation. SAMs population allocation procedure is based, interactively, on the allocation of employment. It is recognized, however, that the CCD in which a job is located need not be the CCD of residence of the worker holding that job, i.e., the phenomenon of commuting must be dealt with. To accomplish this, a CCD x CCD matrix (COMMUT) is

specified for each industry. The elements of the COMMUT matrices are the proportion of jobs in each CCD held by workers living in each CCD (including, of course, the CCD where the jobs are located -- the noncommuting workers).

Application of CCD-specific whole population labor force participation rate and unemployment rate assumptions to the resulting sum of all workers by CCD of residence produces the allocation of the total MCD population projection to the CCD level and completes the allocation procedure. SAM outputs consist of yearly allocations of total population (age and sex detail are not maintained in SAM) and of employment by a 27-sector aggregation of the 66 UPED sectors.

A.2.3 The Energy Development Commuting Distribution Gravity Model

The gravity models used by APA Planning and Research to distribute the construction and operations work forces for the respective energy projects among the communities took the general form:

$$NL_1 = \frac{A_1}{A_{\text{Total}}}$$

where

NL_1 = The proportion of the work force (construction or operations) associated with a given project, residing in community 1.

A_1 = The attractiveness of community 1.

A_{Total} = The sum of A_i over all the communities (in this case, Roosevelt/Myton/Ballard, Vernal/Ashley Valley, and Rangely).

The values for A_i are determined by the function:

$$A_i = \frac{POP_i}{D_{ij}^B}$$

where

A_i = Attractiveness of the community.

POP_i = Population of community i (1980).

D_{ij} = Distance between community i and project j .

B_j = Commuting distance elasticity, which measures the responsiveness of workers to distance from the project site.

Studies by the authors of *Characteristics and Settlement Patterns of Energy-Related Operating Workers in the Northern Great Plains* and *Construction Worker Profile* produced a commuting distance elasticity (B_j) of 1.019 for construction workers. This elasticity for construction workers was used in this study. It was assumed however, that given high gasoline prices and the relatively long distances from any community to the Uintah Basin synfuels projects, the more permanent operations workers would be more sensitive to travel. Therefore a commuting distance elasticity of 2.0 was used for operations workers.

APPENDIX B

1980 POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

CONTENTS

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
CARBON	B-3
EMERY	B-49

CARBON COUNTY

CONTENTS

<u>AREA</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
<u>Carbon County</u>	B-5
East Carbon CCD	B-9
East Carbon	B-13
Sunnyside	B-17
Helper CCD	B-21
Helper	B-25
Scofield	B-29
Price CCD	B-33
Hiawatha	B-37
Price	B-41
Wellington	B-45

CARBON

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: 007 MCD:

PLACE:

TRACT:

BG:

EO:

UA:

CO:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

TOTAL (3) 7308
 1 PERSON 1263
 2 PERSONS 2147
 3 PERSONS 1260
 4 PERSONS 1262
 5 PERSONS 740
 6 OR MORE PERSONS 636

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:
 HOUSEHOLDER 5891
 SPOUSE 5153
 OTHER RELATIVES (8) 9089
 NONRELATIVES (9) 155
 IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:
 MALE HOUSEHOLDER 897
 FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER 820
 NONRELATIVES (9) 228
 IN GROUP QUARTERS:
 INMATE OF INSTITUTION 99
 OTHER 149

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL 0
 HOME FOR THE AGED 95
 OTHER INSTITUTION 4
 COLLEGE DORMITORY 137
 OTHER GROUP QUARTERS 12

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY 2.2
 IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT 1.6
 IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT 1.9

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10,11,21)

TOTAL: 3017 2153
 MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY 65 113
 MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT 319 224
 FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT 2875 2082
 WHITE:
 MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY 61 111
 MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT 305 220
 FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT 2 9
 BLACK:
 MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY 0 0
 MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT 5 0
 FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT 20 10
 AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:
 MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY 0 0
 MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT 6 2
 FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT 2 11
 SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):
 MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY 327 153
 MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT 1 7
 FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT 48 22

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)

TOTAL 1417
 WHITE 1377
 AMERICAN INDIAN 9
 ESKIMO, ALEUT 7
 ASIAN AND PACIFIC 8
 ISLANDER 8
 SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE) 115

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE:
 WITH OWN CHILDREN 24
 MEAN NUMBER 1.8
 WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN 19
 FATHER-CHILD 1
 MOTHER-CHILD 57
 PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY 2.5

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS (48)

	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL: FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	5608	3033
EMPLOYED	223	201
UNEMPLOYED	1648	4456
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	5344	2943
EMPLOYED	209	193
UNEMPLOYED	1571	4290
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	32	2
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	19	9
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:	0	0
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	48	2
EMPLOYED	7	8
UNEMPLOYED	4	20
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):	0	0
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	22	10
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	13	31
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):	0	0
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	524	280
EMPLOYED	36	11
UNEMPLOYED	157	438
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
(43,45,53)

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT; TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT SALES ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL SERVICE: PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD PROTECTIVE SERVICE SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS: MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS	789 727 127 807 1058 8 121 877 64 2669 340 643 411
---	--

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER
BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES, MINING CONSTRUCTION MANUFACTURING: NONDURABLE GOODS DURABLE GOODS TRANSPORTATION COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES WHOLESALE TRADE RETAIL TRADE FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES: HEALTH SERVICES EDUCATIONAL SERVICES OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	2552 611 191 252 406 549 214 1253 311 218 325 467 708 190 394
---	---

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	6780 286 624 630 342 9
---	---------------------------------------

31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR
MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE
OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS
(10,48,81)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6: IN LABOR FORCE NOT IN LABOR FORCE WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17: IN LABOR FORCE NOT IN LABOR FORCE	617 1430 863 484
---	---------------------------

CARBON

GEOGRAPHY : STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: 007 MCD:

PLACE:

TRACT:

BG:

EO:

UA:

CO:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1-50)

TOTAL 8192
 INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS 0
 OTHER URBAN 4278
 RURAL 3914
 UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT 2145
 100-PERCENT COUNT (38) 8192

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL 7794
 OCCUPIED (3) 7242
 VACANT 552

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY 91
 HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE 167
 OTHER VACANTS (24) 52
 242

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL 7242
 RENTER OCCUPIED 1711

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL 21957
 RENTER OCCUPIED 4577

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.3

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL: 5590
 1. DETACHED 70
 1. ATTACHED 317
 2. 317
 3 AND 4 332
 5 OR MORE 459
 MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25) 1026

TOTAL OCCUPIED:

1. DETACHED 5232
 1. ATTACHED 67
 2. 267
 3 AND 4 300
 5 OR MORE 423
 MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 963

RENTER OCCUPIED:

1. DETACHED 780
 1. ATTACHED 32
 2. 156
 3 AND 4 252
 5 OR MORE 350
 MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 141

VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1) :

1. DETACHED 232
 1. ATTACHED 0
 2. 0
 3 AND 4 0
 5 OR MORE 3
 MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 162

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 TO 3 7787
 4 TO 6 7
 7 TO 12 0
 13 OR MORE 0

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

2 WITH ELEVATOR
 5 NO ELEVATOR

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

	WHITE	BLACK	AMER IND	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	OTHER	SPANISH ORIGIN
TOTAL	6974	26	39	26	177	692
RENTER OCCUPIED	1622	23	16	14	36	216

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

TOTAL 18315
 1. DETACHED 2302
 1. ATTACHED 140
 2. 56
 3 AND 4 725
 5-OR MORE 433
 MOBILE HOME 763
 OR TRAILER (25) 888
 704

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL: 413
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 1254
 1975 TO 1978 803
 1970 TO 1974 418
 1960 TO 1969 907
 1950 TO 1949 1668
 1940 TO 1939 OR EARLIER 2331

TOTAL OCCUPIED:

1979 TO MARCH 1980 320
 1975 TO 1978 1195
 1970 TO 1974 777
 1960 TO 1969 406
 1950 TO 1959 892
 1940 TO 1949 1548
 1939 OR EARLIER 2104

RENTER OCCUPIED:

1979 TO MARCH 1980 86
 1975 TO 1978 211
 1970 TO 1974 132
 1960 TO 1969 48
 1950 TO 1959 245
 1940 TO 1949 378
 1939 OR EARLIER 610

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

PAGE 18

CCO: EAST CARBON

COUNTY: CARBON

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: 007 CCO: 003 PLACE:

TRACT:

BG: EO: UA: CO:

1. PERSONS (50)

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE

TOTAL	2553
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL (2)	2553
FARM	0
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)	0
NONFARM	2553
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	2553
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	1267
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	2570

TOTAL

WHITE:

FEMALE

UNDER 5 YEARS

73

249

114

355

115

1188

41

144

54

285

141

136

61

0

168

0

21

0

13

0

20

0

12

0

21

0

32

0

46

0

30

0

58

0

123

0

221

0

172

0

202

0

213

0

153

0

76

0

80

0

234

0

66

0

6

0

2. FAMILIES

718

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

2221

WHITE

9

BLACK

12

AMERICAN INDIAN

0

ESKIMO

0

ALEUT

0

JAPANESE

0

CHINESE

0

FILIPINO

0

KOREAN

0

ASIAN INDIAN

0

VIETNAMESE

0

HAWAIIAN

0

GUAMANIAN

0

SAMOAN

0

OTHER

0

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):

SPANISH (6,47)

NOT SPANISH

42

1862

MEXICAN

521

PUERTO RICAN

2

CUBAN

0

OTHER SPANISH:

WHITE, BLACK, AMERICAN INDIAN,

ESKIMO, ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND

PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)

72

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)

96

TOTAL

WHITE:

FEMALE

UNDER 1 YEAR

73

249

114

355

115

1188

41

144

54

285

141

136

168

0

21

0

13

0

20

0

12

0

21

0

32

0

46

0

30

0

58

0

123

0

221

0

172

0

202

0

213

0

153

0

76

0

80

0

234

0

66

0

6

0

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARITAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

TOTAL

691

WHITE

385

BLACK

0

AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT,

AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER

3

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)

303

15 TO 24 YEARS

25 TO 34 YEARS

35 TO 44 YEARS

SINGLE EVER MARRIED MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN

99

100

171

2.2

3.3

CCD: EAST CARBON

COUNTY: CARBON

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY:

007 CCD: 003 PLACE:

TRACT:

BG:

ED:

UA:

CD:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

TOTAL (3)	873
1 PERSON	144
2 PERSONS	306
3 PERSONS	138
4 PERSONS	155
5 PERSONS	64
6 OR MORE PERSONS	66

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
HOUSEHOLDER	718
SPOUSE	639
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	1019
NONRELATIVES (9)	9
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	62
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	93
NONRELATIVES (9)	13
IN GROUP QUARTERS:	
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0
OTHER	0

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL	0
HOME FOR THE AGED	0
OTHER INSTITUTION	0
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.2
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER,	
NO WIFE PRESENT	1.7
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,	
NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1.6

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10, 11, 21)

TOTAL:		WITH OWN WITHOUT OWN
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	332	CHILDREN
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	312	
WIFE PRESENT	9	
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	24	
HUSBAND PRESENT	17	

WHITE:		270	286
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY			
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	9	24	
WIFE PRESENT			
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	23	13	
HUSBAND PRESENT			

BLACK:		0	0
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY			
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	0	0	
WIFE PRESENT	0	0	
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	0	0	
HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0	
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:			
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY			
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	0	0	
WIFE PRESENT	0	0	
HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0	

ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:

MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	0	0
WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	0	0
HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	108	60
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	0	3
WIFE PRESENT	0	2
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	8	
HUSBAND PRESENT		

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11, 12)

TOTAL	155
WHITE	144
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN	0
ESKIMO, ALEUT	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC	0
ISLANDER	0
SPANISH ORIGIN	21
(ANY RACE)	

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE:	
WITH OWN CHILDREN	3
MEAN NUMBER	7
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	2
FATHER-CHILD	1
MOTHER-CHILD	8
PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	2.4

UTAH STATE DATA CENTER (801) 533-6082
OFFICE OF THE STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR

PAGE 18

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

COD: EAST CARBON
COUNTY: CARBON
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: 007 MCO: 003 PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CO:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)									
28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION (43,45,53)					30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)				
29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)					31. FEMALE 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51)				
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT SALES ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL SERVICE PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD PROTECTIVE SERVICE SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS					PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER UNPAID FAMILY WORKER				
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES, MINING CONSTRUCTION MANUFACTURING NONDURABLE GOODS DURABLE GOODS TRANSPORTATION COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES WHOLESALE TRADE RETAIL TRADE FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES HEALTH SERVICES EDUCATIONAL SERVICES OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION					WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6: IN LABOR FORCE NOT IN LABOR FORCE WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17: IN LABOR FORCE NOT IN LABOR FORCE				
TOTAL:					30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)				
LABOR FORCE:					PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER				
ARMED FORCES:					FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER				
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:					STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER				
EMPLOYED					LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER				
UNEMPLOYED					SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER				
NOT IN LABOR FORCE					UNPAID FAMILY WORKER				
WHITE:					31. FEMALE 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51)				
LABOR FORCE:					WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:				
ARMED FORCES:					IN LABOR FORCE				
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:					NOT IN LABOR FORCE				
EMPLOYED					WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:				
UNEMPLOYED					IN LABOR FORCE				
NOT IN LABOR FORCE					NOT IN LABOR FORCE				
BLACK:					30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)				
LABOR FORCE:					PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER				
ARMED FORCES:					FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER				
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:					STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER				
EMPLOYED					LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER				
UNEMPLOYED					SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER				
NOT IN LABOR FORCE					UNPAID FAMILY WORKER				
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):					31. FEMALE 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51)				
LABOR FORCE:					WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:				
ARMED FORCES:					IN LABOR FORCE				
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:					NOT IN LABOR FORCE				
EMPLOYED					WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:				
UNEMPLOYED					IN LABOR FORCE				
NOT IN LABOR FORCE					NOT IN LABOR FORCE				
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):					30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)				
LABOR FORCE:					PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER				
ARMED FORCES:					FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER				
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:					STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER				
EMPLOYED					LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER				
UNEMPLOYED					SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER				
NOT IN LABOR FORCE					UNPAID FAMILY WORKER				

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

PAGE 18

CCD: EAST CARBON
COUNTY: CARBON

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: 007 CCD: 003 PLACE:

TRACT:

BG: ED. UA: CD:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

TOTAL 932
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS 0
OTHER URBAN 0
RURAL 932
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT 442
100-PERCENT COUNT (38) 938

TOTAL: 813
1. DETACHED 1
1. ATTACHED 0
2 0
3 AND 4 4
5 OR MORE 5
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25) 98
TOTAL OCCUPIED: 767
1. DETACHED 0
1. ATTACHED 0
2 0
3 AND 4 4
5 OR MORE 5
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 98
RENTER OCCUPIED:

1. DETACHED 342
1. ATTACHED 0
2 0
3 AND 4 4
5-OR MORE 22
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25) 296

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL 920
OCCUPIED (3) 874
VACANT 46

1. DETACHED 109
1. ATTACHED 0
2 0
3 AND 4 4
5 OR MORE 5
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 98
RENTER OCCUPIED:

TOTAL: 13
1979 TO MARCH 1980 51
1975 TO 1978 39
1970 TO 1974 10
1960 TO 1969 29
1950 TO 1959 690
1940 TO 1949 88

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY 3
RENT FOR OCCASIONAL USE 27
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE 8
OTHER VACANTS (24) 8

1. DETACHED 9
1. ATTACHED 0
2 0
3 AND 4 3
5 OR MORE 0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 0
TOTAL OCCUPIED: 10
1979 TO MARCH 1980 46
1975 TO 1978 39
1970 TO 1974 10
1960 TO 1969 29
1950 TO 1959 690
1940 TO 1949 88

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL 874
RENTER OCCUPIED 129

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE
UNITS BY TENURE
IN STRUCTURE
WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR
1 TO 3 920
4 TO 6 0
7 TO 12 0
13 OR MORE 0

RENTER OCCUPIED: 2
1979 TO MARCH 1980 9
1975 TO 1978 2
1970 TO 1974 0
1960 TO 1969 6
1950 TO 1959 95
1940 TO 1949 15
1939 OR EARLIER 15

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL 2557
RENTER OCCUPIED 392

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE
UNITS BY TENURE
IN STRUCTURE
WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR
1 TO 3 920
4 TO 6 0
7 TO 12 0
13 OR MORE 0

RENTER OCCUPIED: 2
1979 TO MARCH 1980 9
1975 TO 1978 2
1970 TO 1974 0
1960 TO 1969 6
1950 TO 1959 95
1940 TO 1949 15
1939 OR EARLIER 15

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.1

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND

WHITE 768
BLACK 117
OTHER 0

SPANISH ORIGIN 193
AMER IND 96
PACIFIC 7
ISLANDER 0
ALEUT 0
ESKIMO 0

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

PAGE 877

EAST CARBON
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: PLACE: 0191 TRACT:

RG: ED: UA: ED:

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL	1980	5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE	TOTAL	FFEMALE	8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE	TOTAL	FEMALE
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0	UNDER 1 YEAR	62	19	WHITE:	195	89
OTHER URBAN	0	1 AND 2 YEARS	87	49	UNDER 5 YEARS	5	140
RURAL (2)	1948	3 AND 4 YEARS	94	44	5 TO 14 YEARS	251	140
FARM	0	5 YEARS	32	20	15 TO 59 YEARS	907	477
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)	1948	6 YEARS	36	28	60 TO 64 YEARS	112	56
NONFARM	1948	7 TO 9 YEARS	94	45	65 YEARS AND OVER	248	125
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	1948	10 TO 13 YEARS	116	59	BLACK:	0	0
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	952	14 YEARS	13	8	UNDER 5 YEARS	5	0
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	1942	15 YEARS	43	16	5 TO 14 YEARS	5	0
		16 YEARS	20	10	15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
		17 YEARS	28	17	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
		18 YEARS	19	14	65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
		19 YEARS	41	13	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:	0	0
		20 YEARS	23	13	UNDER 5 YEARS	5	0
		21 YEARS	42	24	5 TO 14 YEARS	5	0
		22 TO 29 YEARS	96	50	15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
		30 TO 34 YEARS	160	79	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
		35 TO 44 YEARS	117	51	65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
		45 TO 54 YEARS	155	76	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:	0	0
		55 TO 59 YEARS	164	85	UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
		60 AND 61 YEARS	120	79	5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
		62 TO 64 YEARS	51	15	15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
		65 TO 74 YEARS	67	45	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
		75 TO 84 YEARS	202	101	65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
		85 YEARS AND OVER	62	28	SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):	83	37
			4	4	UNDER 5 YEARS	5	0
					5 TO 14 YEARS	101	50
					15 TO 59 YEARS	280	140
					60 TO 64 YEARS	21	9
					65 YEARS AND OVER	45	21

2. FAMILIES

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

TOTAL	1980	6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE	TOTAL	FFEMALE	9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARITAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN	TOTAL	FEMALE
WHITE	1713	OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):	530	311	15 TO 24 YEARS	15	6
BLACK	0	WHITE	311	0	25 TO 34 YEARS	24	15
AMERICAN INDIAN	11	BLACK	0	0	35 TO 44 YEARS	74	70
ESKIMO	0	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT,	3	3	45 TO 54 YEARS	8	3.2
ALUT	0	AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	216	216			
JAPANESE	0	OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	0	0			
CHINESE	0						
FILIPINO	0						
KOREAN	0						
ASIAN INDIAN	0						
VIETNAMESE	0						
HAWAIIAN	0						
GUAMANIAN	0						
SAMOA	0						
OTHER	0						
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):	184						
SPANISH (6,47)	40						
NOT SPANISH	0						

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

TOTAL	1980	7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS	MALE	FEMALE	10. FAMILIES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARITAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN	TOTAL	FEMALE
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	1418	SINGLE	130	104	15 TO 24 YEARS	15	6
MEXICAN	432	MARRIED, EX SEPARATED	506	503	25 TO 34 YEARS	24	15
PUERTO RICAN	2	SEPARATED	5	8	35 TO 44 YEARS	74	70
CUBAN	0	WIDOWED	23	29		8	3.2
OTHER SPANISH:		DIVORCED	30	26		2.2	
WHITE, BLACK, AMERICAN INDIAN,							
ESKIMO, ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND							
PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)							
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)							

EAST CARBON GEOGRAPHY:	STATE: 49	SMSA:	CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A	ED:	UA:	CD:	PAGE	877
10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)	COUNTY:	MCD:	PLACE: 0191	TRACT:	RG:	15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)		
TOTAL (3)	688					TOTAL	138	
1 PERSON	429					WHITE	134	
2 PERSONS	237					BLACK	0	
3 PERSONS	113					AMERICAN INDIAN	0	
4 PERSONS	114					ESKIMO, ALUT	0	
5 PERSONS	50					ASIAN AND PACIFIC	0	
6 OR MORE PERSONS	45					ISLANDER	0	
						SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)	16	
11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)		
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:						MARRIED-COUPLE:	3	
HOUSEHOLDER	550					WITH OWN CHILDREN	0	
SPOUSE	477					MEAN NUMBER	7	
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	764					WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	0	
NONRELATIVES (9)	9					FATHER-CHILD	0	
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:						MOTHER-CHILD	8	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	51					PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	2.5	
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	87							
NONRELATIVES (9)	10							
IN GROUP QUARTERS:								
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0							
OTHER	0							
12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS								
MENTAL HOSPITAL	0							
HOME FOR THE AGED	0							
OTHER INSTITUTION	0							
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0							
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0							
13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)								
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.1							
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER,								
NO WIFE PRESENT	1.5							
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,								
NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1.6							

EAST CARBON

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY:

MCD:

PLACE: 0191 TRACT:

BG:

EA:

CD:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

TOTAL:	MALE	FEMALE
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	446	193
EMPLOYED:	13	8
UNEMPLOYED:	208	503
WHITE:		
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	392	185
EMPLOYED:	8	8
UNEMPLOYED:	187	456
BLACK:		
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED:	0	0
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:		
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED:	0	0
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED:	0	0
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	99	35
EMPLOYED:	8	2
UNEMPLOYED:	58	124
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:		

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
(43,45,53)

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:
TECHNICALS AND RELATED SUPPORT
SALES
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL
SERVICE
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD
PROTECTIVE SERVICE
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER
BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY,
FISHERIES, MINING
CONSTRUCTION
MANUFACTURING:
NONDURABLE GOODS
DURABLE GOODS
TRANSPORTATION
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC
UTILITIES
WHOLESALE TRADE
RETAIL TRADE
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND
REAL ESTATE
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT,
AND RECREATION SERVICES
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED
SERVICES:
HEALTH SERVICES
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND
RELATED SERVICES
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER

31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR
MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE
OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS
(10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:
IN LABOR FORCE
NOT IN LABOR FORCE
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:
IN LABOR FORCE
NOT IN LABOR FORCE

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

TOTAL 722
 INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS 0
 OTHER URBAN 0
 RURAL 722
 UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT 344
 100-PERCENT COUNT (38) 726

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL 714
 OCCUPIED (3) 675
 VACANT 39

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY 3
 FOR RENT 23
 HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE 8
 OTHER VACANTS (24) 5

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL 675
 RENTER OCCUPIED 102

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL 1919
 RENTER OCCUPIED 303

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.1

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

TOTAL 603
 RENTER OCCUPIED 95

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL 659
 1. DETACHED 1773
 1. ATTACHED 0
 2. 0
 3 AND 4 0
 5 OR MORE 4
 MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25) 46
 TOTAL OCCUPIED: 620
 1. DETACHED 0
 1. ATTACHED 0
 2 AND 4 4
 5 OR MORE 5
 MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 46

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL 87
 1975 TO MARCH 1980 27
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 10
 1960 TO 1969 15
 1950 TO 1959 86
 1940 TO 1949 7
 1939 OR EARLIER 22
 TOTAL OCCUPIED: 577
 1975 TO MARCH 1980 9
 1975 TO 1978 10
 1970 TO 1974 15
 1960 TO 1969 86
 1950 TO 1959 73
 1940 TO 1949 2
 1939 OR EARLIER 2

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 TO 3 714
 4 TO 6 0
 7 TO 12 0
 13 OR MORE 0

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

1 TO 3 714
 4 TO 6 0
 7 TO 12 0
 13 OR MORE 0

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

TOTAL 1773
 1. DETACHED 269
 1. ATTACHED 0
 2. 0
 3 AND 4 0
 5-OR MORE 4
 MOBILE HOME 22
 OR TRAILER (25) 0
 TOTAL 120
 1975 TO MARCH 1980 30
 1975 TO 1978 10
 1970 TO 1974 9
 1960 TO 1969 10
 1950 TO 1959 15
 1940 TO 1949 539
 1939 OR EARLIER 73

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL 87
 1975 TO MARCH 1980 27
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 10
 1960 TO 1969 15
 1950 TO 1959 86
 1940 TO 1949 7
 1939 OR EARLIER 22
 TOTAL OCCUPIED: 577
 1975 TO MARCH 1980 9
 1975 TO 1978 10
 1970 TO 1974 15
 1960 TO 1969 86
 1950 TO 1959 73
 1940 TO 1949 2
 1939 OR EARLIER 2

SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

AMER IND 4
 ASIAN AND PACIFIC 0
 ESKIMO 0
 ISLANDER 0
 OTHER 68
 ORIGIN 141
 25

SUNNYSIDE
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:
COUNTY: MCO: PLACE: 0970 TRACT:

BG: ED: UA: CO:

1. PERSONS (50) 5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE 6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE 7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS

8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE 9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARITAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0</
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

SUNNYSIDE

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: 7

MCD: PLACE: 0970 TRACT:

RG: ED:

UA: CO:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

TOTAL (3) 185
 1 PERSON 15
 2 PERSONS 69
 3 PERSONS 25
 4 PERSONS 41
 5 PERSONS 14
 6 OR MORE PERSONS 21

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD: 168
 HOUSEHOLDER 162
 SPOUSE 255
 OTHER RELATIVES (8)
 IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:
 MALE HOUSEHOLDER 11
 FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER 6
 NONRELATIVES (9)
 IN GROUP QUARTERS:
 INMATE OF INSTITUTION 0
 OTHER 0

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL 0
 HOME FOR THE AGED 0
 OTHER INSTITUTION 0
 COLLEGE DORMITORY 0
 OTHER GROUP QUARTERS 0

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY 2.5
 IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER.
 NO WIFE PRESENT 2.0
 IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,
 NO HUSBAND PRESENT .0

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10, 11, 21)

TOTAL: WITH OWN WITHOUT OWN
 CHILDREN CHILDREN

MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY 82 79
 MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO
 WIFE PRESENT 3 0
 FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO
 HUSBAND PRESENT 0 4
 WHITE 64
 MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY
 MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO
 WIFE PRESENT 3 0
 FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO
 HUSBAND PRESENT 0 4
 BLACK:
 MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY
 MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO
 WIFE PRESENT 0 0
 FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO
 HUSBAND PRESENT 0 0
 AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:
 MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY
 MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO
 WIFE PRESENT 0 0
 FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO
 HUSBAND PRESENT 0 0

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11, 12)

TOTAL 17
 WHITE 10
 BLACK 0
 AMERICAN INDIAN 0
 ESKIMO, ALEUT 0
 ASIAN AND PACIFIC 0
 ISLANDER 0
 SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE) 5

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE:
 WITH OWN CHILDREN 0
 MEAN NUMBER -19.4
 WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN 2
 FATHER-CHILD 1
 MOTHER-CHILD 0
 PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY 2.3

PAGE

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 - SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

SUNNYSIDE
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY:

MCO:

PLACE: 0970

TRACT:

ED:

UA:

CD:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
(43,45,53)

TOTAL: MALE FEMALE

LABOR FORCE: 0 0

ARMED FORCES: 0 0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: 154 52

EMPLOYED: 0 2

UNEMPLOYED: 57 138

WHITE:

NOT IN LABOR FORCE: 0 0

LABOR FORCE: 0 0

ARMED FORCES: 0 0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: 129 44

EMPLOYED: 0 2

UNEMPLOYED: 46 120

BLACK:

NOT IN LABOR FORCE: 0 0

LABOR FORCE: 0 0

ARMED FORCES: 0 0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: 0 0

EMPLOYED: 0 0

UNEMPLOYED: 0 0

AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:

NOT IN LABOR FORCE: 0 0

LABOR FORCE: 0 0

ARMED FORCES: 0 0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: 0 0

EMPLOYED: 0 0

UNEMPLOYED: 0 0

ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):

LABOR FORCE: 0 0

ARMED FORCES: 0 0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: 0 0

EMPLOYED: 0 0

UNEMPLOYED: 0 0

NOT IN LABOR FORCE: 0 0

SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):

LABOR FORCE: 0 0

ARMED FORCES: 0 0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: 45 9

EMPLOYED: 0 0

UNEMPLOYED: 10 31

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY

EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL

PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY

TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT

SALES

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL

SERVICE

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD

PROTECTIVE SERVICE

SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD

FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING

PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR

OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS

MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS

TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER

STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER

LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER

SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER

UNPAID FAMILY WORKER

31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR
MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE
OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS
(10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:

IN LABOR FORCE

NOT IN LABOR FORCE

WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:

IN LABOR FORCE

NOT IN LABOR FORCE

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:

IN LABOR FORCE

NOT IN LABOR FORCE

WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:

IN LABOR FORCE

NOT IN LABOR FORCE

CCO: HELPER	COUNTRY: CARBON	GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49	SMSA:	COUNTY: 007	CCD: 005	PLACE:	TRACT:	BG:	ED:	UA:	CO:	
				5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE			8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE					
				TOTAL			TOTAL					
1. PERSONS (50)				4558				WHITE:				
TOTAL				0				UNDER 5 YEARS				
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS				2724				5 TO 14 YEARS				
OUTSIDE URBAN				1834				15 TO 59 YEARS				
RURAL (2)				0				60 TO 64 YEARS				
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)				0				65 YEARS AND OVER				
NONFARM				1834				BLACK:				
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)				1834				UNDER 5 YEARS				
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT				1656				5 TO 14 YEARS				
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)				4620				15 TO 59 YEARS				
								60 TO 64 YEARS				
								65 YEARS AND OVER				
2. FAMILIES				1218				AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:				
								UNDER 5 YEARS				
								5 TO 14 YEARS				
								15 TO 59 YEARS				
								60 TO 64 YEARS				
								65 YEARS AND OVER				
3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)				4372				AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:				
								UNDER 5 YEARS				
								5 TO 14 YEARS				
								15 TO 59 YEARS				
								60 TO 64 YEARS				
								65 YEARS AND OVER				
								ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:				
								UNDER 5 YEARS				
								5 TO 14 YEARS				
								15 TO 59 YEARS				
								60 TO 64 YEARS				
								65 YEARS AND OVER				
								SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):				
								UNDER 5 YEARS				
								5 TO 14 YEARS				
								15 TO 59 YEARS				
								60 TO 64 YEARS				
								65 YEARS AND OVER				
6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE								FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARTIAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN				
								15 TO 24 YEARS				
								25 TO 34 YEARS				
								35 TO 44 YEARS				
								45 TO 54 YEARS				
								55 TO 64 YEARS				
								65 YEARS AND OVER				
								7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARTIAL STATUS				
								SINGLE				
								EVER MARRIED				
								MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN				
								15 TO 24 YEARS				
								25 TO 34 YEARS				
								35 TO 44 YEARS				
								45 TO 54 YEARS				
								55 TO 64 YEARS				
								65 YEARS AND OVER				
								8. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE				
								TOTAL				
								WHITE				
								BLACK				
								AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:				
								AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER				
								OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)				
								9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARTIAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN				
								15 TO 24 YEARS				
								25 TO 34 YEARS				
								35 TO 44 YEARS				
								45 TO 54 YEARS				
								55 TO 64 YEARS				
								65 YEARS AND OVER				
								10. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE				
								NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN				
								MEXICAN				
								PUERTO RICAN				
								CUBAN				
								OTHER SPANISH:				
								WHITE, BLACK, AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)				
								OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)				

UTAH STATE DATA CENTER (801) 533-6082
OFFICE OF THE STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

PAGE 19

CCO: HELPER	COUNTY: CARBON	STATE: 49	SMSA:	COUNTY: 007	CCO: 005	PLACE:	TRACT:	BC:	EO:	UA:	CD:
10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)											
TOTAL (3)	1606										
1 PERSON	352										
2 PERSONS	486										
3 PERSONS	268										
4 PERSONS	283										
5 PERSONS	123										
6 OR MORE PERSONS	94										
11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:											
HOUSEHOLDER	1218										
SPOUSE	1094										
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	1760										
NONRELATIVES (9)	37										
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:											
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	209										
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	179										
NONRELATIVES (9)	61										
IN GROUP QUARTERS:											
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0										
OTHER	0										
12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS											
MENTAL HOSPITAL	0										
HOME FOR THE AGED	0										
OTHER INSTITUTION	0										
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0										
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0										
13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)											
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.2										
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	3.1										
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1.9										
14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10, 11, 21)											
TOTAL:											
WITH OWN CHILDREN	556										
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	8										
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	58										
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	547										
WHITE:											
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	8										
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	56										
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0										
BLACK:											
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0										
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0										
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0										
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:											
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0										
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0										
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0										
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:											
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0										
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0										
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0										
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):											
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	57										
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0										
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	9										
15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11, 12)											
TOTAL	388										
WHITE	380										
BLACK	0										
AMERICAN INDIAN	0										
ESKIMO, ALEUT	0										
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	2										
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)	37										
16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)											
MARRIED-COUPLE:											
WITH OWN CHILDREN	6										
MEAN NUMBER	2.3										
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	5										
FATHER-CHILD	0										
MOTHER-CHILD	19										
PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	2.4										

B-22

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

[illegible]

CCD: HELPER
COUNTY: CARBON

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: 007 CCD: 005 PLACE:

TRACT:

UA:

CD:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT
SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS)
(1,50)

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT
SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND
OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY
TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

TOTAL 2171
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS 0
OTHER URBAN 1076
RURAL 1095
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT 717
100-PERCENT COUNT (38) 2163

TOTAL:
1. DETACHED 1258
2. ATTACHED 211
3 AND 4 67
5 OR MORE 50
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25) 77
TOTAL OCCUPIED: 319
1. DETACHED 1172
2. ATTACHED 8
3 AND 4 59
5 OR MORE 36
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 77
RENTER OCCUPIED: 291

1. DETACHED 3356
2. ATTACHED 211
3 AND 4 131
5-OR MORE 112
MOBILE HOME 134
OR TRAILER (25) 131

TOTAL RENTER 109

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY
OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL 1792
OCCUPIED (3) 1643
VACANT 149

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE
AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR
STRUCTURE BUILT

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY
STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY 18
FOR RENT 34
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE 29
OTHER VACANTS (24) 68

TOTAL:
1979 TO MARCH 1980 58
1975 TO 1978 236
1970 TO 1974 178
1960 TO 1969 76
1950 TO 1959 141
1940 TO 1949 181
1939 OR EARLIER 922
TOTAL OCCUPIED: 217
1979 TO MARCH 1980 51
1975 TO 1978 215
1970 TO 1974 174
1960 TO 1969 73
1950 TO 1959 140
1940 TO 1949 162
1939 OR EARLIER 828

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL 1643
RENTER OCCUPIED 364

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS
BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL 4638
RENTER OCCUPIED 960

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND
HOUSING UNITS (12)

4.9

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING
UNITS BY STORIES
IN STRUCTURE

1 TO 3 1797
4 TO 6 5
7 TO 12 0
13 OR MORE 0

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING
UNITS IN STRUCTURE
WITH 4 OR MORE
STORIES BY PASSENGER
ELEVATOR

WITH ELEVATOR 0
NO ELEVATOR 5

RENTER OCCUPIED
1979 TO MARCH 1980 0
1975 TO 1978 21
1970 TO 1974 23
1960 TO 1969 7
1950 TO 1959 52
1940 TO 1949 49
1939 OR EARLIER 212

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND

SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

WHITE 1602
BLACK 354
RENTER OCCUPIED 0

AMER IND 5
ASIAN AND 14
PACIFIC 0
ESKIMO 0
ALEUT 2
ISLANDER 2
OTHER 0
SPANISH ORIGIN 173
62

HELPER

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0345 TRACT:

RG: EO: UA:

CO:

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL 2724

INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS

OTHER URBAN

RURAL (2)

FARM

FARM (1970 DEFINITION)

NONFARM

NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)

UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT

100-PERCENT COUNT (38)

2. FAMILIES

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE

BLACK

AMERICAN INDIAN

ESKIMO

ALEUT

JAPANESE

CHINESE

FILIPINO

KOREAN

ASIAN INDIAN

VIETNAMESE

HAWAIIAN

GUAMANIAN

SAMOAN

OTHER

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):

SPANISH (6.47)

NOT SPANISH

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN

MEXICAN

PUERTO RICAN

CUBAN

OTHER SPANISH:

WHITE, BLACK, AMERICAN INDIAN,

ESKIMO, ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND

PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

UNDER 1 YEAR

1 AND 2 YEARS

3 AND 4 YEARS

5 YEARS

6 YEARS

7 TO 9 YEARS

10 TO 13 YEARS

14 YEARS

15 YEARS

16 YEARS

17 YEARS

18 YEARS

19 YEARS

20 YEARS

21 YEARS

22 TO 24 YEARS

25 TO 29 YEARS

30 TO 34 YEARS

35 TO 44 YEARS

45 TO 54 YEARS

55 TO 59 YEARS

60 AND 61 YEARS

62 TO 64 YEARS

65 TO 74 YEARS

75 TO 84 YEARS

85 YEARS AND OVER

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL

WHITE

BLACK

AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT,

AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)

8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE

WHITE:

UNDER 5 YEARS

5 TO 14 YEARS

15 TO 59 YEARS

60 TO 64 YEARS

65 YEARS AND OVER

BLACK:

UNDER 5 YEARS

5 TO 14 YEARS

15 TO 59 YEARS

60 TO 64 YEARS

65 YEARS AND OVER

AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:

UNDER 5 YEARS

5 TO 14 YEARS

15 TO 59 YEARS

60 TO 64 YEARS

65 YEARS AND OVER

ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:

UNDER 5 YEARS

5 TO 14 YEARS

15 TO 59 YEARS

60 TO 64 YEARS

65 YEARS AND OVER

SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):

UNDER 5 YEARS

5 TO 14 YEARS

15 TO 59 YEARS

60 TO 64 YEARS

65 YEARS AND OVER

9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARITAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

SINGLE

EVER MARRIED

MEAN NUMBER

OF CHILDREN BORN

15 TO 24 YEARS

25 TO 34 YEARS

35 TO 44 YEARS

HELPER

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY:

MCD:

PLACE: 0345

TRACT:

BG:

ED:

UA:

CD:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

TOTAL (3)	970
1 PERSON	229
2 PERSONS	308
3 PERSONS	164
4 PERSONS	131
5 PERSONS	76
6 OR MORE PERSONS	62

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
HOUSEHOLDER	711
SPOUSE	622
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	1061
NONRELATIVES (9)	16
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:	
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	123
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	136
NONRELATIVES (9)	55
IN GROUP QUARTERS:	
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0
OTHER	0

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL	0
HOME FOR THE AGED	0
OTHER INSTITUTION	0
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.3
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER,	
NO WIFE PRESENT	1.5
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,	
NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2.2

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10,11,21)

	WITH OWN CHILDREN	WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
TOTAL:	304	314
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY		
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO		
WIFE PRESENT	2	22
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO		
HUSBAND PRESENT	29	40
WHITE:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	295	295
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO		
WIFE PRESENT	2	20
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO		
HUSBAND PRESENT	27	40
BLACK:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO		
WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO		
HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0	0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO		
WIFE PRESENT	0	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO		
HUSBAND PRESENT	0	0

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)

TOTAL	259
WHITE	251
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN	0
ESKIMO, ALEUT	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC	2
ISLANDER	2
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)	31

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE:	
WITH OWN CHILDREN	6
MEAN NUMBER	2.3
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	5
FATHER-CHILD	0
MOTHER-CHILD	13
PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	2.6

HELPER

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:.

COUNTY:

MCO:

PLACE:

TRACT:

BG:

ED:

UA:

CD:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
(43,45,53)

	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	674	381
EMPLOYED	28	21
UNEMPLOYED	275	614
NOT IN LABOR FORCE		
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	625	355
EMPLOYED	26	21
UNEMPLOYED	257	584
NOT IN LABOR FORCE		
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE		
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE		
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (41):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE		
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	92	39
EMPLOYED	9	2
UNEMPLOYED	33	69
NOT IN LABOR FORCE		

	MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT: TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT SALES ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL SERVICE: PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD PROTECTIVE SERVICE SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS: MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS
29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)	212
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES, MINING	56
CONSTRUCTION	11
MANUFACTURING: NONDURABLE GOODS	42
DURABLE GOODS	101
TRANSPORTATION COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	100
WHOLESALE TRADE RETAIL TRADE	28
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	195
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES:	45
HEALTH SERVICES EDUCATIONAL SERVICES OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	32
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	48
	88
	11
	38

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	835
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	31
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER	80
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	67
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER	40
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	2

31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR
MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE
OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS
(10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:	50
IN LABOR FORCE	159
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	108
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:	49
IN LABOR FORCE	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	

HELPER	GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:	COUNTY:	MCD:	PLACE: 0345	TRACT:	RG:	ED:	UA:	CO:
1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)	1076								
TOTAL	1076								
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0								
OTHER URBAN	1076								
RURAL	0								
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	509								
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	1072								
2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS									
TOTAL	1074								
OCCUPIED (3)	993								
VACANT	81								
3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS									
FOR SALE ONLY	11								
FOR RENT	21								
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	15								
OTHER VACANTS (24)	34								
4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE									
TOTAL	993								
RENTER OCCUPIED	250								
5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)									
TOTAL	2742								
RENTER OCCUPIED	659								
6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)									
1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)	1076								
TOTAL	1076								
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0								
OTHER URBAN	1076								
RURAL	0								
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	509								
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	1072								
7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
TOTAL:									
1. DETACHED	803								
2. ATTACHED	10								
3 AND 4	57								
5 OR MORE	50								
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	41								
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	33								
1. DETACHED	829								
2. ATTACHED	8								
3 AND 4	49								
5 OR MORE	36								
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	41								
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	30								
1. DETACHED	138								
2. ATTACHED	5								
3 AND 4	36								
5 OR MORE	34								
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	37								
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	0								
1. DETACHED	2								
2. ATTACHED	0								
3 AND 4	0								
5 OR MORE	0								
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	0								
8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE									
1 TO 3	1069								
4 TO 6	5								
7 TO 12	0								
13 OR MORE	0								
9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR									
1. WITH ELEVATOR	0								
2. NO ELEVATOR	5								
10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)									
TOTAL	952								
RENTER OCCUPIED	240								
WHITE	0								
BLACK	0								
AMER IND	0								
ASIAN	0								
PACIFIC ISLANDER	0								
ESKIMO	0								
ALUT	0								
SPANISH ORIGIN	0								
OTHER	0								
11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)									
TOTAL	2292								
1. DETACHED	368								
2. ATTACHED	21								
3 AND 4	115								
5-OR MORE	112								
MOBILE HOME	100								
OR TRAILER (25)	102								
12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR									
TOTAL:									
1979 TO MARCH 1980	22								
1975 TO 1978	70								
1970 TO 1974	65								
1960 TO 1969	53								
1950 TO 1959	93								
1940 TO 1949	91								
1939 OR EARLIER	680								
TOTAL OCCUPIED:									
1979 TO MARCH 1980	15								
1975 TO 1978	70								
1970 TO 1974	65								
1960 TO 1969	50								
1950 TO 1959	93								
1940 TO 1949	87								
1939 OR EARLIER	613								
RENTER OCCUPIED:									
1979 TO MARCH 1980	0								
1975 TO 1978	0								
1970 TO 1974	0								
1960 TO 1969	7								
1950 TO 1959	25								
1940 TO 1949	25								
1939 OR EARLIER	193								

SCDFIELD
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:
COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: OB95 TRACT: RG: ED: UA: CO:

1. PERSONS (50)		5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE		8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE		9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARITAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN		
TOTAL	105	TOTAL	FEMALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0	UNDER 1 YEAR	7	4	WHITE:	UNDER 5 YEARS	23	12
OTHER URBAN	0	1 AND 2 YEARS	10	4	5 TO 14 YEARS	5 TO 14 YEARS	19	5
RURAL (2)	105	3 AND 4 YEARS	6	4	15 TO 59 YEARS	15 TO 59 YEARS	54	19
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)	0	5 YEARS	2	0	60 TO 64 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	105	6 YEARS	2	0	65 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	9	4
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	51	7 TO 9 YEARS	6	2	BLACK:	UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	105	10 TO 13 YEARS	9	3	5 TO 14 YEARS	5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
		14 YEARS	0	0	15 TO 59 YEARS	15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
		15 YEARS	2	2	60 TO 64 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
		16 YEARS	0	0	65 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
		17 YEARS	0	0	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:	UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
		18 YEARS	3	0	5 TO 14 YEARS	5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
		19 YEARS	0	0	15 TO 59 YEARS	15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
		20 YEARS	4	2	60 TO 64 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
		21 YEARS	4	2	65 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
		22 TO 24 YEARS	4	2	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:	UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
		25 TO 29 YEARS	10	2	5 TO 14 YEARS	5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
		30 TO 34 YEARS	8	4	15 TO 59 YEARS	15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
		35 TO 44 YEARS	13	5	60 TO 64 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
		45 TO 54 YEARS	6	0	65 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
		55 TO 59 YEARS	0	0	SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):	UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
		60 AND 61 YEARS	0	0	5 TO 14 YEARS	5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
		62 TO 64 YEARS	0	0	15 TO 59 YEARS	15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
		65 TO 74 YEARS	7	2	60 TO 64 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
		75 TO 84 YEARS	2	2	65 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
		85 YEARS AND OVER	0	0				
					6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE			
					TOTAL	0		
					WHITE	0		
					BLACK	0		
					AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0		
					OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	0		
					7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS			
					SINGLE	12	2	
					MARRIED, EX SEPARATED	22	19	
					SEPARATED	0	0	
					WIDOWED	2	2	
					DIVORCED	4	0	
					4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE			
					NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	105		
					MEXICAN	0		
					PUERTO RICAN	0		
					CUBAN	0		
					OTHER SPANISH:			
					WHITE, BLACK, AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)	0		
					OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	0		
					5. PERSONS BY RACE (4)			
					WHITE	105		
					BLACK	0		
					AMERICAN INDIAN	0		
					ESKIMO	0		
					ALEUT	0		
					JAPANESE	0		
					CHINESE	0		
					FILIPINO	0		
					KOREAN	0		
					ASIAN INDIAN	0		
					VIETNAMESE	0		
					HAWAIIAN	0		
					GUAMANIAN	0		
					SAMOAN	0		
					OTHER	0		
					OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):			
					SPANISH (6.47)	0		
					NOT SPANISH	0		
					6. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE			
					WHITE:	UNDER 5 YEARS	23	12
					5 TO 14 YEARS	5 TO 14 YEARS	19	5
					15 TO 59 YEARS	15 TO 59 YEARS	54	19
					60 TO 64 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
					65 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	9	4
					BLACK:	UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
					5 TO 14 YEARS	5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
					15 TO 59 YEARS	15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
					60 TO 64 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
					65 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
					AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:	UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
					5 TO 14 YEARS	5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
					15 TO 59 YEARS	15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
					60 TO 64 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
					65 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
					ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:	UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
					5 TO 14 YEARS	5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
					15 TO 59 YEARS	15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
					60 TO 64 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
					65 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
					SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):	UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
					5 TO 14 YEARS	5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
					15 TO 59 YEARS	15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
					60 TO 64 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
					65 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
					7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS			
					SINGLE	12	2	
					MARRIED, EX SEPARATED	22	19	
					SEPARATED	0	0	
					WIDOWED	2	2	
					DIVORCED	4	0	
					8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE			
					WHITE:	UNDER 5 YEARS	23	12
					5 TO 14 YEARS	5 TO 14 YEARS	19	5
					15 TO 59 YEARS	15 TO 59 YEARS	54	19
					60 TO 64 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
					65 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	9	4
					BLACK:	UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
					5 TO 14 YEARS	5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
					15 TO 59 YEARS	15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
					60 TO 64 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
					65 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
					AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:	UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
					5 TO 14 YEARS	5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
					15 TO 59 YEARS	15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
					60 TO 64 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
					65 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
					ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:	UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
					5 TO 14 YEARS	5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
					15 TO 59 YEARS	15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
					60 TO 64 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
					65 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
					SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):	UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
					5 TO 14 YEARS	5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
					15 TO 59 YEARS	15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
					60 TO 64 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
					65 YEARS AND OVER	65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
					9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARITAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN			
					SINGLE	2	0	0
					EVER MARRIED	6	5	0
					MEAN NUMBER	1.0	4.0	3.2
					DF CHILDREN BORN			

SCOTFIELD GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:	COUNTY:	MCO:	PLACE: 0895	TRACT:	BG:	ED:	UA:	CD:
10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)								
TOTAL (3)	35							
1 PERSON	13							
2 PERSONS	3							
3 PERSONS	4							
4 PERSONS	6							
5 PERSONS	0							
6 OR MORE PERSONS	9							
11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:								
HOUSEHOLDER	22							
SPOUSE	19							
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	51							
NONRELATIVES (9)	0							
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:								
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	11							
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	2							
NONRELATIVES (9)	0							
IN GROUP QUARTERS:								
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0							
OTHER	0							
12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS								
MENTAL HOSPITAL	0							
HOME FOR THE AGED	0							
OTHER INSTITUTION	0							
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0							
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0							
13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)								
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.6							
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER,								
NO WIFE PRESENT	.0							
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,								
NO HUSBAND PRESENT	.0							
14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10, 11, 21)								
TOTAL:								
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	17							
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	5							
WIFE PRESENT	0							
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	0							
HUSBAND PRESENT	0							
WHITE:								
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	17							
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	5							
WIFE PRESENT	0							
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	0							
HUSBAND PRESENT	0							
BLACK:								
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0							
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	0							
WIFE PRESENT	0							
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	0							
HUSBAND PRESENT	0							
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:								
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0							
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	0							
WIFE PRESENT	0							
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	0							
HUSBAND PRESENT	0							
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:								
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0							
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	0							
WIFE PRESENT	0							
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	0							
HUSBAND PRESENT	0							
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):								
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0							
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	0							
WIFE PRESENT	0							
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO	0							
HUSBAND PRESENT	0							
15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11, 12)								
TOTAL	13							
BLACK	13							
WHITE	0							
AMERICAN INDIAN	0							
ESKIMO, ALEUT	0							
ASIAN AND PACIFIC	0							
ISLANDER	0							
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)	0							
16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)								
MARRIED-COUPLE:								
WITH OWN CHILDREN	0							
MEAN NUMBER	-19.4							
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	0							
FATHER-CHILD	0							
MOTHER-CHILD	0							
PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	.0							

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

COUNTY:

MCO:

PLACE:

TRACT:

BG:

EO:

UA:

CO:

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
(43,45,53)

	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	30	2
EMPLOYED:	1	0
UNEMPLOYED:	9	19
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	9	19
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	30	2
EMPLOYED:	1	0
UNEMPLOYED:	9	19
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	9	19
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED:	0	0
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED:	0	0
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED:	0	0
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED:	0	0
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	0	0

	MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL	TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	SALES	ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL	PRIVATE	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	PROTECTIVE SERVICE	SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS	MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS	TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS
29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES, MINING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MANUFACTURING:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DURABLE GOODS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NONDURABLE GOODS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSPORTATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HEALTH SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

	PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER	LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER
27	27	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	3	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR
MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE
OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS
(10,45,51)

	WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:	IN LABOR FORCE	NOT IN LABOR FORCE	WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:	IN LABOR FORCE	NOT IN LABOR FORCE
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	12	0	0	0	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

SCOTFIELD	COUNTY:	MCD:	PLACE:	TRACT:	BG:	ED:	UA:	CD:
GEOGRAPHY:	STATE: 49	SMSA:						
1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)	85							
TOTAL	85							
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0							
OTHER URBAN	0							
RURAL	85							
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	44							
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	89							
2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS								
TOTAL	59							
OCCUPIED (3)	34							
VACANT	25							
3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS								
FOR SALE ONLY	0							
FOR RENT	2							
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	6							
OTHER VACANTS (24)	17							
4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE								
TOTAL	34							
RENTER OCCUPIED	5							
5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)								
TOTAL	110							
RENTER OCCUPIED	14							
6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)	4.6							
7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
TOTAL:	42							
1. DETACHED	0							
1. ATTACHED	0							
2. ATTACHED	0							
3 AND 4	0							
5 OR MORE	0							
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	17							
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	21							
1. DETACHED	0							
1. ATTACHED	0							
2. ATTACHED	0							
3 AND 4	0							
5 OR MORE	0							
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	13							
RENTER OCCUPIED:								
1. DETACHED	0							
2. DETACHED	0							
3 AND 4	0							
5 OR MORE	0							
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	3							
8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE								
1 TO 3	59							
4 TO 6	0							
7 TO 12	0							
13 OR MORE	0							
9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR								
1 TO 3	0							
4 TO 6	0							
7 TO 12	0							
13 OR MORE	0							
10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)								
TOTAL	34							
RENTER OCCUPIED	5							
WHITE								
BLACK								
AMER IND								
ESKIMO								
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER								
OTHER								
SPANISH ORIGIN								

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A												PAGE	20
CCD: PRICE	COUNTY: CARBON	STATE: 49	SMSA:	COUNTY: 007	CCO: 010	PLACE:	TRACT:	BG:	EO:	UA:	CO:		
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:													
1. PERSONS (50)													
5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE				TOTAL		FEMALE		8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE					
15068				TOTAL		FEMALE		TOTAL					
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS				TOTAL		FEMALE		WHITE:					
OTHER URBAN				TOTAL		FEMALE		UNDER 5 YEARS				939	
RURAL (2)				TOTAL		FEMALE		5 TO 14 YEARS				1297	
FARM				TOTAL		FEMALE		15 TO 59 YEARS				8073	
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)				TOTAL		FEMALE		60 TO 64 YEARS				699	
NONFARM				TOTAL		FEMALE		65 YEARS AND OVER				1320	
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)				TOTAL		FEMALE		BLACK:				745	
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT				TOTAL		FEMALE		UNDER 5 YEARS				7	
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)				TOTAL		FEMALE		5 TO 14 YEARS				10	
14989				TOTAL		FEMALE		15 TO 59 YEARS				46	
15068				TOTAL		FEMALE		60 TO 64 YEARS				0	
15068				TOTAL		FEMALE		65 YEARS AND OVER				0	
15068				TOTAL		FEMALE		AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:				0	
15068				TOTAL		FEMALE		UNDER 5 YEARS				17	
15068				TOTAL		FEMALE		5 TO 14 YEARS				16	
15068				TOTAL		FEMALE		15 TO 59 YEARS				63	
15068				TOTAL		FEMALE		60 TO 64 YEARS				0	
15068				TOTAL		FEMALE		65 YEARS AND OVER				0	
15068				TOTAL		FEMALE		ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:				5	
15068				TOTAL		FEMALE		UNDER 5 YEARS				13	
15068				TOTAL		FEMALE		5 TO 14 YEARS				21	
15068				TOTAL		FEMALE		15 TO 59 YEARS				36	
15068				TOTAL		FEMALE		60 TO 64 YEARS				0	
15068				TOTAL		FEMALE		65 YEARS AND OVER				0	
15068				TOTAL		FEMALE		SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):				94	
15068				TOTAL		FEMALE		UNDER 5 YEARS				182	
15068				TOTAL		FEMALE		5 TO 14 YEARS				276	
15068				TOTAL		FEMALE		15 TO 59 YEARS				562	
15068				TOTAL		FEMALE		60 TO 64 YEARS				56	
15068				TOTAL		FEMALE		65 YEARS AND OVER				58	
6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE													
TOTAL				TOTAL		FEMALE		9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY					
WHITE				TOTAL		FEMALE		MARRIED STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF					
BLACK				TOTAL		FEMALE		CHILDREN EVER BORN					
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT,				TOTAL		FEMALE		15 TO 24 YEARS				13	
AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER				TOTAL		FEMALE		25 TO 34 YEARS				723	
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)				TOTAL		FEMALE		35 TO 44 YEARS				3.4	
17				TOTAL		FEMALE							
250				TOTAL		FEMALE							
7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY													
MARITAL STATUS				TOTAL		FEMALE		SINGLE				708	
MARRIED				TOTAL		FEMALE		EVER MARRIED				63	
SEPARATED				TOTAL		FEMALE		MEAN NUMBER				1165	
DIVORCED				TOTAL		FEMALE		OF CHILDREN BORN				2.5	
1186				TOTAL		FEMALE							
3542				TOTAL		FEMALE							
50				TOTAL		FEMALE							
51				TOTAL		FEMALE							
657				TOTAL		FEMALE							
237				TOTAL		FEMALE							
4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE													
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
714				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
0				TOTAL		FEMALE							
13934				TOTAL		FEMALE							
7													

UTAH STATE DATA CENTER (801) 533-6082
OFFICE OF THE STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

PAGE 20

CCO: PRICE	COUNTY: CARBON	STATE: 49	SMSA:	COUNTY: 007	CCO: 010	PLACE:	TRACT:	BG:	EO:	UA:	CO:
10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)											
TOTAL (3)	4829	14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10,11,21)									
1 PERSON	767	WITH OWN WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN									
2 PERSONS	1255	TOTAL:									
3 PERSONS	854	MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY									
4 PERSONS	824	MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO									
5 PERSONS	553	WIFE PRESENT									
6 OR MORE PERSONS	476	FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO									
11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP											
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:											
HOUSEHOLDER	3955	MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY									
SPOUSE	3420	MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO									
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	6310	WIFE PRESENT									
NONRELATIVES (9)	109	HUSBAND PRESENT									
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:											
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	326	MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY									
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	548	MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO									
NONRELATIVES (9)	152	WIFE PRESENT									
IN GROUP QUARTERS:	99	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:									
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	149	MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY									
OTHER		MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO									
12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS											
MENTAL HOSPITAL	0	FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO									
HOME FOR THE AGED	95	HUSBAND PRESENT									
OTHER INSTITUTION	4	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:									
COLLEGE DORMITORY	137	MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY									
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	12	MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO									
13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)											
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.2	FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO									
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	1.3	HUSBAND PRESENT									
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1.9	HUSBAND PRESENT									

UTAH STATE DATA CENTER (801) 533-6082
OFFICE OF THE STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

PAGE 20

CCD: PRICE

COUNTY: CARBON

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: 007 MCD: 010 PLACE:

TRACT:

BG: ED: UA: CD:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
(43,45,53)

TOTAL:	MALE	FEMALE	
LABOR FORCE:	0	0	545
ARMED FORCES	0	0	543
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	3804	2227	
EMPLOYED	148	134	101
UNEMPLOYED	1005	2818	602
NOT IN LABOR FORCE			803
WHITE:			6
LABOR FORCE:	0	0	81
ARMED FORCES	0	0	613
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	3668	2179	60
EMPLOYED	141	126	1776
UNEMPLOYED	978	2754	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE			247
BLACK:			387
LABOR FORCE:	0	0	267
ARMED FORCES	0	0	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	26	0	
EMPLOYED	0	0	
UNEMPLOYED	13	7	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE			
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:			
LABOR FORCE:	0	0	
ARMED FORCES	0	0	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	35	2	
EMPLOYED	7	8	
UNEMPLOYED	4	7	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE			
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):			
LABOR FORCE:	0	0	
ARMED FORCES	0	0	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	12	0	
EMPLOYED	6	18	
UNEMPLOYED	0	0	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE			
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):			
LABOR FORCE:	0	0	
ARMED FORCES	0	0	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	244	175	
EMPLOYED	14	7	
UNEMPLOYED	46	171	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE			

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY			
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL			
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY			
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT			
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT			
SALES			
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL			
SERVICE:			
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD			
PROTECTIVE SERVICE			
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD			
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING			
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR			
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS			
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS			
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING			
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS			

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER
BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY,	1582		PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	4630
FISHERIES, MINING	484		FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	219
CONSTRUCTION	159		STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER	459
MANUFACTURING:	163		LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER	452
DURABLE GOODS	231		SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER	268
NONDURABLE GOODS			UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	3
TRANSPORTATION				
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC				
UTILITIES	398		31. FEMALE 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR	
WHOLESALE TRADE	165		MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE	
RETAIL TRADE	898		OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS	
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND			(10,45,51)	
REAL ESTATE	237			
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	162		WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:	
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT,			IN LABOR FORCE	467
AND RECREATION SERVICES	237		NOT IN LABOR FORCE	947
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED			WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:	
SERVICES:			IN LABOR FORCE	643
HEALTH SERVICES	350		NOT IN LABOR FORCE	316
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	536			
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND				
RELATED SERVICES	142			
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	287			

CCD: PRICE
COUNTY: CARBON

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: 007 CCD: 010 PLACE:

TRACT:

86

UA :

CO-

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS)
(1.50)

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

TOTAL	5089
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	3202
OTHER URBAN	1887
RURAL	986
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	5091
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	

TOTAL:	3519
1. DETACHED	49
1. ATTACHED	250
2	278
3 AND 4	377
5 OR MORE	609
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	

1. DETACHED	10724	1441
1. ATTACHED	119	41
2.	594	353
3 AND 4	647	539
5. OR MORE	712	573
MOBILE HOME		
OR TRAILER (25)	1966	278

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE
AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR
STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL
OCCUPIED (3)
VACANT

3 AND 4
5 OR MORE
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER
RENTER OCCUPIED:

TOTAL :
1979 IN MARCH 1980

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

1. ATTACHED
2
3 AND 4
5 OR MORE
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1)

1975 TO 1978
1970 TO 1974
1960 TO 1969
1950 TO 1959
1940 TO 1949
1939 OR EARLIER
TOTAL OCCUPIED
1979 TO MARCH 1980

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

3 AND 4
5 OR MORE
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER

1970	10	1974
1960	10	1969
1950	10	1959

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS
BY TENURE (12)

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING
UNITS BY STORIES
IN STRUCTURE

RENTER OCCUPIED:
1979 TO MARCH 1980
1975 TO 1978
1970 TO 1974

	TOTAL	CENTER	OCCUPIED
1970	1,000	1,000	1,000
1971	1,000	1,000	1,000
1972	1,000	1,000	1,000
1973	1,000	1,000	1,000
1974	1,000	1,000	1,000
1975	1,000	1,000	1,000
1976	1,000	1,000	1,000
1977	1,000	1,000	1,000
1978	1,000	1,000	1,000
1979	1,000	1,000	1,000
1980	1,000	1,000	1,000
1981	1,000	1,000	1,000
1982	1,000	1,000	1,000
1983	1,000	1,000	1,000
1984	1,000	1,000	1,000
1985	1,000	1,000	1,000
1986	1,000	1,000	1,000
1987	1,000	1,000	1,000
1988	1,000	1,000	1,000
1989	1,000	1,000	1,000
1990	1,000	1,000	1,000
1991	1,000	1,000	1,000
1992	1,000	1,000	1,000
1993	1,000	1,000	1,000
1994	1,000	1,000	1,000
1995	1,000	1,000	1,000
1996	1,000	1,000	1,000
1997	1,000	1,000	1,000
1998	1,000	1,000	1,000
1999	1,000	1,000	1,000
2000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2001	1,000	1,000	1,000
2002	1,000	1,000	1,000
2003	1,000	1,000	1,000
2004	1,000	1,000	1,000
2005	1,000	1,000	1,000
2006	1,000	1,000	1,000
2007	1,000	1,000	1,000
2008	1,000	1,000	1,000
2009	1,000	1,000	1,000
2010	1,000	1,000	1,000
2011	1,000	1,000	1,000
2012	1,000	1,000	1,000
2013	1,000	1,000	1,000
2014	1,000	1,000	1,000
2015	1,000	1,000	1,000
2016	1,000	1,000	1,000
2017	1,000	1,000	1,000
2018	1,000	1,000	1,000
2019	1,000	1,000	1,000
2020	1,000	1,000	1,000
2021	1,000	1,000	1,000
2022	1,000	1,000	1,000
2023	1,000	1,000	1,000
2024	1,000	1,000	1,000
2025	1,000	1,000	1,000
2026	1,000	1,000	1,000
2027	1,000	1,000	1,000
2028	1,000	1,000	1,000
2029	1,000	1,000	1,000
2030	1,000	1,000	1,000
2031	1,000	1,000	1,000
2032	1,000	1,000	1,000
2033	1,000	1,000	1,000
2034	1,000	1,000	1,000
2035	1,000	1,000	1,000
2036	1,000	1,000	1,000
2037	1,000	1,000	1,000
2038	1,000	1,000	1,000
2039	1,000	1,000	1,000
2040	1,000	1,000	1,000
2041	1,000	1,000	1,000
2042	1,000	1,000	1,000
2043	1,000	1,000	1,000
2044	1,000	1,000	1,000
2045	1,000	1,000	1,000
2046	1,000	1,000	1,000
2047	1,000	1,000	1,000
2048	1,000	1,000	1,000
2049	1,000	1,000	1,000
2050	1,000	1,000	1,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

1960 TO 1969
1950 TO 1959
1940 TO 1949
1939 OR EARLIER

5. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDS (1)

	WHITE	BLACK	ESKIMO ALEUT	PACIFIC ISLANDER	OTHER	SPANISH ORIGIN
TOTAL	4604	20	30	12	59	326
UNEMPLOYED	1151	20	11	12	24	124
OCCUPIED						

151	GIN	326	421
-----	-----	-----	-----

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
247	124	123
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS		
OTHER URBAN	0	0
RURAL (2)	247	123
FARM	0	0
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)	0	0
NONFARM	247	123
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	247	123
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	119	119
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	249	123

2. FAMILIES

67

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE	220	110	110
BLACK	0	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN	2	2	0
ESKIMO	0	0	0
ALUT	0	0	0
JAPANESE	0	0	0
CHINESE	0	0	0
FILIPINO	5	5	0
KOREAN	0	0	0
ASIAN INDIAN	0	0	0
VIETNAMESE	0	0	0
HAWAIIAN	0	0	0
GUAMANIAN	0	0	0
SAMOAN	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):	20	10	10
NOT SPANISH (6,47)	0	0	0
NOT SPANISH	0	0	0

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	216	108	108
MEXICAN	27	14	13
PUERTO RICAN	0	0	0
CUBAN	0	0	0
OTHER SPANISH:			
WHITE, BLACK, AMERICAN INDIAN,			
ESKIMO, ALUT, AND ASIAN AND	0	0	0
PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)	4	2	2
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)			

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
247	124	123
UNDER 1 YEAR	6	4
1 AND 2 YEARS	33	16
3 AND 4 YEARS	15	10
5 YEARS	6	4
6 YEARS	4	2
7 TO 9 YEARS	13	5
10 TO 13 YEARS	5	3
14 YEARS	5	2
15 YEARS	5	3
16 YEARS	0	0
17 YEARS	4	4
18 YEARS	5	3
19 YEARS	5	4
20 YEARS	3	5
21 YEARS	10	6
22 TO 24 YEARS	28	13
25 TO 29 YEARS	29	14
30 TO 34 YEARS	22	8
35 TO 44 YEARS	21	9
45 TO 54 YEARS	7	2
55 TO 59 YEARS	3	0
60 AND 64 YEARS	13	11
65 TO 69 YEARS	5	0
70 TO 74 YEARS	0	0
75 TO 84 YEARS	0	0
85 YEARS AND OVER	0	0

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL	31
WHITE	8
BLACK	0
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALUT,	
AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	3
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	20

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS

MALE	FEMALE
10	7
SINGLE	
MARRIED, EX SEPARATED	66
SEPARATED	0
WIDOWED	3
DIVORCED	5

8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE

TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
46	23	23
UNDER 5 YEARS	28	18
5 TO 14 YEARS	128	61
15 TO 59 YEARS	18	11
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
BLACK:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALUT:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	12	4
15 TO 59 YEARS	7	4
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0

9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARITAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

SINGLE EVER MARRIED MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN	15 TO 19 YEARS	20 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 29 YEARS	30 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS
5	2	9	1.2	1.9	3.9

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

PAGE 1336

HI A'WATHA

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

UA: CD:

CD:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

RG: E

ED:

RACT :

PLACE : 0360

MCD:

cou

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
(43, 45, 53)

LABOR FORCE STATUS (A-3)		MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	
		MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL:			
LABOR FORCE:		0	0
ARMED FORCES:			
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		71	19
EMPLOYED:		4	4
UNEMPLOYED:		5	52
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:			
WHITE:			
LABOR FORCE:			
ARMED FORCES:		0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		63	17
EMPLOYED:		4	2
UNEMPLOYED:		5	50
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:			
BLACK:			
LABOR FORCE:			
ARMED FORCES:			
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:			
EMPLOYED:			
UNEMPLOYED:			
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:			
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:			
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL:			
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:			
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:			
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT:			
SALES:			
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL:			
SERVICE:			
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD:			
PROTECTIVE SERVICE:			
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD:			
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING:			
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR:			
OPERATORS, FARRICATORS, AND LABORERS:			
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS:			
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING:			
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS:			

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER
BY INDUSTRY (42.45.53)

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

[illegible]

COUNTY:	MCD:	PLACE:	TRACT:	BG:	EO:	UA:	CO:
5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE							
TOTAL				FEMALE			
UNDER 1 YEAR				224	109	560	
1 AND 2 YEARS				436	265	1491	
3 AND 4 YEARS				458	207	2406	
5 YEARS				191	103	4867	
6 YEARS				193	69	4652	
7 TO 9 YEARS				463	284	907	
10 TO 13 YEARS				595	297	5	
14 YEARS				125	55	0	
15 YEARS				126	58	6	
16 YEARS				119	50	5	
17 YEARS				116	50	5	
18 YEARS				209	109	0	
19 YEARS				123	65	0	
20 YEARS				142	43	0	
21 YEARS				153	76	0	
22 TO 24 YEARS				534	303	5	
25 TO 29 YEARS				780	377	0	
30 TO 34 YEARS				802	359	0	
35 TO 44 YEARS				852	424	5	
45 TO 54 YEARS				620	312	18	
55 TO 59 YEARS				361	186	13	
60 AND 61 YEARS				216	144	32	
62 TO 64 YEARS				236	124	18	
65 TO 74 YEARS				491	278	0	
75 TO 84 YEARS				314	190	0	
85 YEARS AND OVER				108	65	0	
6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE							
TOTAL				789			
WHITE				655			
BLACK				5			
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER				8			
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)				121			
7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS							
SINGLE				789			
MARRIED,EX SEPARATED				2075			
SEPARATED				34			
WIDOWED				58			
DIVORCED				174			
8. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE							
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN				8297			
MEXICAN				436			
PUERTO RICAN				0			
CUBAN				0			
OTHER SPANISH:							
WHITE,BLACK,AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO,ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)				257			
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)				96			
9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARTIAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN							
SINGLE				485			
EVER MARRIED				327			
MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN				.4			
15 TO 24 YEARS				41			
25 TO 34 YEARS				695			
35 TO 44 YEARS				411			
TOTAL				2			

PRICE GEDGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0790 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CO: PAGE

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

TOTAL:	MALE	FEMALE
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES		
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	2325	1478
EMPLOYED	90	67
UNEMPLOYED	647	1668
NOT IN LABOR FORCE		
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	2244	1453
EMPLOYED	83	67
UNEMPLOYED	626	1627
NOT IN LABOR FORCE		
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	15	0
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	13	5
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	31	2
EMPLOYED	7	0
UNEMPLOYED	4	7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE		
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	4	0
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	4	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	18
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	179	126
EMPLOYED	14	7
UNEMPLOYED	29	109
NOT IN LABOR FORCE		

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
(43,45,53)

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT: TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT SALES ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL SERVICE: PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD PROTECTIVE SERVICE SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS: MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS	835 224 224 97 93 128 296 110 673 174 113 122 248 400 79 211
---	---

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER
BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES, MINING MANUFACTURING: CONSTRUCTION DURABLE GOODS NONDURABLE GOODS TRANSPORTATION COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES WHOLESALE TRADE RETAIL TRADE FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES: HEALTH SERVICES EDUCATIONAL SERVICES OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	835 224 97 93 128 296 110 673 174 113 122 248 400 79 211
--	--

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER UNPAID FAMILY WORKER	2848 172 319 303 161 0
---	---------------------------------------

31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR
MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE
OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS
(10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6: IN LABOR FORCE NOT IN LABOR FORCE WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17: IN LABOR FORCE NOT IN LABOR FORCE	270 496 434 154
---	--------------------------

PRICE

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY:

MCO:

PLACE:

TRACT:

O790

EO:

UA:

CO:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1.50)

TOTAL 3202
 INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS 0
 OTHER URBAN 3202
 RURAL 0
 UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT 521
 100-PERCENT COUNT (38) 3202

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL 3195
 OCCUPIED (3) 2967
 VACANT 228

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY 49
 FOR RENT 88
 HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE 5
 OTHER VACANTS (24) 86

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL 2967
 RENTER OCCUPIED 872

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL 8878
 RENTER OCCUPIED 2117

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.4

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL: 2201
 1. DETACHED 31
 1. ATTACHED 25
 2. 212
 3 AND 4 263
 5 OR MORE 308
 MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25) 180
 TOTAL OCCUPIED: 2083
 1. DETACHED 31
 1. ATTACHED 170
 2. 247
 3 AND 4 276
 5 OR MORE 160
 MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER

RENTER OCCUPIED:

1. DETACHED 17
 1. ATTACHED 107
 2. 201
 3 AND 4 257
 5 OR MORE 15
 MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER
 VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1) : 7
 1. DETACHED 0
 1. ATTACHED 0
 2. 0
 3 AND 4 0
 5 OR MORE 0
 MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 0

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 TO 3 3193
 4 TO 6 2
 7 TO 12 0
 13 OR MORE 0
 WITH ELEVATOR 2
 NO ELEVATOR 0

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

1 TO 3 3193
 4 TO 6 2
 7 TO 12 0
 13 OR MORE 0
 WITH ELEVATOR 2
 NO ELEVATOR 0

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

TOTAL 2967
 RENTER OCCUPIED 872
 WHITE 2898
 BLACK 14
 AMER INO 838
 ASIAN AND PACIFIC 14
 ESKIMO 23
 ALUT 7
 ISLANDER 4
 OTHER 0
 SPANISH ORIGIN 227
 90

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

TOTAL 6714
 1. DETACHED 39
 1. ATTACHED 478
 2. 319
 3 AND 4 610
 5-OR MORE 521
 MOBILE HOME 496
 OR TRAILER (25) 516
 38

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL: 207
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 628
 1975 TO 1978 282
 1970 TO 1974 158
 1960 TO 1969 503
 1950 TO 1959 498
 1940 TO 1949 919
 1939 OR EARLIER 146
 TOTAL OCCUPIED: 610
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 604
 1975 TO 1978 264
 1970 TO 1974 153
 1960 TO 1969 494
 1950 TO 1959 466
 1940 TO 1949 840
 1939 OR EARLIER 84
 RENTER OCCUPIED: 145
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 66
 1975 TO 1978 12
 1970 TO 1974 116
 1960 TO 1969 198
 1950 TO 1959 251
 1940 TO 1949 251
 1939 OR EARLIER 251

WELLINGTON COUNTY: GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: MCD: PLACE: 1055 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CO:

1. PERSONS (50)		5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE		8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE		9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARITAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN	

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A										PAGE	2
WELLINGTON		COUNTY:	MCQ:	PLACE:	1055	TRACT:	BG:	ED:	UA:	CO:	
10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)		411	15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)								
TOTAL (3)		411	TOTAL								
1 PERSON		43	WITH OWN WITHOUT OWN								
2 PERSONS		92	CHILDREN CHILDREN								
3 PERSONS		70	TOTAL:								
4 PERSONS		98	MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY								
5 PERSONS		62	MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO								
6 OR MORE PERSONS		46	WIFE PRESENT								
			FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO								
			HUSBAND PRESENT								
			WHITE:								
			MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY								
			MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO								
			WIFE PRESENT								
			FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO								
			HUSBAND PRESENT								
			BLACK:								
			MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY								
			MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO								
			WIFE PRESENT								
			FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO								
			HUSBAND PRESENT								
			MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY								
			MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO								
			WIFE PRESENT								
			FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO								
			HUSBAND PRESENT								
			AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALUT:								
			MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY								
			MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO								
			WIFE PRESENT								
			FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO								
			HUSBAND PRESENT								
			ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:								
			MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY								
			MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO								
			WIFE PRESENT								
			FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO								
			HUSBAND PRESENT								
			SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):								
			MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY								
			MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO								
			WIFE PRESENT								
			FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO								
			HUSBAND PRESENT								
			2								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								
			0								

WELLINGTON

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 1055 TRACT:

BG: ED: UA: CO:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

TOTAL 433
 INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS 0
 OTHER URBAN 0
 RURAL 433
 UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT 207
 100-PERCENT COUNT (38) 433

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL: 305
 1. DETACHED 0
 1. ATTACHED 7
 2. 3 AND 4 4
 5 OR MORE 24
 MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25) 93
 TOTAL OCCUPIED: 280
 1. DETACHED 0
 1. ATTACHED 7
 2. 3 AND 4 2
 5 OR MORE 20
 MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 87
 RENTER OCCUPIED:

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL 433
 OCCUPIED (3) 396
 VACANT 37

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY 10
 FOR RENT 8
 HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE 0
 OTHER VACANTS (24) 19

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL 396
 RENTER OCCUPIED 78

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL 1399
 RENTER OCCUPIED 267

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.2

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

TOTAL OWNER
 1. DETACHED 991 130
 1. ATTACHED 0 0
 2. 3 AND 4 22 6
 5-OR MORE 52 43
 MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25) 328 82

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL:
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 31
 1975 TO 1978 42
 1970 TO 1974 77
 1960 TO 1969 32
 1950 TO 1959 64
 1940 TO 1949 79
 1939 OR EARLIER 108
 TOTAL OCCUPIED:
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 19
 1975 TO 1978 42
 1970 TO 1974 73
 1960 TO 1969 28
 1950 TO 1959 59
 1940 TO 1949 73
 1939 OR EARLIER 102

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

1 TO 3 433
 4 TO 6 0
 7 TO 12 0
 13 OR MORE 0

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

TOTAL 392 1 3 0 0 0 22
 RENTER OCCUPIED 77 0 0 0 0 0 5

WHITE BLACK
 AMER IND ASIAN AND
 ESKIMO PACIFIC
 ALEUT ISLANDER OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN

EMERY COUNTY

CONTENTS

<u>AREA</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
<u>Emery County</u>	B-49
Castle Dale-Huntington CCD	B-55
Castle Dale	B-59
Cleveland	B-63
Elmo	B-67
Huntington	B-71
Orangeville	B-75
Emery-Ferron CCD	B-79
Emery	B-83
Ferron	B-87
Green River CCD	B-91
Green River	B-95

EMERY	GEOGRAPHIC STATE: 49 SMSA:	COUNTY: 015 MCD:	PLACE:	TRACT:	ED:	UA:	CO:	
5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE								
1. PERSONS (50)	11451	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE			
TOTAL	11451	396	173	223	WHITE:	1881	998	
INDIO URBANIZED AREAS	0	814	402	412	5 TO 14 YEARS	2267	1106	
OTHER URBAN	0	688	323	365	15 TO 59 YEARS	6047	2920	
RURAL (2)	11451	325	155	170	60 TO 64 YEARS	249	137	
FARM	294	306	140	166	65 YEARS AND OVER	785	407	
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)	496	719	346	373	BLACK:	0	0	
NONFARM	11157	845	450	395	5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0	
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	10955	185	81	104	15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0	
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	5317	196	109	87	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0	
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	11451	211	121	90	65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0	
2. FAMILIES	2819	197	94	103	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:	0	0	
3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)	11189	196	107	89	UNDER 5 YEARS	20	9	
WHITE	11189	213	100	113	5 TO 14 YEARS	58	28	
BLACK	0	184	92	92	15 TO 59 YEARS	48	31	
AMERICAN INDIAN	131	559	322	237	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0	
Eskimo	0	1035	522	513	65 YEARS AND OVER	7	2	
ALUTIAN	0	826	381	445	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:	0	0	
JAPANESE	18	1144	544	600	UNDER 5 YEARS	46	21	
CHINESE	18	764	367	397	5 TO 14 YEARS	30	13	
FILIPINO	2	331	144	187	15 TO 59 YEARS	3	0	
KOREAN	0	89	50	39	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0	
ASIAN INDIAN	0	163	90	73	65 YEARS AND OVER	43	22	
VIETNAMESE	7	471	246	225	SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):	43	22	
HAWAIIAN	1	250	131	119	UNDER 5 YEARS	43	16	
GUAMANIAN	0	51	32	19	5 TO 14 YEARS	100	52	
SAMOAN	0	5	3	2	15 TO 59 YEARS	60	30	
OTHER	28	196	107	89	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0	
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):	0	TOTAL	196	107	65 YEARS AND OVER	10	4	
SPANISH (6,47)	44	WHITE	152	196	9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARITAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN	15 TO 24 YEARS	37	5
NOT SPANISH	8	BLACK	0	196	25 TO 34 YEARS	866	539	
4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE	11256	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT, AND ASIAN (RACE NEC) (5)	40	40	35 TO 44 YEARS	2.6	3.8	
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	133	7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS	MALE	FEMALE	MEAN NUMBER	0.7	2.6	
MEXICAN	133	SINGLE	763	464	OF CHILDREN BORN			
PUERTO RICAN	9	MARRIED, EX SEPARATED	2639	2639				
CUBAN	0	SEPARATED	36	42				
OTHER SPANISH:	45	WIDOWED	48	279				
WHITE, BLACK, AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)	9	DIVORCED	107	110				
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	9							

EMERY GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: 015 MCD: PLACE: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

TOTAL (3)
 1 PERSON 3284
 2 PERSONS 414
 3 PERSONS 830
 4 PERSONS 508
 5 PERSONS 618
 6 OR MORE PERSONS 414
 502

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:
 HOUSEHOLDER 2819
 SPOUSE 2580
 OTHER RELATIVES (8) 5380
 NONRELATIVES (9) 90
 IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:
 MALE HOUSEHOLDER 232
 FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER 233
 NONRELATIVES (9) 71
 IN GROUP QUARTERS:
 INMATE OF INSTITUTION 46
 OTHER 0

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL 0
 HOME FOR THE AGED 46
 OTHER INSTITUTION 0
 COLLEGE DORMITORY 0
 OTHER GROUP QUARTERS 0

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY 2.6
 IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT 1.8
 IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT 2.1

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10, 11, 21)

TOTAL: WITH OWN CHILDREN WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
 MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY 1785 830
 MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT 26 40
 FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT 94 44
 WHITE: 1787 825
 MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT 26 40
 FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT 91 44
 BLACK: 0 0
 MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT 0 0
 FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT 0 0
 AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALUIT: 4 3
 MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT 0 0
 FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT 0 0

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11, 12)

TOTAL 465
 WHITE 456
 BLACK 0
 AMERICAN INDIAN 8
 ESKIMO, ALUIT 0
 ASIAN AND PACIFIC 0
 ISLANDER 5
 SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE: 11
 WITH OWN CHILDREN 2.8
 MEAN NUMBER WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN 15
 FATHER-CHILD 2
 MOTHER-CHILD 17
 PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY 2.6

EMERY CENSUS OF POPULATION AND INDUSTRY, 1980 - SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A PAGE 100

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:	COUNTY: 015 MCD:	PLACE:	TRACT:	BO:	ED:	UA:	CD:
27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)	28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION (43,45,53)						
TOTAL: MALE FEMALE							
LABOR FORCE: 0 0							242
ARMED FORCES: 0 0							286
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: 2822 1068							74
EMPLOYED 118 74							202
UNEMPLOYED 612 2285							305
NOT IN LABOR FORCE							
WHITE:							15
LABOR FORCE: 0 0							67
ARMED FORCES: 0 0							417
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: 2787 1039							111
EMPLOYED 116 74							1337
UNEMPLOYED 607 2242							117
NOT IN LABOR FORCE							395
BLACK:							320
LABOR FORCE: 0 0							
ARMED FORCES: 0 0							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: 0 0							
EMPLOYED 0 0							
UNEMPLOYED 0 0							
NOT IN LABOR FORCE							
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:							
LABOR FORCE: 0 0							
ARMED FORCES: 0 0							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: 15 15							
EMPLOYED 2 0							
UNEMPLOYED 5 18							
NOT IN LABOR FORCE							
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (41):							
LABOR FORCE: 0 0							
ARMED FORCES: 0 0							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: 9 8							
EMPLOYED 0 0							
UNEMPLOYED 0 18							
NOT IN LABOR FORCE							
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):							
LABOR FORCE: 0 0							
ARMED FORCES: 0 0							
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: 40 20							
EMPLOYED 0 3							
UNEMPLOYED 14 33							
NOT IN LABOR FORCE							
29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)	30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)						
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER						3070
FISHERIES, MINING	FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER						93
CONSTRUCTION	STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER						168
MANUFACTURING:	LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER						287
DURABLE GOODS	SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER						262
NONDURABLE GOODS	UNPAID FAMILY WORKER						8
TRANSPORTATION							
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES							
WHOLESALE TRADE							
RETAIL TRADE							
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE							
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES							
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES							
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND RELATED SERVICES							
HEALTH SERVICES							
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES							
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES							
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION							
31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51)							
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:							
IN LABOR FORCE							268
NOT IN LABOR FORCE							974
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:							
IN LABOR FORCE							330
NOT IN LABOR FORCE							301

ENERGY	GEOGRAPHY	STATE	49	SMSA	COUNTY	Q15	MCD	PLACE	TRACT	BG	EO	UA	CO	PAGE
	CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980 - SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A													

GEOGRAFIY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: 015 MCD: PLACE: TRACT:

UA: CO:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT
SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS)
(1.50)

TOTAL	3703
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0
OTHER URBAN	0
RURAL	3703
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	1757
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	3703

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL	3860
OCCUPIED (3)	3276
VACANT	384

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY	60
FOR RENT	120
FIELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	43
OTHER VACANTS (24)	161

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE	
TOTAL	3276
RENTER OCCUPIED	672

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS
BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL	11311
RENTER OCCUPIED	2211

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.2

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL:	2277
1. DETACHED	12
1. ATTACHED	67
2	95
3 AND 4	54
5 OR MORE	1155
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE	9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR
TO 3	3660

7 TO 12	0 WITH ELEVATOR	0
13 OR MORE	0 NO ELEVATOR	0

2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
130
131
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
148
149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176
177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200
201
202
203
204
205
206
207
208
209
210
211
212
213
214
215
216
217
218
219
220
221
222
223
224
225
226
227
228
229
230
231
232
233
234
235
236
237
238
239
240
241
242
243
244
245
246
247
248
249
250
251
252
253
254
255
256
257
258
259
260
261
262
263
264
265
266
267
268
269
270
271
272
273
274
275
276
277
278
279
280
281
282
283
284
285
286
287
288
289
290
291
292
293
294
295
296
297
298
299
300
301
302
303
304
305
306
307
308
309
310
311
312
313
314
315
316
317
318
319
320
321
322
323
324
325
326
327
328
329
330
331
332
333
334
335
336
337
338
339
340
341
342
343
344
345
346
347
348
349
350
351
352
353
354
355
356
357
358
359
360
361
362
363
364
365
366
367
368
369
370
371
372
373
374
375
376
377
378
379
380
381
382
383
384
385
386
387
388
389
390
391
392
393
394
395
396
397
398
399
400
401
402
403
404
405
406
407
408
409
410
411
412
413
414
415
416
417
418
419
420
421
422
423
424
425
426
427
428
429
430
431
432
433
434
435
436
437
438
439
440
441
442
443
444
445
446
447
448
449
450
451
452
453
454
455
456
457
458
459
460
461
462
463
464
465
466
467
468
469
470
471
472
473
474
475
476
477
478
479
480
481
482
483
484
485
486
487
488
489
490
491
492
493
494
495
496
497
498
499
500
501
502
503
504
505
506
507
508
509
510
511
512
513
514
515
516
517
518
519
520
521
522
523
524
525
526
527
528
529
530
531
532
533
534
535
536
537
538
539
540
541
542
543
544
545
546
547
548
549
550
551
552
553
554
555
556
557
558
559
560
561
562
563
564
565
566
567
568
569
570
571
572
573
574
575
576
577
578
579
580
581
582
583
584
585
586
587
588
589
590
591
592
593
594
595
596
597
598
599
600
601
602
603
604
605
606
607
608
609
610
611
612
613
614
615
616
617
618
619
620
621
622
623
624
625
626
627
628
629
630
631
632
633
634
635
636
637
638
639
640
641
642
643
644
645
646
647
648
649
650
651
652
653
654
655
656
657
658
659
660
661
662
663
664
665
666
667
668
669
670
671
672
673
674
675
676
677
678
679
680
681
682
683
684
685
686
687
688
689
690
691
692
693
694
695
696
697
698
699
700
701
702
703
704
705
706
707
708
709
710
711
712
713
714
715
716
717
718
719
720
721
722
723
724
725
726
727
728
729
730
731
732
733
734
735
736
737
738
739
740
741
742
743
744
745
746
747
748
749
750
751
752
753
754
755
756
757
758
759
760
761
762
763
764
765
766
767
768
769
770
771
772
773
774
775
776
777
778
779
780
781
782
783
784
785
786
787
788
789
790
791
792
793
794
795
796
797
798
799
800
801
802
803
804
805
806
807
808
809
810
811
812
813
814
815
816
817
818
819
820
821
822
823
824
825
826
827
828
829
830
831
832
833
834
835
836
837
838
839
840
841

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

TOTAL SENIOR OCCUPIED	WHITE		BLACK		AMER IND ESKIMO ALEUT		ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER		SPAN OR OTHER	
3244			0		19		6		7	
652			0		17		0		0	

CCO: CASTLE DALE-HUNTINGTON

COUNTY: EMERY

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: 015 CCO: 005 PLACE:

TRACT:

UA:

CO:

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL	7846	TOTAL	7846	WHITE:	TOTAL	7846
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0	292	125	UNDER 5 YEARS	1307	606
OTHER URBAN	0	587	283	5 TO 14 YEARS	1618	782
RURAL (2)	7846	447	207	15 TO 59 YEARS	4167	2001
FARM	226	236	114	60 TO 64 YEARS	144	81
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)	362	224	98	65 YEARS AND OVER	456	243
NONFARM	7620	520	251	BLACK:		
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	7484	588	317	UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	3609	121	50	5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	7836	140	79	15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
		157	85	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
		143	79	65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
		122	69	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT		
		151	67	UNDER 5 YEARS	12	7
		135	64	5 TO 14 YEARS	29	24
		441	220	15 TO 59 YEARS	19	13
		710	352	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
		591	283	65 YEARS AND OVER	7	2
		787	364	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:		
		516	238	UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
		201	87	5 TO 14 YEARS	33	17
		49	31	15 TO 59 YEARS	20	14
		95	50	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
		280	147	65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
		156	82	SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
		27	16	UNDER 5 YEARS	27	15
				5 TO 14 YEARS	24	7
				15 TO 59 YEARS	58	32
				60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
				65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0

2. FAMILIES

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE	7692	22 TO 24 YEARS	441	220	65 YEARS AND OVER	7	2
BLACK	0	25 TO 29 YEARS	591	283	UNDER 5 YEARS	12	7
AMERICAN INDIAN	67	30 TO 34 YEARS	787	364	5 TO 14 YEARS	29	24
ESKIMO	0	35 TO 44 YEARS	516	238	15 TO 59 YEARS	19	13
ALUT	0	45 TO 54 YEARS	201	87	60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
JAPANESE	4	55 TO 59 YEARS	49	31	65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
CHINESE	4	60 AND 61 YEARS	95	50	SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
FILIPINO	2	62 TO 64 YEARS	280	147	UNDER 5 YEARS	27	15
KOREAN	0	65 TO 74 YEARS	156	82	5 TO 14 YEARS	24	7
ASIAN INDIAN	7	75 TO 84 YEARS	27	16	15 TO 59 YEARS	58	32
VIETNAMESE	6	85 YEARS AND OVER			60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
HAWAIIAN	1				65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
GUAMANIAN	29						
SAMOA	0						
OTHER	0						

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):

SPANISH (6.47)

NOT SPANISH

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

MEXICAN	7737	TOTAL	109	9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY		
PUERTO RICAN	63	WHITE	79	MARRIAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF		
CUBAN	7	BLACK	0	CHILDREN EVER BORN		
OTHER SPANISH:	0	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT	2			
WHITE, BLACK, AMERICAN INDIAN,		AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	28			
ESKIMO, ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND		OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)				
PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)	30					
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	9					

SINGLE	287	15 TO 24 YEARS	33	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS
EVER MARRIED	426		602		
MEAN NUMBER					
OF CHILDREN BORN	.8		2.7		4.0

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

PAGE 33

CCD: CASTLE DALE-HUNTINGTON

COUNTY: EMERY

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: 015

CCD: 005

PLACE:

TRACT:

BG:

ED:

UA:

CD:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

TOTAL (3) 2215
1 PERSON 243
2 PERSONS 548
3 PERSONS 329
4 PERSONS 439
5 PERSONS 298
6 OR MORE PERSONS 358

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD: 1934
HOUSEHOLDER 1753
SPOUSE 3766
OTHER RELATIVES (8) 60
NONRELATIVES (9)
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD: 137
MALE HOUSEHOLDER 144
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER 52
NONRELATIVES (9)
IN GROUP QUARTERS: 0
INMATE OF INSTITUTION 0
OTHER

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL 0
HOME FOR THE AGED 0
OTHER INSTITUTION 0
COLLEGE DORMITORY 0
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS 0

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY 2.5
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT 1.1
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT 2.1

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10, 11, 21)

TOTAL: 1261
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY 545
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT 32
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT 30
WHITE: 1250
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY 543
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT 32
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT 30
BLACK: 0
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY 0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT 0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT 0
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALUT: 0
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY 0
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT 0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT 0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE): 10
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY 4
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT 0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT 2

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11, 12)

TOTAL 281
WHITE 276
BLACK 0
AMERICAN INDIAN 0
ESKIMO, ALUT 0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC 0
ISLANDER 0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE) 0

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE: 9
WITH OWN CHILDREN 3.2
MEAN NUMBER 3.2
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN 8
FATHER-CHILD 2
MOTHER-CHILD 13
PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY 2.8

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

CCO: CASTLE DALE-HUNTINGTON

COUNTY: EMERY
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

COUNTY: 015 MCO: 005 PLACE:

TRACT:

BG:

ED:

UA:

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
(43,45,53)

TOTAL:	MALE	FEMALE	
LABOR FORCE:	0	0	
ARMED FORCES:	0	0	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	1951	.687	
EMPLOYED:	75	43	
UNEMPLOYED:	381	1554	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:			
WHITE:			
LABOR FORCE:	0	0	
ARMED FORCES:	0	0	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	1930	671	
EMPLOYED:	75	43	
UNEMPLOYED:	376	1532	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:			
BLACK:			
LABOR FORCE:	0	0	
ARMED FORCES:	0	0	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0	
EMPLOYED:	0	0	
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	0	0	
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:			
LABOR FORCE:	0	0	
ARMED FORCES:	0	0	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0	
EMPLOYED:	6	8	
UNEMPLOYED:	5	0	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	5	7	
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):			
LABOR FORCE:	0	0	
ARMED FORCES:	0	0	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0	
EMPLOYED:	6	4	
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	0	10	
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):			
LABOR FORCE:	0	0	
ARMED FORCES:	0	0	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0	
EMPLOYED:	18	8	
UNEMPLOYED:	0	2	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	8	22	

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT
SALES
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL
SERVICE:
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD
PROTECTIVE SERVICE
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER
BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING, MINING
CONSTRUCTION
MANUFACTURING:
DURABLE GOODS
NONDURABLE GOODS
TRANSPORTATION
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC
UTILITIES
WHOLESALE TRADE
RETAIL TRADE
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND
REAL ESTATE
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES
PERSONAL AND RECREATION SERVICES
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED
SERVICES:
HEALTH SERVICES
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND
RELATED SERVICES
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER

31. FEMALE 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR
MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE
OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS
(10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:
IN LABOR FORCE
NOT IN LABOR FORCE
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:
IN LABOR FORCE
NOT IN LABOR FORCE

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

CCD: CASTLE DALE-HUNTINGTON
COUNTY: EMERY

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: 015 CCD: 005 PLACE:

TRACT:

BG:

EA:

CD:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT
SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS)
(1,50)

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT
SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND
OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY
TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

TOTAL 2474

INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS 0

OTHER URBAN 0

RURAL 2474

UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT 1160

100-PERCENT COUNT (38) 2466

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY
OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL 2436

OCCUPIED (3) 2200

VACANT 236

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY
STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY 40

FOR RENT 71

HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE 17

OTHER VACANTS (24) 108

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL 2200

RENTER OCCUPIED 421

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS
BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL 7776

RENTER OCCUPIED 1425

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND
HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.3

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND

TOTAL RENTER OCCUPIED	WHITE	BLACK	SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)			
			AMER IND	ASIAN AND PACIFIC	OTHER	SPANISH ORIGIN
2184						
410						
			8	3	5	15
			0	0	0	5

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE
AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR
STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL	1. DETACHED	1. ATTACHED	2	3 AND 4	5-OR MORE MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	TOTAL	RENTER
214	189	611	409	191	149	173	478
658	189	611	409	191	149	173	478
453	189	611	409	191	149	173	478
236	189	611	409	191	149	173	478
165	189	611	409	191	149	173	478
193	189	611	409	191	149	173	478
517	189	611	409	191	149	173	478
189	189	611	409	191	149	173	478
611	189	611	409	191	149	173	478
409	189	611	409	191	149	173	478
191	189	611	409	191	149	173	478
149	189	611	409	191	149	173	478
173	189	611	409	191	149	173	478
478	189	611	409	191	149	173	478
20	189	611	409	191	149	173	478
85	189	611	409	191	149	173	478
95	189	611	409	191	149	173	478
40	189	611	409	191	149	173	478
26	189	611	409	191	149	173	478
44	189	611	409	191	149	173	478
111	189	611	409	191	149	173	478

TOTAL

1979 TO MARCH 1980

1975 TO 1978

1970 TO 1974

1960 TO 1969

1950 TO 1959

1940 TO 1949

1939 OR EARLIER

TOTAL OCCUPIED

1979 TO MARCH 1980

1975 TO 1978

1970 TO 1974

1960 TO 1969

1950 TO 1959

1940 TO 1949

1939 OR EARLIER

RENTER OCCUPIED

1979 TO MARCH 1980

1975 TO 1978

1970 TO 1974

1960 TO 1969

1950 TO 1959

1940 TO 1949

1939 OR EARLIER

RENTER OCCUPIED

1979 TO MARCH 1980

1975 TO 1978

1970 TO 1974

1960 TO 1969

1950 TO 1959

1940 TO 1949

1939 OR EARLIER

CASTLE DALE
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

CO:

UA:

ED:

BG:

TRACT:

PLACE:

MCD:

COUNTY:

1. PERSONS (50)

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

TOTAL 1910

INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS 0

OTHER URBAN 0

RURAL (2) 1910

FARM 47

FARM (1970 DEFINITION) 47

NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION) 1863

UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT 1863

100-PERCENT COUNT (38) 1910

2. FAMILIES 457

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE 1897

BLACK 0

AMERICAN INDIAN 9

ESKIMO 0

ALUT 0

JAPANESE 2

CHINESE 0

FILIPINO 0

KOREAN 0

ASIAN INDIAN 0

VIETNAMESE 0

HAWAIIAN 0

GUAMANIAN 0

SAMOA 0

OTHER 0

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5): 2

SPANISH (6,47) 0

NOT SPANISH 0

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN 1875

MEXICAN 28

PUERTO RICAN 5

CUBAN 0

OTHER SPANISH:

WHITE, BLACK, AMERICAN INDIAN, 131

ESKIMO, ALUT, AND ASIAN AND 436

PACIFIC ISLANDER (4) 0

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5) 15

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

UNDER 1 YEAR 79

1 AND 2 YEARS 145

3 AND 4 YEARS 112

5 YEARS 54

6 YEARS 59

7 TO 9 YEARS 138

10 TO 13 YEARS 143

14 YEARS 22

15 YEARS 33

16 YEARS 30

17 YEARS 25

18 YEARS 38

19 YEARS 25

20 YEARS 39

21 YEARS 38

22 TO 24 YEARS 115

25 TO 29 YEARS 184

30 TO 34 YEARS 169

35 TO 44 YEARS 188

45 TO 54 YEARS 102

55 TO 59 YEARS 53

60 AND 61 YEARS 11

62 TO 64 YEARS 14

65 TO 74 YEARS 48

75 TO 84 YEARS 36

85 YEARS AND OVER 10

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL 35

WHITE 33

BLACK 0

AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALUT, 0

AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER 0

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5) 2

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS

MALE 77

FEMALE 422

SINGLE 131

MARRIED, EX SEPARATED 436

SEPARATED 13

WIDOWED 6

DIVORCED 15

8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE

WHITE: 18

UNDER 5 YEARS 336

5 TO 14 YEARS 146

15 TO 59 YEARS 410

60 TO 64 YEARS 1032

65 YEARS AND OVER 25

BLACK: 19

UNDER 5 YEARS 94

5 TO 14 YEARS 49

15 TO 59 YEARS 0

60 TO 64 YEARS 0

65 YEARS AND OVER 0

AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALUT: 0

UNDER 5 YEARS 0

5 TO 14 YEARS 0

15 TO 59 YEARS 0

60 TO 64 YEARS 0

65 YEARS AND OVER 0

ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER: 0

UNDER 5 YEARS 0

5 TO 14 YEARS 0

15 TO 59 YEARS 0

60 TO 64 YEARS 0

65 YEARS AND OVER 0

SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE): 8

UNDER 5 YEARS 9

5 TO 14 YEARS 2

15 TO 59 YEARS 18

60 TO 64 YEARS 11

65 YEARS AND OVER 0

9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARITAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

15 TO 24 YEARS 65

25 TO 34 YEARS 10

35 TO 44 YEARS 89

SINGLE 65

EVER MARRIED 97

MEAN NUMBER 167

OF CHILDREN BORN 7

2.6

4.2

CASTLE DALE GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:	COUNTY:	MCD:	PLACE: 0090	TRACT:	RG:	ED:	UA:	CD:
10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)								
TOTAL (3)	538	14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
1 PERSON	65	BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY						
2 PERSONS	142	FAMILY TYPE (10, 11, 21)						
3 PERSONS	67	TOTAL:	294	133	WITH OWN WITHOUT OWN			
4 PERSONS	110	MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY			CHILDREN CHILDREN			
5 PERSONS	76	MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO						
6 OR MORE PERSONS	78	WIFE PRESENT						
		FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO						
		HUSBAND PRESENT						
		WHITE:						
		MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY						
		MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO						
		WIFE PRESENT						
		FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO						
		HUSBAND PRESENT						
		BLACK:						
		MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY						
		MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO						
		WIFE PRESENT						
		FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO						
		HUSBAND PRESENT						
		AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:						
		MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY						
		MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO						
		WIFE PRESENT						
		FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO						
		HUSBAND PRESENT						
		12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF						
		GROUP QUARTERS						
		MENTAL HOSPITAL						
		HOME FOR THE AGED						
		OTHER INSTITUTION						
		COLLEGE DORMITORY						
		OTHER GROUP QUARTERS						
		13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY						
		TYPE (10)						
		IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.7					
		IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER,						
		NO WIFE PRESENT	.0					
		IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,						
		NO HUSBAND PRESENT	2.0					
		15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY						
		RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN						
		OF HOUSEHOLDER (11, 12)						
		TOTAL	81					
		WHITE	0					
		BLACK	0					
		AMERICAN INDIAN	0					
		ESKIMO, ALEUT	0					
		ASIAN AND PACIFIC	0					
		ISLANDER	0					
		SPANISH ORIGIN	0					
		(ANY RACE)	0					
		16. SUBFAMILIES BY SURFAMILY						
		TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN						
		CHILDREN (10)						
		MARRIED-COUPLE:						
		WITH OWN CHILDREN	0					
		MEAN NUMBER	-19.4					
		WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	3					
		FATHER-CHILD	0					
		MOTHER-CHILD	2					
		PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	1.8					

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A				PAGE	
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:				PAGE	
COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: CDP: TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:				PAGE	
27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX				PAGE	
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY				PAGE	
LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)				PAGE	
28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION				PAGE	
(43, 45, 53)				PAGE	
29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER				PAGE	
BY INDUSTRY (42, 45, 53)				PAGE	
30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER				PAGE	
BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)				PAGE	
31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR				PAGE	
MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE				PAGE	
OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS				PAGE	
(10, 45, 51)				PAGE	
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:				PAGE	
IN LABOR FORCE				PAGE	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE				PAGE	
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:				PAGE	
IN LABOR FORCE				PAGE	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE				PAGE	
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION				PAGE	
27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX				PAGE	
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY				PAGE	
LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)				PAGE	
28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION				PAGE	
(43, 45, 53)				PAGE	
29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER				PAGE	
BY INDUSTRY (42, 45, 53)				PAGE	
30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER				PAGE	
BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)				PAGE	
31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR				PAGE	
MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE				PAGE	
OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS				PAGE	
(10, 45, 51)				PAGE	
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:				PAGE	
IN LABOR FORCE				PAGE	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE				PAGE	
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:				PAGE	
IN LABOR FORCE				PAGE	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE				PAGE	
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION				PAGE	
27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX				PAGE	
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY				PAGE	
LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)				PAGE	
28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION				PAGE	
(43, 45, 53)				PAGE	
29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER				PAGE	
BY INDUSTRY (42, 45, 53)				PAGE	
30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER				PAGE	
BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)				PAGE	
31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR				PAGE	
MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE				PAGE	
OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS				PAGE	
(10, 45, 51)				PAGE	
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:				PAGE	
IN LABOR FORCE				PAGE	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE				PAGE	
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:				PAGE	
IN LABOR FORCE				PAGE	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE				PAGE	
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION				PAGE	

COUNTY:	MCD:	PLACE:	TRACT:	ED:	UA:	CD:
COUNTY:	MCD:	PLACE:	TRACT:	ED:	UA:	CD:
CASTLE DALE						
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:						
1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1.50)						
TOTAL	626					
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0					
OTHER URBAN	0					
RURAL	626					
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	289					
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	626					
2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS						
TOTAL	522					
OCCUPIED (3)	542					
VACANT	80					
3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS						
FOR SALE ONLY	18					
FDR RENT	29					
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	0					
OTHER VACANTS (24)	33					
4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE						
TOTAL	542					
RENTER OCCUPIED	124					
5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)						
TOTAL	1899					
RENTER OCCUPIED	418					
6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)						
TOTAL	5.2					
7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
TOTAL	626					
1. DETACHED	262					
2. ATTACHED	0					
3. AND 4	4					
5. OR MORE	17					
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	10					
TOTAL OCCUPIED:	229					
1. DETACHED	333					
2. ATTACHED	0					
3. AND 4	2					
5. OR MORE	15					
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	7					
RENTER OCCUPIED:	185					
1. DETACHED	58					
2	0					
3 AND 4	9					
5. OR MORE	7					
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	50					
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1)	0					
1. DETACHED	0					
2	0					
3 AND 4	0					
5. OR MORE	2					
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	2					
8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE						
1 TO 3	622					
4 TO 6	0					
7 TO 12	0					
13 OR MORE	0					
9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR						
1 TO 3	622					
4 TO 6	0					
7 TO 12	0					
13 OR MORE	0					
10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)						
TOTAL	540					
RENTER OCCUPIED	0					
WHITE	540					
BLACK	0					
AMER IND	0					
ESKIMO	0					
ASIAN AND	0					
PACIFIC	0					
ISLANDER	0					
OTHER	0					
SPANISH ORIGIN	0					

CLEVELAND
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA

COUNTY:

MCO:

PLACE: 0140

TRACT:

RC:

FO:

UA:

CD:

1. PERSONS (50)

1. PERSONS (50)	5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL		520		
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS		0		
OTHER URBAN		0		
RURAL (2)		520		
FARM (2)		0		
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)		14		
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)		520		
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)		506		
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT		259		
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)		522		

2. FAMILIES

2. FAMILIES	5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL		128		
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS		0		
OTHER URBAN		0		
RURAL (2)		520		
FARM (2)		0		
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)		14		
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)		520		
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)		506		
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT		259		
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)		522		

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)	5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL		520		
WHITE		0		
BLACK		0		
AMERICAN INDIAN		14		
ESKIMO		0		
ALUT		0		
JAPANESE		0		
CHINESE		0		
KOREAN		0		
VIETNAMESE		0		
HAWAIIAN		0		
GUAMANIAN		0		
SAMOA		0		
OTHER		0		
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):		0		
SPANISH (6,47)		0		
NOT SPANISH		0		

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE	5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL		520		
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN		0		
MEXICAN		0		
PUERTO RICAN		0		
CUBAN		0		
OTHER SPANISH:		0		
WHITE, BLACK, AMERICAN INDIAN,		0		
ESKIMO, ALUT, AND ASIAN AND		0		
PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)		0		
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)		0		

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE	5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL		520		
WHITE		0		
BLACK		0		
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALUT,		0		
AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER		0		
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)		0		

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS	5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL		520		
NOT MARRIED		0		
MARRIED		0		
SEPARATED		0		
WIDOWED		0		
DIVORCED		0		

8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE	5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL		520		
WHITE:		0		
UNDER 5 YEARS		0		
5 TO 14 YEARS		0		
15 TO 59 YEARS		0		
60 TO 64 YEARS		0		
65 YEARS AND OVER		0		
BLACK:		0		
UNDER 5 YEARS		0		
5 TO 14 YEARS		0		
15 TO 59 YEARS		0		
60 TO 64 YEARS		0		
65 YEARS AND OVER		0		
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALUT:		0		
UNDER 5 YEARS		0		
5 TO 14 YEARS		0		
15 TO 59 YEARS		0		
60 TO 64 YEARS		0		
65 YEARS AND OVER		0		

9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARITAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN	5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL		520		
NOT MARRIED		0		
MARRIED		0		
SEPARATED		0		
WIDOWED		0		
DIVORCED		0		

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

PAGE 734

CLEVELAND GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:	COUNTY:	MCD:	PLACE: 0140	TRACT:	BG:	ED:	UA:	CD:
10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)								
TOTAL (3)	150							
1 PERSON	22							
2 PERSONS	33							
3 PERSONS	18							
4 PERSONS	25							
5 PERSONS	22							
6 OR MORE PERSONS	30							
11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:								
HOUSEHOLDER	128							
SPOUSE	114							
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	246							
NONRELATIVES (9)	10							
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:								
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	8							
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	14							
NONRELATIVES (9)	0							
IN GROUP QUARTERS:								
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0							
OTHER	0							
12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS								
MENTAL HOSPITAL	0							
HOME FOR THE AGED	0							
OTHER INSTITUTION	0							
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0							
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0							
13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)								
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.3							
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER,								
NO WIFE PRESENT	.0							
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,								
NO HUSBAND PRESENT	3.0							
15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)								
TOTAL	22							
WHITE	22							
BLACK	0							
AMERICAN INDIAN	0							
ESKIMO, ALEUT	0							
ASIAN AND PACIFIC	0							
ISLANDER	0							
SPANISH ORIGIN	0							
(ANY RACE)	0							
16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)								
MARRIED-COUPLE:								
WITH OWN CHILDREN	0							
MEAN NUMBER	-19.4							
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	0							
FATHER-CHILD	0							
MOTHER-CHILD	0							
PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	.0							

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

PAGE 736

CLEVELAND

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: MCO: PLACE: 0140 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
(43,45,53)

TOTAL:	MALE	FEMALE
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	116	35
EMPLOYED	10	2
UNEMPLOYED	34	127
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
WHITE:	0	0
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
BLACK:	0	0
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:	0	0
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):	0	0
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):	0	0
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT
SALES
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL
SERVICE
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD
PROTECTIVE SERVICE
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER
BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES, MINING
CONSTRUCTION
MANUFACTURING
NONDURABLE GOODS
DURABLE GOODS
TRANSPORTATION
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES
WHOLESALE TRADE
RETAIL TRADE
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES
HEALTH SERVICES
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER

31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:
IN LABOR FORCE
NOT IN LABOR FORCE
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:
IN LABOR FORCE
NOT IN LABOR FORCE

137
1
3
5
5
0

55
19
0
0
16
22
0
14
2
0
1
1
14
5
2

10
41
9
25

CLEVELAND

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: MCD:

PLACE: 0140

TRACT:

BG:

ED:

UA:

CIP:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

	TOTAL	1. DETACHED	2. ATTACHED	3. AND 4	5. OR MORE	MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	TOTAL	OWNER
156	156	16	0	0	0	0	394	56
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0	1, ATTACHED	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER URBAN	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
RURAL	156	3 AND 4	0	0	0	0	0	0
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	76	5 OR MORE	0	0	0	0	0	0
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	155	MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)	40	0	0	0	132	3
TOTAL OCCUPIED:		1, DETACHED	110	0	0	0		
2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS		1, ATTACHED	0	0	0	0		
TOTAL	156	3 AND 4	0	0	0	0		
OCCUPIED (3)	147	5 OR MORE	0	0	0	0		
VACANT	9	MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	37	0	0	0		
3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS		RENTER OCCUPIED:						
6	6	1, DETACHED	12	0	0	0		
FOR RENT	0	2, ATTACHED	0	0	0	0		
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	0	3 AND 4	0	0	0	0		
OTHER VACANTS (24)	3	5 OR MORE	0	0	0	0		
4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE		MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	0	0	0	0		
TOTAL	147	1, DETACHED	0	0	0	0		
RENTER OCCUPIED	15	1, ATTACHED	0	0	0	0		
5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)		3 AND 4	0	0	0	0		
TOTAL	526	5 OR MORE	0	0	0	0		
RENTER OCCUPIED	59	MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	0	0	0	0		
6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)		8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE	9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR	RENTER OCCUPIED:	RENTER OCCUPIED:	RENTER OCCUPIED:		
5.3	5.3	1 TO 3	156	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980		
		4 TO 6	0	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978		
		7 TO 12	0	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974		
		13 OR MORE	0	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969		
			0	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959		
			0	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949		
			0	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER		
			0	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980		
			0	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978		
			0	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974		
			0	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969		
			0	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959		
			0	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949		
			0	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER		
			0	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980		
			0	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978		
			0	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974		
			0	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969		
			0	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959		
			0	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949		
			0	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER		
			0	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980		
			0	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978		
			0	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974		
			0	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969		
			0	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959		
			0	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949		
			0	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER		
			0	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980		
			0	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978		
			0	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974		
			0	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969		
			0	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959		
			0	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949		
			0	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER		
			0	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980		
			0	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978		
			0	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974		
			0	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969		
			0	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959		
			0	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949		
			0	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER		
			0	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980		
			0	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978		
			0	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974		
			0	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969		
			0	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959		
			0	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949		
			0	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER		
			0	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980		
			0	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978		
			0	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974		
			0	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969		
			0	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959		
			0	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949		
			0	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER		
			0	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980		
			0	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978		
			0	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974		
			0	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969		
			0	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959		
			0	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949		
			0	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER		
			0	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980		
			0	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978		
			0	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974		
			0	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969		
			0	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959		
			0	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949		
			0	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER		
			0	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980		
			0	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978		
			0	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974		
			0	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969		
			0	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959		
			0	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949		
			0	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER		
			0	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980		
			0	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978		
			0	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974		
			0	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969		
			0	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959		
			0	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949		
			0	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER		
			0	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980		
			0	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978		
			0	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974		
			0	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969		
			0	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959		
			0	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949		
			0	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER		
			0	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980		
			0	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978		
			0	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974		
			0	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969		
			0	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959		
			0	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949		
			0	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER		
			0	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980		
			0	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978		
			0	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974		
			0	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969		
			0	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959		
			0	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949		
			0	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER		
			0	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980		
			0	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1978		
			0	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974	1970 TO 1974		
			0	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969	1960 TO 1969		
			0	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959	1950 TO 1959		
			0	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949	1940 TO 1949		
			0	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER	1939 OR EARLIER		
			0	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980	1979 TO MARCH 1980		
			0	1975 TO 1978	1975 TO 1			

ELMO	COUNTY :	GEOGRAPHY :	STATE :	49	SMSA :	MCD :	PLACE :	O200	TRACT :	BG :	ED :	UA :	CD :
1. PERSONS (50)	302	TOTAL								8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE			
	0	INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS								WHITE :	UNDER 5 YEARS	38	12
	302	OTHER URBAN								5 TO 14 YEARS	57	29	81
	3	RURAL (2)								15 TO 59 YEARS	160	8	7
	3	FARM								60 TO 64 YEARS	8	6	6
	299	FARM (1970 DEFINITION)								65 YEARS AND OVER	14	6	6
	299	NONFARM								BLACK :	UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
	299	NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)								5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0	0
	153	UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT								15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0	0
	300	100-PERCENT COUNT (38)								60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0	0
										65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0	0
2. FAMILIES	85									AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT :	UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
										5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0	0
										15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0	0
										60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0	0
										65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0	0
3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)										ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER :	UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
	277	WHITE								5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0	0
	0	BLACK								15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0	0
	6	AMERICAN INDIAN								60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0	0
	0	ESKIMO								65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0	0
	0	HALEUT								ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER :	UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
	2	JAPANESE								5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0	0
	2	CHINESE								15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0	0
	2	FILIPINO								60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0	0
	0	KOREAN								65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0	0
	0	ASIAN INDIAN								SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE) :	UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
	0	VIETNAMESE								5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0	0
	0	HAWAIIAN								15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0	0
	0	GUAMANIAN								60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0	0
	1	SAMOAAN								65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0	0
	0	OTHER											
	14	OTHER (RACE NEC) (5) :								9. FEMALE 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARRIAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN			
	0	SPANISH (6,47)								15 TO 24 YEARS	12	0	0
	0	NOT SPANISH								25 TO 34 YEARS	19	29	0
4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE										35 TO 44 YEARS	7	2.8	3.5
	286	NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN								45 TO 54 YEARS	0	0	0
	9	MEXICAN								55 TO 64 YEARS	0	0	0
	0	PUERTO RICAN								65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0	0
	0	CUBAN											
	0	OTHER SPANISH :											
	0	WHITE, BLACK, AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)											
	7	OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)											

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

ELMD
GEOGRAPHY. STATE. 49 SMSA. COUNTY. MCD. PLACE. 0200 TRACT. RG. ED. UA. CD.

ELMO

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

TOTAL: MALE FEMALE

LABOR FORCE: 0 0

ARMED FORCES: 0 0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: 74 33

EMPLOYED: 7 4

UNEMPLOYED: 10 60

WHITE:

LABOR FORCE: 0 0

ARMED FORCES: 0 0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: 71 33

EMPLOYED: 7 4

UNEMPLOYED: 10 55

BLACK:

LABOR FORCE: 0 0

ARMED FORCES: 0 0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: 0 0

EMPLOYED: 0 0

UNEMPLOYED: 0 0

AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:

NOT IN LABOR FORCE: 0 0

LABOR FORCE: 0 0

ARMED FORCES: 0 0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: 0 0

EMPLOYED: 0 0

UNEMPLOYED: 0 0

NOT IN LABOR FORCE: 0 0

ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):

LABOR FORCE: 0 0

ARMED FORCES: 0 0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: 0 0

EMPLOYED: 0 0

UNEMPLOYED: 0 0

NOT IN LABOR FORCE: 0 0

SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):

LABOR FORCE: 0 0

ARMED FORCES: 0 0

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: 0 0

EMPLOYED: 0 0

UNEMPLOYED: 0 0

NOT IN LABOR FORCE: 0 0

UA:

RG:

TRACT:

MCD:

COUNTY:

PLACE:

OCC:

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
(43,45,53)

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY

EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL

PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY

TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:

TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT

SALES

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL

SERVICE:

PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD

PROTECTIVE SERVICE

SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD

FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING

PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR

OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:

MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS

TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING

HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER

BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY,

FISHERIES, MINING

CONSTRUCTION

MANUFACTURING:

DURABLE GOODS

NONDURABLE GOODS

TRANSPORTATION

COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC

UTILITIES

RETAIL TRADE

WHOLESALE TRADE

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND

REAL ESTATE

BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES

PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT,

AND RECREATION AND RELATED

SERVICES:

HEALTH SERVICES

EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND

RELATED SERVICES

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER

STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER

LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER

SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER

UNPAID FAMILY WORKER

31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR

MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE

OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS

(10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:

IN LABOR FORCE

NOT IN LABOR FORCE

WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:

IN LABOR FORCE

NOT IN LABOR FORCE

ELMO GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY:

MCD:

TRACT:

PLAC:

O200

RG:

ED:

UA:

CO:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

TOTAL 90
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS 0
OTHER URBAN 0
RURAL 90
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT 45
100-PERCENT COUNT (38) 91

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL 90
OCCUPIED (3) 82
VACANT 8

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY 2
FOR RENT 0
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE 0
OTHER VACANTS (24) 6

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL 82
RENTER OCCUPIED 7

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL 305
RENTER OCCUPIED 20

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.3

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL: 68
1. DETACHED 0
2. ATTACHED 0
3 AND 4 2
5 OR MORE 2
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25) 18
TOTAL OCCUPIED: 63
1. DETACHED 0
2. ATTACHED 2
3 AND 4 2
5 OR MORE 15
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER

RENTER OCCUPIED:
1. DETACHED 0
2. ATTACHED 0
3 AND 4 0
5 OR MORE 0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER

VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1):
1. DETACHED 0
2. ATTACHED 0
3 AND 4 0
5 OR MORE 0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 TO 3 90
4 TO 6 0
7 TO 12 0
13 OR MORE 0

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

WITH ELEVATOR 0
NO ELEVATOR 0

RENTER OCCUPIED:
1. DETACHED 0
2. ATTACHED 0
3 AND 4 0
5 OR MORE 0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER

RENTER OCCUPIED:
1. DETACHED 0
2. ATTACHED 0
3 AND 4 0
5 OR MORE 0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

AMER INO ASIAN AND
ESKIMO PACIFIC
ALEUT ISLANDER

WHITE 80
BLACK 0
OTHER 0

TOTAL 80
RENTER OCCUPIED 0

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

TOTAL 240
1. DETACHED 14
2. ATTACHED 0
3 AND 4 6
5-OR MORE 12
MOBILE HOME 0
OR TRAILER (25) 47

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL: 179
1979 TO MARCH 1980 17
1975 TO 1978 17
1970 TO 1974 17
1960 TO 1969 5
1950 TO 1959 6
1940 TO 1949 11
1939 OR EARLIER 29
TOTAL OCCUPIED: 5
1979 TO MARCH 1980 17
1975 TO 1978 17
1970 TO 1974 17
1960 TO 1969 2
1950 TO 1959 6
1940 TO 1949 9
1939 OR EARLIER 26

RENTER OCCUPIED:
1. DETACHED 0
2. ATTACHED 0
3 AND 4 0
5 OR MORE 0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER

RENTER OCCUPIED:
1. DETACHED 0
2. ATTACHED 0
3 AND 4 0
5 OR MORE 0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER

RENTER OCCUPIED:
1. DETACHED 0
2. ATTACHED 0
3 AND 4 0
5 OR MORE 0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER

RENTER OCCUPIED:
1. DETACHED 0
2. ATTACHED 0
3 AND 4 0
5 OR MORE 0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER

RENTER OCCUPIED:
1. DETACHED 0
2. ATTACHED 0
3 AND 4 0
5 OR MORE 0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER

RENTER OCCUPIED:
1. DETACHED 0
2. ATTACHED 0
3 AND 4 0
5 OR MORE 0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER

RENTER OCCUPIED:
1. DETACHED 0
2. ATTACHED 0
3 AND 4 0
5 OR MORE 0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER

RENTER OCCUPIED:
1. DETACHED 0
2. ATTACHED 0
3 AND 4 0
5 OR MORE 0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER

HUNTINGTON GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: Q385 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD: PAGE 1429

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL 2316

INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS 0

OTHER URBAN 0

RURAL (2) 2316

FARM (2) 0

FARM (1970 DEFINITION) 0

NONFARM 2316

NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION) 2316

UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT 1101

100-PERCENT COUNT (38) 2316

2. FAMILIES

606

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE 2265

BLACK 0

AMERICAN INDIAN 16

ESKIMO 0

ALUT 0

JAPANESE 0

CHINESE 4

FILIPINO 4

KOREAN 0

ASIAN INDIAN 7

VIETNAMESE 6

HAWAIIAN 10

GUAMANIAN 0

SAMOA 0

OTHER 0

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5): 18

SPANISH (6.47) 0

NOT SPANISH 0

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN 2278

MEXICAN 24

PUERTO RICAN 0

CUBAN 0

OTHER SPANISH: 0

WHITE, BLACK, AMERICAN INDIAN, 12

ESKIMO, ALUT, AND ASIAN AND 2

PACIFIC ISLANDER (4) 2

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5) 15

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

TOTAL 96

UNDER 1 YEAR 51

1 AND 2 YEARS 88

3 AND 4 YEARS 119

5 YEARS 53

6 YEARS 42

7 TO 9 YEARS 54

10 TO 13 YEARS 25

14 YEARS 67

15 YEARS 100

16 YEARS 16

17 YEARS 25

18 YEARS 22

19 YEARS 33

20 YEARS 58

21 YEARS 45

22 TO 24 YEARS 36

25 TO 29 YEARS 53

30 TO 34 YEARS 21

35 TO 44 YEARS 160

45 TO 54 YEARS 215

55 TO 59 YEARS 154

60 AND 61 YEARS 154

62 TO 64 YEARS 206

65 TO 74 YEARS 91

75 TO 84 YEARS 80

85 YEARS AND OVER 22

15 TO 14 YEARS 16

15 TO 59 YEARS 18

15 TO 64 YEARS 32

15 TO 64 YEARS 103

15 TO 64 YEARS 38

15 TO 64 YEARS 13

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL 38

WHITE 26

BLACK 0

AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALUT, 0

AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER 0

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5) 12

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY

MARITAL STATUS

MALE 140

FEMALE 86

SINGLE 140

MARRIED, EX SEPARATED 572

SEPARATED 6

WIDOWED 66

DIVORCED 27

8. SEX BY AGE

WHITE:

UNDER 5 YEARS 387

5 TO 14 YEARS 422

15 TO 59 YEARS 1250

60 TO 64 YEARS 600

65 YEARS AND OVER 54

BLACK: 152

UNDER 5 YEARS 0

5 TO 14 YEARS 0

15 TO 59 YEARS 0

60 TO 64 YEARS 0

65 YEARS AND OVER 0

AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALUT: 0

UNDER 5 YEARS 0

5 TO 14 YEARS 0

15 TO 59 YEARS 0

60 TO 64 YEARS 0

65 YEARS AND OVER 0

ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER: 0

UNDER 5 YEARS 0

5 TO 14 YEARS 0

15 TO 59 YEARS 0

60 TO 64 YEARS 0

65 YEARS AND OVER 0

SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE): 9

UNDER 5 YEARS 7

5 TO 14 YEARS 6

15 TO 59 YEARS 23

60 TO 64 YEARS 0

65 YEARS AND OVER 0

9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY

MARITAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF

CHILDREN EVER BORN

15 TO 24 25 TO 34 35 TO 44

YEARS YEARS YEARS

SINGLE 71 13 0

EVER MARRIED 178 161 91

MEAN NUMBER .9 2.4 4.2

OF CHILDREN BORN

HUNTINGTON										CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A										PAGE	1432
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:										COUNTY:	MCO:	PLACE: 0385	TRACT:	BG:	ED:	UA:	CD:				
27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX										28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION											
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY										(43,45,53)											
LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)																					
TOTAL:										MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY										51	
LABOR FORCE:										EXECUTIVE,ADMINISTRATIVE,MANAGERIAL										65	
ARMED FORCES:										PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY											
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:										TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:										13	
EMPLOYED										TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT										32	
UNEMPLOYED										SALES										59	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE										ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL											
WHITE:										SERVICE:										0	
LABOR FORCE:										PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD										16	
ARMED FORCES:										PROTECTIVE SERVICE										80	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:										SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD										3	
EMPLOYED										FARMING,FORESTRY,AND FISHING										320	
UNEMPLOYED										PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR											
NOT IN LABOR FORCE										OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:										36	
BLACK:										MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS										81	
LABOR FORCE:										TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING										71	
ARMED FORCES:										HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS											
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:																					
EMPLOYED										29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER										30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE										BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)										BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)	
AMERICAN INDIAN,ESKIMO,ALEUT:										AGRICULTURE,FORESTRY,										PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER	
LABOR FORCE:										FISHERIES,MINING										716	
EMPLOYED										CONSTRUCTION										10	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE										MANUFACTURING:										18	
ARMED FORCES:										NONDURABLE GOODS										44	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:										DURABLE GOODS										37	
EMPLOYED										TRANSPORTATION										2	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE										COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC											
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):										UTILITIES										31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR	
LABOR FORCE:										WHOLESALE TRADE										MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE	
ARMED FORCES:										RETAIL TRADE										OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:										FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND										(10,45,51)	
EMPLOYED										REAL ESTATE											
NOT IN LABOR FORCE										BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES										WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:	
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):										PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT,										IN LABOR FORCE	
LABOR FORCE:										AND RECREATION SERVICES										208	
ARMED FORCES:										PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED										NOT IN LABOR FORCE	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:										SERVICES:										WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:	
EMPLOYED										HEALTH SERVICES										IN LABOR FORCE	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE										EDUCATIONAL SERVICES										79	
										OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND										NOT IN LABOR FORCE	
										RELATED SERVICES										53	
										PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION										8	

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING. 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

CO:

HUNTINGTON
GENRA

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

CO:

COUNTY: MCD

PI ACE: 0385

ACT:

BG: ED:

BG: ED:

UA:

CO:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS)
(1.50)

TOTAL
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS
OTHER URBAN
RURAL
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)

773 0 0 773 376 773

TOTAL:
1. DETACHED
1. ATTACHED
2
3 AND 4
5 OR MORE
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)
TOTAL OCCUPIED.

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL	757
OCCUPIED (3)	698
VACANT	59

3 AND 4	20
5 OR MORE	6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	302

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY	2
FOR RENT	25
HELPO FOR OCCASIONAL USE	8
OTHER VACANTS (24)	24

5 OR MORE
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1)
1. DETACHED
1. ATTACHED

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL	698
RENTER OCCUPIED	158

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS
BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL	2275
RENTER OCCUPIED	524

STORIES OF PASSENGER ELEVATOR	757	ELEVATOR
1 TO 3	0	0
4 TO 6	0	0
7 TO 12	0	0
13 OR MORE	0	0

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

	WHITE	BLACK	AMER. IND.	ESKIMO	PACIFIC	ASIAN AND
			ISLAND	ISLAND		
TOTAL	689	0	6	0	0	0
ENTER OCCUPIED	151	0	0	0	0	0

SPANISH
ORIGIN
7
0

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

PAGE

1

URANCEVILLE
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

UA:

ED:

CD:

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL 1309

INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS

OTHER URBAN

RURAL (2)

FARM (2)

FARM (1970 DEFINITION)

NONFARM

NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)

UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT

100-PERCENT COUNT (38)

1309

2. FAMILIES

327

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE

BLACK

AMERICAN INDIAN

ESKIMO

ALEUT

JAPANESE

CHINESE

FILIPINO

KOREAN

ASIAN INDIAN

VIETNAMESE

HAWAIIAN

GUAMANIAN

SAMOAN

OTHER

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):

SPANISH (6,47)

NOT SPANISH

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN

MEXICAN

PUERTO RICAN

CUBAN

OTHER SPANISH:

WHITE, BLACK, AMERICAN INDIAN,

ESKIMO, ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND

PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)

1309

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

41

22

105

41

40

26

44

47

36

74

36

92

49

16

2

12

6

45

29

15

3

15

12

31

14

16

7

33

20

83

39

103

53

116

51

100

50

84

45

37

10

2

7

5

28

22

37

28

2

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL

WHITE

BLACK

AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT,

AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)

0

0

0

0

0

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY

MARITAL STATUS

MALE

FEMALE

71

53

308

302

0

1

4

26

9

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL 1309

INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS

OTHER URBAN

RURAL (2)

FARM (2)

FARM (1970 DEFINITION)

NONFARM

NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)

UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT

100-PERCENT COUNT (38)

1309

2. FAMILIES

327

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE

BLACK

AMERICAN INDIAN

ESKIMO

ALEUT

JAPANESE

CHINESE

FILIPINO

KOREAN

ASIAN INDIAN

VIETNAMESE

HAWAIIAN

GUAMANIAN

SAMOAN

OTHER

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):

SPANISH (6,47)

NOT SPANISH

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN

MEXICAN

PUERTO RICAN

CUBAN

OTHER SPANISH:

WHITE, BLACK, AMERICAN INDIAN,

ESKIMO, ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND

PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)

1309

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

41

22

105

41

40

26

44

47

36

74

36

92

49

16

2

12

6

45

29

15

3

15

12

31

14

16

7

33

20

83

39

103

53

116

51

100

50

84

45

37

10

2

7

5

28

22

37

28

2

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL

WHITE

BLACK

AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT,

AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)

0

0

0

0

0

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY

MARITAL STATUS

MALE

FEMALE

71

53

308

302

0

1

4

26

9

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL 1309

INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS

OTHER URBAN

RURAL (2)

FARM (2)

FARM (1970 DEFINITION)

NONFARM

NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)

UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT

100-PERCENT COUNT (38)

1309

2. FAMILIES

327

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE

BLACK

AMERICAN INDIAN

ESKIMO

ALEUT

JAPANESE

CHINESE

FILIPINO

KOREAN

ASIAN INDIAN

VIETNAMESE

HAWAIIAN

GUAMANIAN

SAMOAN

OTHER

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):

SPANISH (6,47)

NOT SPANISH

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN

MEXICAN

PUERTO RICAN

CUBAN

OTHER SPANISH:

WHITE, BLACK, AMERICAN INDIAN,

ESKIMO, ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND

PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)

1309

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

TOTAL

MALE

FEMALE

41

22

105

41

40

26

44

47

36

74

36

92

49

16

2

12

6

45

29

15

3

15

12

31

14

16

7

33

20

83

39

103

53

116

51

100

50

84

45

37

10

2

7

5

28

22

37

28

2

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL

WHITE

BLACK

AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT,

AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)

0

0

0

0

0

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY

MARITAL STATUS

MALE

FEMALE

71

53

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAP FILE 3A

DRAKEVILLE
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

UA:

ED:

TRACT:

MCD:

COUNTY:

PLACE: 0710

RG:

BY OCCUPATION

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
(43, 45, 53)

	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL:		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	306	120
EMPLOYED:	14	12
UNEMPLOYED:	66	258
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:		
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED:	0	0
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED:	0	0
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:		
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED:	0	0
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED:	0	0
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED:	0	0
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	0	0

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT
SALES
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL
SERVICE:
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD
PROTECTIVE SERVICE
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER
BY INDUSTRY (42, 45, 53)

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES, MINING
CONSTRUCTION
MANUFACTURING:
NONDURABLE GOODS
DURABLE GOODS
TRANSPORTATION
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES
WHOLESALE TRADE
RETAIL TRADE
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES:
HEALTH SERVICES
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER

31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10, 45, 51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:
IN LABOR FORCE
NOT IN LABOR FORCE
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:
IN LABOR FORCE
NOT IN LABOR FORCE

32
19
15
49
19
0

32
120
39
36

32
120
39
36

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

ORANGEVILLE
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCO: PLACE: OF TO TRACT: BG: EO: UA: CO:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

TOTAL 399
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS 0
OTHER URBAN 0
RURAL 399
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT 196
100-PERCENT COUNT (38) 399

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL 397
OCCUPIED (3) 397
VACANT 30

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY 5
FOR RENT 6
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE 1
OTHER VACANTS (24) 18

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL 367
RENTER OCCUPIED 63

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL 1267
RENTER OCCUPIED 208

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.6

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL: 316
1. DETACHED 1
1. ATTACHED 13
2. 3 AND 4 0
3 AND 4 0
5 OR MORE 0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25) 68
TOTAL OCCUPIED: 297
1. DETACHED 0
1. ATTACHED 9
2 AND 4 0
5 OR MORE 0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 61
RENTER OCCUPIED:
1. DETACHED 37
1. ATTACHED 7
2 0
3 AND 4 0
5 OR MORE 0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 19
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1): 0
1. DETACHED 0
1. ATTACHED 0
2 0
3 AND 4 0
5 OR MORE 0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 0

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL: 36
1979 TO MARCH 1980 97
1975 TO 1978 67
1970 TO 1974 26
1960 TO 1969 26
1950 TO 1959 37
1940 TO 1949 108
TOTAL OCCUPIED: 33
1979 TO MARCH 1980 86
1975 TO 1978 67
1970 TO 1974 22
1960 TO 1969 24
1950 TO 1959 34
1940 TO 1949 101
PENTER OCCUPIED: 0
1979 TO MARCH 1980 11
1975 TO 1978 13
1970 TO 1974 5
1960 TO 1969 5
1950 TO 1959 6
1940 TO 1949 23
1939 OR EARLIER 23

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

TOTAL 367
RENTER OCCUPIED 63
WHITE 367
BLACK 0
AMER IND 0
ESKIMO 0
PACIFIC ISLANDER 0
SPANISH ORIGIN 0

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

PAGE 34

CCO: EMERY-FERRON

COUNTY: EMERY

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: 015 CCO: 010 PLACE:

TRACT:

BG: ED: UA: CO:

1. PERSONS (50)

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	2483			WHITE:			
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0			UNDER 5 YEARS	421		202
OTHER URBAN	0			5 TO 14 YEARS	472		231
RURAL (2)	2483			15 TO 59 YEARS	1263		612
FARM (41)	41			60 TO 64 YEARS	50		26
FARM (1970 DEFINITION)	98			65 YEARS AND OVER	227		125
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	2422			BLACK:			
NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION)	2395			UNDER 5 YEARS	0		0
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	1192			5 TO 14 YEARS	0		0
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	2500			15 TO 59 YEARS	0		0
				60 TO 64 YEARS	0		0
				65 YEARS AND OVER	0		0

2. FAMILIES

16 YEARS	35			UNDER 5 YEARS	0		0
17 YEARS	26			5 TO 14 YEARS	0		0
18 YEARS	35			15 TO 59 YEARS	0		0
19 YEARS	44			60 TO 64 YEARS	0		0
20 YEARS	42			65 YEARS AND OVER	0		0
21 YEARS	30			AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:			
22 TO 24 YEARS	161			UNDER 5 YEARS	0		0
25 TO 29 YEARS	247			5 TO 14 YEARS	0		0
30 TO 34 YEARS	166			15 TO 59 YEARS	0		0
35 TO 44 YEARS	237			60 TO 64 YEARS	0		0
45 TO 54 YEARS	137			65 YEARS AND OVER	0		0
55 TO 59 YEARS	82			ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:			
60 AND 61 YEARS	26			UNDER 5 YEARS	0		0
62 TO 64 YEARS	24			5 TO 14 YEARS	0		0
65 TO 74 YEARS	136			15 TO 59 YEARS	0		0
75 TO 84 YEARS	69			60 TO 64 YEARS	0		0
85 YEARS AND OVER	22			65 YEARS AND OVER	0		0

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

WHITE	2433			UNDER 5 YEARS	11		4
BLACK	0			5 TO 14 YEARS	8		2
AMERICAN INDIAN	18			15 TO 59 YEARS	18		10
ESKIMO	0			60 TO 64 YEARS	0		0
ALEUT	0			65 YEARS AND OVER	2		2
JAPANESE	14			SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):			
CHINESE	0			UNDER 5 YEARS	0		0
FILIPINO	0			5 TO 14 YEARS	0		0
KOREAN	0			15 TO 59 YEARS	0		0
ASIAN INDIAN	0			60 TO 64 YEARS	0		0
VIETNAMESE	0			65 YEARS AND OVER	0		0
HAWAIIAN	0			AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:			
GUAMANIAN	0			UNDER 5 YEARS	0		0
SAMOA	0			5 TO 14 YEARS	0		0
OTHER	0			15 TO 59 YEARS	0		0

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):	39			65 YEARS AND OVER	2		2
SPANISH (6.47)	10			9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARTIAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN			
NOT SPANISH	8			15 TO 24 YEARS	67		2
				25 TO 34 YEARS	137		120
				35 TO 44 YEARS	197		120
				45 TO 54 YEARS	197		120
				55 TO 64 YEARS	197		120
				65 YEARS AND OVER	197		120

5. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	2444			MEAN NUMBER	2.5		3.6
MEXICAN	22			OF CHILDREN BORN	.8		3.6
PUERTO RICAN	2						
CUBAN	0						
OTHER SPANISH:							
WHITE, BLACK, AMERICAN INDIAN	152						
ESKIMO, ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND	599						
PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)	2						
OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	19						

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	19						
SPANISH (6.47)	10						
NOT SPANISH	8						

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	19						
SPANISH (6.47)	10						
NOT SPANISH	8						

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	19						
SPANISH (6.47)	10						
NOT SPANISH	8						

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)	19						
SPANISH (6.47)	10						
NOT SPANISH	8						

UTAH STATE DATA CENTER (801) 533-6082
OFFICE OF THE STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

PAGE 34

CCD: EMERY-FERRON

COUNTY: EMERY

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: 015 CCD: 010 PLACE:

TRACT:

ED: BG: UA: CD:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

TOTAL (3) 718
1 PERSON 103
2 PERSONS 180
3 PERSONS 124
4 PERSONS 125
5 PERSONS 90
6 OR MORE PERSONS 96

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10,11,21)

TOTAL:	WITH OWN CHILDREN	WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	386	186
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	11	2
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	21	4
WHITE:	384	183
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY		
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	11	2
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	21	4
BLACK:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY		
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT		
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT		
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY		
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT		
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT		
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY		
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT		
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT		

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:
HOUSEHOLDER 610
SPOUSE 578
OTHER RELATIVES (8) 1122
NONRELATIVES (9) 12
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:
MALE HOUSEHOLDER 52
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER 56
NONRELATIVES (9) 7
IN GROUP QUARTERS:
INMATE OF INSTITUTION 46
OTHER 0

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL 0
HOME FOR THE AGED 46
OTHER INSTITUTION 0
COLLEGE DORMITORY 0
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS 0

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY 2.4
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT 2.5
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT 2.1

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)

TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN	ESKIMO, ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC	ISLANDER	SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)
108	108	0	0	0	0	0	0

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE:	WITH OWN CHILDREN	MEAN NUMBER	WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	FATHER-CHILD	MOTHER-CHILD	PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY
2	1.0	7	0	2	2.2	

UTAH STATE DATA CENTER (801) 532-6082
OFFICE OF THE STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

PAGE 34

CCD: EMERY-FERRON

COUNTY: EMERY

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: 015 MCD: 010 PLACE:

TRACT:

BG:

UA:

CD:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
(43,45,53)

TOTAL:	MALE	FEMALE
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	589	182
UNEMPLOYED	30	11
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	151	564
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	582	180
UNEMPLOYED	30	11
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	151	551
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	8	2
UNEMPLOYED	0	1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	9

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	32
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT: TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT SALES	61
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL SERVICE:	13
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD PROTECTIVE SERVICE	26
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	65
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	2
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS: TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS	16
	76
	58
	258
	21
	74
	69

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER
BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES, MINING	306	539
CONSTRUCTION	103	28
MANUFACTURING: NONDURABLE GOODS	6	54
DURABLE GOODS	5	84
TRANSPORTATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES, RETAIL TRADE	15	67
WHOLESALE TRADE	101	3
RETAIL TRADE	41	
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	9	
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES	10	
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES:	18	
HEALTH SERVICES	48	
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES	54	
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	13	
	38	

31. FEMALE 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR
MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE
OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS
(10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:	51
IN LABOR FORCE	230
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	60
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:	70
IN LABOR FORCE	
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	

CCO: EMERY-FERRON
COUNTY: EMERY

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: 015 CCO: 010 PLACE:

TRACT:

BG: ED: UA: CO:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

TOTAL 800
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS 0
OTHER URBAN 0
RURAL 800
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT 393
100-PERCENT COUNT (38) 810

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL 799
OCCUPIED (3) 712
VACANT 87

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY 11
FOR RENT 32
HELLO FOR OCCASIONAL USE 20
OTHER VACANTS (24) 24

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL 712
RENTER OCCUPIED 150

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL 2405
RENTER OCCUPIED 480

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.3

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL: 534
1. DETACHED 3
1. ATTACHED 29
3 AND 4 30
5 OR MORE 16
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25) 187
TOTAL OCCUPIED: 486
1. DETACHED 2
1. ATTACHED 25
3 AND 4 21
5 OR MORE 9
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 169
RENTER OCCUPIED:

1. DETACHED 73
1. ATTACHED 2
3 AND 4 23
5 OR MORE 19
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 5
TOTAL OCCUPIED: 28
VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1):
1. DETACHED 0
1. ATTACHED 0
3 AND 4 0
5 OR MORE 0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 1

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE

1 TO 3 799
4 TO 6 0
7 TO 12 0
13 OR MORE 0

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

WITH ELEVATOR 0
NO ELEVATOR 0

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

WHITE 708
BLACK 150
OTHER 0
TOTAL RENTER OCCUPIED 858

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

TOTAL 1650
1. DETACHED 257
1. ATTACHED 4
2. 91
3 AND 4 48
5-OR MORE 30
MOBILE HOME 18
OR TRAILER (25) 80

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL: 83
1979 TO MARCH 1980 257
1975 TO 1978 92
1970 TO 1974 36
1960 TO 1969 38
1950 TO 1959 213
1940 TO 1949 69
1939 OR EARLIER 228
TOTAL OCCUPIED: 86
1979 TO MARCH 1980 35
1975 TO 1978 31
1970 TO 1974 73
1960 TO 1969 190
1950 TO 1959 16
1940 TO 1949 47
1939 OR EARLIER 14
RENTER OCCUPIED: 14
1979 TO MARCH 1980 3
1975 TO 1978 21
1970 TO 1974 35
1960 TO 1969 21
1950 TO 1959 35
1940 TO 1949 35
1939 OR EARLIER 35

AMER IND 2
ESKIMO 0
PACIFIC 0
ALEUT 0
ISLANDER 0
OTHER 0
SPANISH ORIGIN 8

EMERY GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

RG:

ED:

UA:

CD:

TRACT:

PLACE: 0215

COUNTY: MCO:

1. PERSONS (50)

5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
UNDER 1 YEAR	11	5	6
1 AND 2 YEARS	21	9	12
3 AND 4 YEARS	29	10	19
5 YEARS	2	2	0
6 YEARS	8	6	2
7 TO 9 YEARS	11	0	11
10 TO 13 YEARS	20	15	5
14 YEARS	3	0	3
15 YEARS	4	0	4
16 YEARS	6	3	3
17 YEARS	5	3	2
18 YEARS	0	0	0
19 YEARS	3	3	0
20 YEARS	7	3	4
21 YEARS	30	18	12
22 TO 24 YEARS	33	15	18
25 TO 29 YEARS	18	5	13
30 TO 34 YEARS	15	8	7
35 TO 44 YEARS	18	9	9
45 TO 54 YEARS	19	6	13
55 TO 59 YEARS	6	6	0
60 AND 61 YEARS	10	7	3
62 TO 64 YEARS	54	28	26
65 TO 74 YEARS	17	5	12
75 TO 84 YEARS	0	0	0
85 YEARS AND OVER	0	0	0

2. FAMILIES

99

3. PERSONS BY RACE (4)

348	WHITE
0	BLACK
2	AMERICAN INDIAN
0	ESKIMO
0	ALEUT
0	JAPANESE
0	CHINESE
0	FILIPINO
0	KOREAN
0	ASIAN INDIAN
0	VIETNAMESE
0	HAWAIIAN
0	GUAMANIAN
0	SAMOAN
0	OTHER
0	OTHER (RACE NEC) (5):
0	SPANISH (6.47)
0	NOT SPANISH

4. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN AND RACE

344	NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN
0	MEXICAN
0	PUERTO RICAN
0	CUBAN
0	OTHER SPANISH:
6	WHITE, BLACK, AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)
0	OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

6	TOTAL
6	WHITE
0	BLACK
0	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER
0	OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS

MALE	FEMALE
17	7
101	105
0	0
0	10
5	3

8. PERSONS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY SEX BY AGE

WHITE:	TOTAL	FEMALE
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
BLACK:	0	0
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:	0	0
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:	0	0
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):	0	0
UNDER 5 YEARS	0	0
5 TO 14 YEARS	0	0
15 TO 59 YEARS	0	0
60 TO 64 YEARS	0	0
65 YEARS AND OVER	0	0

9. FEMALES 15 TO 44 YEARS BY AGE BY MARITAL STATUS AND MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN

15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS
7	26	23
0	8	8
1.3	2.6	2.1

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAP FILE 9A

EMERY GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCO: PLACE: 0215 TRACT: BG: EO: UA: CO:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

28 EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
(43,45,53)

	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL:		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	81	23
EMPLOYED:	39	102
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED:	0	0
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED:	0	0
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED:	0	0
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED:	0	0
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED:	0	0
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	0	0

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT
SALES
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL
SERVICE:
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD
PROTECTIVE SERVICE
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER
BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY,
FISHERIES, MINING
CONSTRUCTION
MANUFACTURING:
DURABLE GOODS
TRANSPORTATION
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC
UTILITIES
WHOLESALE TRADE
RETAIL TRADE
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND
REAL ESTATE
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES
PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT,
AND RECREATION SERVICES
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED
SERVICES:
HEALTH SERVICES
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND
RELATED SERVICES
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER
STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER
LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER
SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER
UNPAID FAMILY WORKER

31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR
MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE
OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS
(10,45,51)

WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:
IN LABOR FORCE
NOT IN LABOR FORCE
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:
IN LABOR FORCE
NOT IN LABOR FORCE

10
30
7
6

11

EMERY	GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:	COUNTY:	MCD:	PLACE: 0215	TRACT:	BG:	ED:	UA:	CD:
1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)									
TOTAL	144					122			
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS	0					1			
OTHER URBAN	0					1			
RURAL	144					0			
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT	73					0			
100-PERCENT COUNT (38)	153					7			
2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS									
TOTAL	144					108			
OCCUPIED (3)	114					0			
VACANT	30					0			
3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS									
FOR SALE ONLY	2					15			
FOR RENT	10					0			
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	14					0			
OTHER VACANTS (24)	4					0			
4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE									
TOTAL	114					0			
RENTER OCCUPIED	18					0			
5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)									
TOTAL	315					15			
RENTER OCCUPIED	63					0			
6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)									
	5.0					0			
7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
TOTAL	144					122			
1. DETACHED	0					1			
1. ATTACHED	0					1			
2	144					0			
3 AND 4	73					0			
5 OR MORE	153					0			
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)						7			
TOTAL OCCUPIED:						14			
1. DETACHED						108			
1. ATTACHED						0			
2						0			
3 AND 4						0			
5 OR MORE						0			
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER						6			
RENTER OCCUPIED:									
1. DETACHED						15			
1. ATTACHED						0			
2						0			
3 AND 4						0			
5 OR MORE						0			
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER						0			
TOTAL OCCUPIED:						3			
1. DETACHED						0			
1. ATTACHED						0			
3 AND 4						0			
5 OR MORE						0			
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER						0			
8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY STORIES IN STRUCTURE									
TOTAL	114					0			
RENTER OCCUPIED	18					0			
9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR									
1 TO 3	315					144			
4 TO 6	63					0			
7 TO 12						0			
13 OR MORE						0			
10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)									
	5.0								
11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)									
TOTAL	315					122			
RENTER OCCUPIED	63					1			
1. DETACHED						1			
1. ATTACHED						0			
2						0			
3 AND 4						0			
5 OR MORE						0			
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25)						7			
TOTAL OCCUPIED:						14			
1. DETACHED						108			
1. ATTACHED						0			
2						0			
3 AND 4						0			
5 OR MORE						0			
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER						6			
RENTER OCCUPIED:									
1. DETACHED						15			
1. ATTACHED						0			
2						0			
3 AND 4						0			
5 OR MORE						0			
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER						0			
TOTAL OCCUPIED:						3			
1. DETACHED						0			
1. ATTACHED						0			
3 AND 4						0			
5 OR MORE						0			
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER						0			
12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
TOTAL	114					15			
RENTER OCCUPIED	18					0			
1979 TO MARCH 1980						0			
1975 TO 1978						0			
1970 TO 1974						0			
1960 TO 1969						0			
1950 TO 1959						0			
1940 TO 1949						0			
1939 OR EARLIER						0			
TOTAL OCCUPIED:						0			
1979 TO MARCH 1980						0			
1975 TO 1978						0			
1970 TO 1974						0			
1960 TO 1969						0			
1950 TO 1959						0			
1940 TO 1949						0			
1939 OR EARLIER						0			
TOTAL OCCUPIED:						2			
1979 TO MARCH 1980						0			
1975 TO 1978						0			
1970 TO 1974						0			
1960 TO 1969						0			
1950 TO 1959						0			
1940 TO 1949						0			
1939 OR EARLIER						0			
TOTAL OCCUPIED:						2			
1979 TO MARCH 1980						0			
1975 TO 1978						0			
1970 TO 1974						0			
1960 TO 1969						0			
1950 TO 1959						0			
1940 TO 1949						0			
1939 OR EARLIER						0			
TOTAL OCCUPIED:						2			
1979 TO MARCH 1980						0			
1975 TO 1978						0			
1970 TO 1974						0			
1960 TO 1969						0			
1950 TO 1959						0			
1940 TO 1949						0			
1939 OR EARLIER						0			
TOTAL OCCUPIED:						2			
1979 TO MARCH 1980						0			
1975 TO 1978						0			
1970 TO 1974						0			
1960 TO 1969						0			
1950 TO 1959						0			
1940 TO 1949						0			
1939 OR EARLIER						0			
TOTAL OCCUPIED:						2			
1979 TO MARCH 1980						0			
1975 TO 1978						0			
1970 TO 1974						0			
1960 TO 1969						0			
1950 TO 1959						0			
1940 TO 1949						0			
1939 OR EARLIER						0			
TOTAL OCCUPIED:						2			
1979 TO MARCH 1980						0			
1975 TO 1978						0			
1970 TO 1974						0			
1960 TO 1969						0			
1950 TO 1959						0			
1940 TO 1949						0			
1939 OR EARLIER						0			
TOTAL OCCUPIED:						2			
1979 TO MARCH 1980						0			
1975 TO 1978						0			
1970 TO 1974						0			
1960 TO 1969						0			
1950 TO 1959						0			
1940 TO 1949						0			
1939 OR EARLIER						0			
TOTAL OCCUPIED:						2			
1979 TO MARCH 1980						0			
1975 TO 1978						0			
1970 TO 1974						0			
1960 TO 1969						0			
1950 TO 1959						0			
1940 TO 1949						0			
1939 OR EARLIER						0			
TOTAL OCCUPIED:						2			
1979 TO MARCH 1980						0			
1975 TO 1978						0			
1970 TO 1974						0			
1960 TO 1969						0			
1950 TO 1959						0			
1940 TO 1949						0			
1939 OR EARLIER						0			
TOTAL OCCUPIED:						2			
1979 TO MARCH 1980						0			
1975 TO 1978						0			
1970 TO 1974						0			
1960 TO 1969						0			
1950 TO 1959						0			
1940 TO 1949						0			
1939 OR EARLIER						0			
TOTAL OCCUPIED:						2			
1979 TO MARCH 1980						0			
1975 TO 1978						0			
1970 TO 1974						0			
1960 TO 1969						0			
1950 TO 1959						0			
1940 TO 1949						0			
1939 OR EARLIER						0			
TOTAL OCCUPIED:						2			
1979 TO MARCH 1980						0			
1975 TO 1978						0			
1970 TO 1974						0			
1960 TO 1969						0			
1950 TO 1959						0			
1940 TO 1949						0			
1939 OR EARLIER						0			
TOTAL OCCUPIED:						2			
1979 TO MARCH 1980						0			
1975 TO 1978						0			
1970 TO 1974						0			
1960 TO 1969						0			
1950 TO 1959						0			
1940 TO 1949						0			
1939 OR EARLIER						0			
TOTAL OCCUPIED:						2			
1979 TO MARCH 1980						0			
1975 TO 1978						0			
1970 TO 1974						0			
1960 TO 1969						0			
1950 TO 1959						0			
1940 TO 1949						0			
1939 OR EARLIER						0			
TOTAL OCCUPIED:						2			
1979 TO MARCH 1980						0			
1975 TO 1978									

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

UA:

ED:

TRACT:

PLACE: 0255

MCD:

COUNTY:

10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)

14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10,11,21)

15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)

TOTAL (3) 488
1 PERSON 64
2 PERSONS 115
3 PERSONS 89
4 PERSONS 95
5 PERSONS 54
6 OR MORE PERSONS 71

WITH OWN CHILDREN

TOTAL

69

WHITE

69

BLACK

0

AMERICAN INDIAN

0

ESKIMO, ALEUT

0

ASIAN AND PACIFIC

0

ISLANDER

0

SPANISH ORIGIN

0

(ANY RACE)

0

11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:

HOUSEHOLDER 419

SPOUSE 389

OTHER RELATIVES (8) 783

NONRELATIVES (9) 5

IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:

MALE HOUSEHOLDER 33

FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER 36

NONRELATIVES (9) 7

IN GROUP QUARTERS:

INMATE OF INSTITUTION 46

OTHER 0

12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS

MENTAL HOSPITAL 0

HOME FOR THE AGED 46

OTHER INSTITUTION 0

COLLEGE DORMITORY 0

OTHER GROUP QUARTERS 0

13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)

IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY 2.3

IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT 2.2

IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT 1.8

16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)

MARRIED-COUPLE:

WITH OWN CHILDREN 2

MEAN NUMBER 1.0

WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN 2

FATHER-CHILD 0

MOTHER-CHILD 2

PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY 2.3

FERRON

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0255 TRACT:

UA:

CO:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
(43,45,53)

TOTAL:	MALE	FEMALE
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	401	136
UNEMPLOYED	30	11
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	90	372
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	394	134
UNEMPLOYED	30	11
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	90	366
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):		
LABOR FORCE:		
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:		
EMPLOYED	0	0
UNEMPLOYED	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	0	0

MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT: TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT SALES ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL SERVICE: PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD PROTECTIVE SERVICE SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS: MACHINE OPERATION, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS	181 77 6 3 7 89 29 6 10 14 39 43 R 23
---	--

29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER
BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)

30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER
BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES, MINING CONSTRUCTION MANUFACTURING: DURABLE GOODS NONDURABLE GOODS TRANSPORTATION UTILITIES COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC WHOLESALE TRADE RETAIL TRADE FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE AND REPAIR SERVICES BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES PERSONAL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND RECREATION SERVICES PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES: HEALTH SERVICES EDUCATIONAL SERVICES OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	388 22 30 71 26 0 31 FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51) WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6: IN LABOR FORCE NOT IN LABOR FORCE WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17: IN LABOR FORCE NOT IN LABOR FORCE
---	--

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

PAGE 1077

FERRON

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0255 TRACT:

EA: UA: CO:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1, 50)

TOTAL 538
INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS 0
OTHER URBAN 0
RURAL 538
UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT 262
100-PERCENT COUNT (38) 538

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL 538
OCCUPIED (3) 489
VACANT 49

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY 9
FOR RENT 20
HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE 2
OTHER VACANTS (24) 18

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL 489
RENTER OCCUPIED 115

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL 1681
RENTER OCCUPIED 365

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

5.3

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL 317
1. DETACHED 2
1. ATTACHED 29
2. 3 AND 4 30
3 AND 4 42
5 OR MORE 6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25) 154
TOTAL OCCUPIED: 291
1. DETACHED 2
1. ATTACHED 25
2. 3 AND 4 21
5 OR MORE 6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 144

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

1 TO 3 538
4 TO 6 0
7 TO 12 0
13 OR MORE 0

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

1 TO 3 538
4 TO 6 0
7 TO 12 0
13 OR MORE 0

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

TOTAL 485
RENTER OCCUPIED 115

WHITE 485
BLACK 115

AMER IND 0
PACIFIC 0
ALEUT 0
ISLANDER 0
OTHER 0
SPANISH ORIGIN 0

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

TOTAL 1026
1. DETACHED 167
1. ATTACHED 4
2. 3 AND 4 91
3 AND 4 79
5-OR MORE 42
MOBILE HOME 48
OR TRAILER (25) 18
TOTAL 494

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL 49
1979 TO MARCH 1980 211
1975 TO 1978 79
1970 TO 1974 32
1960 TO 1969 30
1950 TO 1959 30
1940 TO 1949 98
1939 OR EARLIER 45
TOTAL OCCUPIED: 193
1979 TO MARCH 1980 74
1975 TO 1978 31
1970 TO 1974 22
1960 TO 1969 35
1950 TO 1959 88
1940 TO 1949 88
1939 OR EARLIER 9
TOTAL OCCUPIED: 42
1979 TO MARCH 1980 14
1975 TO 1978 10
1970 TO 1974 3
1960 TO 1969 14
1950 TO 1959 23
1940 TO 1949 23
1939 OR EARLIER 0

UTAH STATE DATA CENTER (801) 533-6082
OFFICE OF THE STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

PAGE 35

CCD: GREEN RIVER	COUNTY: O15	CCD: O15	PLACE:	TRACT:	BC:	ED:	UA:	CD:
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49	SMSA:							
10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)								
TOTAL (3)	351							
1 PERSON	68							
2 PERSONS	102							
3 PERSONS	55							
4 PERSONS	52							
5 PERSONS	26							
6 OR MORE PERSONS	48							
11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:								
HOUSEHOLDER	275							
SPOUSE	249							
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	492							
NONRELATIVES (9)	18							
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:								
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	43							
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	33							
NONRELATIVES (9)	12							
IN GROUP QUARTERS:								
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0							
OTHER	0							
12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS								
MENTAL HOSPITAL	0							
HOME FOR THE AGED	0							
OTHER INSTITUTION	0							
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0							
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0							
13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)								
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.6							
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER.								
NO WIFE PRESENT	1.8							
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER.								
NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1.9							
14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10,11,21)								
TOTAL:								
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	138							
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	5							
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	17							
WHITE:								
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	133							
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	5							
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	14							
BLACK:								
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0							
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0							
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0							
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:								
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0							
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0							
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0							
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:								
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	0							
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	0							
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0							
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):								
MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	6							
MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO WIFE PRESENT	1							
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	0							
15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11,12)								
TOTAL								
WHITE	76							
BLACK	72							
AMERICAN INDIAN	0							
Eskimo, Aleut	0							
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	0							
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)	3							
16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)								
MARRIED-COUPLE:								
WITH OWN CHILDREN	0							
MEAN NUMBER	0							
WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	0							
FATHER-CHILD	0							
MOTHER-CHILD	2							
PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	2.5							

UTAH STATE DATA CENTER (801) 533-6082
OFFICE OF THE STATE PLANNING COORDINATOR

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

PAGE 35

CCD: GREEN RIVER

COUNTY: EMERY

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: 015 MCD: 015 PLACE:

TRACT:

BG:

ED:

UA:

CD:

27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX
BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY
LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)

28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION
(43,45,53)

	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL:		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	282	197
EMPLOYED:	13	20
UNEMPLOYED:	80	167
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:		
WHITE:		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	275	188
EMPLOYED:	11	20
UNEMPLOYED:	80	159
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:		
BLACK:		
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED:	0	0
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:	0	0
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED:	0	0
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):	0	0
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
EMPLOYED:	0	0
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	0	0
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):	0	0
LABOR FORCE:	0	0
ARMED FORCES:	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	14	10
EMPLOYED:	0	0
UNEMPLOYED:	0	0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE:	6	2

	29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)	30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY		
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL		
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY		
TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:		
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT		
SALES		
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL		
SERVICE:		
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD		
PROTECTIVE SERVICE		
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD		
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING		
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR		
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:		
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS		
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING		
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS		
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY,	95	
FISHERIES, MINING	42	
CONSTRUCTION	0	
MANUFACTURING:	7	
NONDURABLE GOODS	21	
DURABLE GOODS	5	
TRANSPORTATION	161	
COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC	13	
UTILITIES	18	
WHOLESALE TRADE	47	
RETAIL TRADE	2	
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND	22	
REAL ESTATE	7	
BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES	32	
PERSONAL ENTERTAINMENT,		
AND RECREATION SERVICES		
PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED		
SERVICES		
HEALTH SERVICES		
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		
OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND		
RELATED SERVICES		
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION		

	31. FEMALE 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51)
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6:	
IN LABOR FORCE	43
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	52
WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17:	
IN LABOR FORCE	54
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	10

GREEN RIVER
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0325 TRACT:

BG: ED: UA: CO:

1. PERSONS (50)

TOTAL 1055 5. PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE TOTAL FEMALE

INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS 0 UNDER 1 YEAR 27 13

OTHER URBAN 0 UNDER 2 YEARS 43 26

RURAL (2) 1055 3 AND 4 YEARS 53 26

FARM (1970 DEFINITION) 10 5 YEARS 20 17

NONFARM 1049 7 TO 9 YEARS 61 34

NONFARM (1970 DEFINITION) 1045 10 TO 13 YEARS 83 48

UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT 445 14 YEARS 27 15

100-PERCENT COUNT (38) 1048 15 YEARS 16 6

16 YEARS 17 12

17 YEARS 14 5

18 YEARS 25 10

19 YEARS 20 11

20 YEARS 27 11

21 YEARS 43 21

22 TO 24 YEARS 78 48

25 TO 29 YEARS 66 21

30 TO 34 YEARS 113 55

35 TO 44 YEARS 101 61

45 TO 54 YEARS 45 20

55 TO 59 YEARS 13 8

60 AND 61 YEARS 40 23

62 TO 64 YEARS 53 23

65 TO 74 YEARS 23 11

75 TO 84 YEARS 2 2

85 YEARS AND OVER

6. PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN BY RACE

TOTAL 18

WHITE 18

BLACK 0

AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER 0

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)

7. PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS MALE FEMALE

NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN 1037

MEXICAN 18

PUERTO RICAN 0

CUBAN 0

OTHER SPANISH:

WHITE, BLACK, AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT, AND ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4)

OTHER (RACE NEC) (5)

SINGLE 99 49

MARRIED, EX SEPARATED 226 235

SEPARATED 10 16

WIDOWED 6 40

DIVORCED 16 19

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A

GREEN RIVER GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:	COUNTY:	MCD:	PLACE: Q325	TRACT:	BG:	ED:	UA:	CD:
10. HOUSEHOLDS BY PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLDS (7)								
TOTAL (3)	336	14. FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER BY FAMILY TYPE (10, 11, 21)			WITH OWN WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN CHILDREN		15. NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11, 12)	
1 PERSON	72	TOTAL:			129	90	TOTAL	77
2 PERSONS	98	MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY					WHITE	73
3 PERSONS	45	MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO					BLACK	0
4 PERSONS	42	WIFE PRESENT			5	6	AMERICAN INDIAN	0
5 PERSONS	35	FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO					ESKIMO, ALUT	0
6 OR MORE PERSONS	44	HUSBAND PRESENT			15	14	ASIAN AND PACIFIC	0
		WHITE:					ISLANDER	0
11. PERSONS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:		MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY			124	90	SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE)	0
HOUSEHOLDER	259	MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO						
SPOUSE	231	WIFE PRESENT			5	6	16. SUBFAMILIES BY SUBFAMILY TYPE AND PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN (10)	
OTHER RELATIVES (8)	461	FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO			12	14		
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:		HUSBAND PRESENT						
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	47	MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY			0	0	MARRIED-COUPLE: WITH OWN CHILDREN	0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	30	WIFE PRESENT			0	0	MEAN NUMBER	-19.4
NONRELATIVES (9)	8	FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO			0	0	WITHOUT OWN CHILDREN	0
IN GROUP QUARTERS:		HUSBAND PRESENT			0	0	FATHER-CHILD	0
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	0	AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALUT:			0	0	MOTHER-CHILD	2
OTHER	0	MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY			0	0	PERSONS PER SUBFAMILY	2.5
		MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO						
12. PERSONS IN GROUP QUARTERS BY TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS								
MENTAL HOSPITAL	0	WIFE PRESENT			0	0		
HOME FOR THE AGED	0	FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO			0	0		
OTHER INSTITUTION	0	HUSBAND PRESENT			0	0		
COLLEGE DORMITORY	0	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER:						
OTHER GROUP QUARTERS	0	MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY			0	0		
		WIFE PRESENT			0	0		
		FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO			0	0		
		HUSBAND PRESENT			0	0		
		MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO			0	0		
		WIFE PRESENT			0	0		
		FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO			0	0		
		HUSBAND PRESENT			0	0		
		SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):			2	3		
		MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY			1	2		
		MALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO						
		WIFE PRESENT			0	0		
		FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO						
		HUSBAND PRESENT						
13. MEAN NUMBER OF OWN CHILDREN BY FAMILY TYPE (10)								
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	2.7							
IN FAMILY WITH MALE HOUSEHOLDER,								
NO WIFE PRESENT	1.8							
IN FAMILY WITH FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER,								
NO HUSBAND PRESENT	1.4							

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, 1980--SUMMARY TAPE FILE 3A				PAGE	1240
GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA: COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0325 TRACT: BG: ED: UA: CD:					
27. PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY SEX BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (45)					
TOTAL:	MALE	FEMALE			
LABOR FORCE:	0	0			39
ARMED FORCES					20
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	267	189			14
EMPLOYED	13	20			40
UNEMPLOYED	67	144			30
NOT IN LABOR FORCE					
WHITE:					
LABOR FORCE:	0	0			0
ARMED FORCES					120
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	260	180			76
EMPLOYED	11	20			16
UNEMPLOYED	67	136			45
NOT IN LABOR FORCE					39
BLACK:					
LABOR FORCE:	0	0			
ARMED FORCES					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0			
EMPLOYED	0	0			
UNEMPLOYED	0	0			
NOT IN LABOR FORCE					
AMERICAN INDIAN, ESKIMO, ALEUT:					
LABOR FORCE:	0	0			
ARMED FORCES					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0			
EMPLOYED	0	0			
UNEMPLOYED	0	0			
NOT IN LABOR FORCE					
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER (4):					
LABOR FORCE:	0	0			
ARMED FORCES					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0			
EMPLOYED	0	0			
UNEMPLOYED	0	0			
NOT IN LABOR FORCE					
SPANISH ORIGIN (ANY RACE):					
LABOR FORCE:	0	0			
ARMED FORCES					
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE:	0	0			
EMPLOYED	0	0			
UNEMPLOYED	0	0			
NOT IN LABOR FORCE					
28. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY OCCUPATION (43,45,53)					
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGERIAL PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY TECHNICAL, SALES, ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT: TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT SALES ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT INCLUDING CLERICAL SERVICE: PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD PROTECTIVE SERVICE SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS: MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, INSPECTORS TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, LABORERS					
29. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY INDUSTRY (42,45,53)					
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES, MINING CONSTRUCTION MANUFACTURING: NONDURABLE GOODS DURABLE GOODS TRANSPORTATION COMMUNICATION, OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES RETAIL TRADE WHOLESALE TRADE FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE BUSINESS AND REPAIR SERVICES PERSONS AND ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES: HEALTH SERVICES EDUCATIONAL SERVICES OTHER PROFESSIONAL AND RELATED SERVICES PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION					
30. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER (45)					
PRIVATE WAGE AND SALARY WORKER FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER STATE GOVERNMENT WORKER LOCAL GOVERNMENT WORKER SELF-EMPLOYED WORKER UNPAID FAMILY WORKER					
31. FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER WITH ONE OR MORE OWN CHILDREN BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF OWN CHILDREN BY LABOR FORCE STATUS (10,45,51)					
WITH OWN CHILDREN UNDER 6: IN LABOR FORCE NOT IN LABOR FORCE WITH OWN CHILDREN 6-17: IN LABOR FORCE NOT IN LABOR FORCE					

GREEN RIVER

GEOGRAPHY: STATE: 49 SMSA:

COUNTY: MCD: PLACE: 0325 TRACT:

BG: ED: UA: CD:

1. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY UNITS) (1,50)

TOTAL 390
 INSIDE URBANIZED AREAS 0
 OTHER URBAN 0
 RURAL 390
 UNWEIGHTED SAMPLE COUNT 177
 100-PERCENT COUNT (38) 390

2. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY STATUS

TOTAL 388
 OCCUPIED (3) 335
 VACANT 53

3. VACANT HOUSING UNITS BY VACANCY STATUS

FOR SALE ONLY 11
 FOR RENT 17
 HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE 4
 OTHER VACANTS (24) 21

4. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL 335
 RENTER OCCUPIED 96

5. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE (12)

TOTAL 1034
 RENTER OCCUPIED 316

6. MEAN NUMBER OF ROOMS IN YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS (12)

4.9

7. HOUSING UNITS (INCLUDING VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY) BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE

TOTAL: 207
 1, DETACHED 2
 1, ATTACHED 2
 2 2
 3 AND 4 11
 5 OR MORE 17
 MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER (25) 149
 TOTAL OCCUPIED: 189
 1, DETACHED 2
 1, ATTACHED 2
 2 2
 3 AND 4 5
 5 OR MORE 11
 MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 126
 RENTER OCCUPIED:
 1, DETACHED 39
 1, ATTACHED 2
 2 2
 3 AND 4 5
 5 OR MORE 6
 MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 42
 VACANT SEASONAL AND MIGRATORY (1)
 1, DETACHED 2
 1, ATTACHED 0
 2 0
 3 AND 4 0
 5 OR MORE 0
 MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER 0

8. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE

TOTAL 104
 RENTER OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

9. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS IN STRUCTURE WITH 4 OR MORE STORIES BY PASSENGER ELEVATOR

1 TO 3 388
 4 TO 6 0
 7 TO 12 0
 13 OR MORE 0

10. OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER (11)

TOTAL 323
 RENTER OCCUPIED 87

WHITE 323
 BLACK 87

AMER IND 0
 ASIAN AND PACIFIC 0
 ESKIMO 0
 ISLANDER 0
 OTHER 0
 SPANISH ORIGIN 6

11. PERSONS IN OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE BY UNITS IN STRUCTURE (12)

TOTAL 623
 1, DETACHED 162
 1, ATTACHED 2
 2 2
 3 AND 4 17
 5-OR MORE 21
 MOBILE HOME 8
 OR TRAILER (25) 125
 TOTAL 369

12. YEAR-ROUND HOUSING UNITS BY TENURE AND OCCUPANCY STATUS BY YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

TOTAL: 25
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 30
 1975 TO 1978 30
 1970 TO 1974 73
 1965 TO 1969 73
 1960 TO 1959 42
 1955 TO 1949 115
 1950 TO 1949 20
 1945 TO 1949 26
 1940 TO 1949 65
 1935 TO 1939 33
 1930 OR EARLIER 104

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

RENTAL OCCUPIED: 8
 1979 TO MARCH 1980 8
 1975 TO 1978 9
 1970 TO 1974 17
 1965 TO 1969 20
 1960 TO 1959 9
 1955 TO 1949 6
 1950 TO 1949 27

Table C-1. Baseline Employment in Manufacturing Sector and Other
Non-Manufacturing Sectors, 1990-2000

Industry Sector	Sectoral Employment in 1990										Annual Growth	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990-2000	2000-1990
Manufacturing	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0
Food	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0
Textile	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0
Chemical	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0
Electronics	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0
Transportation	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0
Other Manufacturing	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0
Non-Manufacturing	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0
Government	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0
Health	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0
Education	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0
Other Non-Manufacturing	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0
Total	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	0	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1990-2000

Note: All figures are in millions

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1990-2000. The data are based on the 1990-2000 period. The data are based on the 1990-2000 period. The data are based on the 1990-2000 period.

Table C.1 Historical Employment by Industrial Sector and Year
 -- Carbon County (1970-1980)^{a,b}

Industry Sector	Sectoral Employment, by Year												Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1970-1975	1975-1980	
Agriculture	249	233	215	222	229	214	211	221	233	224	226	-2.98	1.10	
Mining	987	1,065	1,039	1,033	1,087	1,350	1,744	1,712	1,668	2,209	2,325	6.46	11.49	
Contract Construction	128	95	119	150	201	220	242	283	324	307	338	5.57	8.97	
Manufacturing	187	179	211	256	283	276	254	296	301	308	281	8.10	0.36	
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	460	461	466	437	404	455	507	550	601	640	650	-0.22	7.39	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	922	986	1,030	1,159	1,170	1,190	1,356	1,458	1,703	1,795	1,762	5.24	8.17	
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	135	135	141	149	173	277	223	248	235	240	242	15.46	-2.67	
Services	464	485	494	500	557	567	555	558	617	852	1,083	4.09	13.82	
Government	1,388	1,414	1,411 ^a	1,336	1,367	1,408	1,438	1,534	1,842	1,890	1,828	0.29	5.36	
Nonfarm Proprietors	470	480	475	474	543	508	545	547	568	609	650	1.57	5.05	
Total	5,390	5,533	5,601	5,716	6,014	6,465	7,075	7,407	8,092	9,074	9,385	3.70	7.74	

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.

^bNA - not available.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, *Selected Annual Reports (1970-1980)*, and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Information System (REIS)*.

Table C.2 Historical Employment by Industrial Sector and Year
 -- Emery County (1970-1980)^{a,b}

Industry Sector	Sectoral Employment, by Year											Average Annual Compound Percent Change	
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1970-1975	1975-1980
Agriculture	452	459	451	456	462	468	456	463	465	460	464	0.70	-0.17
Mining	366	336	472	642	836	1,061	1,256	1,340	1,377	1,935	2,105	23.72	14.69
Contract Construction	NA	NA	431	708	420	587	1,179	1,443	1,315	916	522	- ^c	-2.32
Manufacturing	NA	NA	16	NA	NA	NA	(10-99)	24	20	25	22	- ^c	- ^c
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	34	37	46	74	114	152	191	298	418	486	513	34.92	27.54
Wholesale and Retail Trade	161	180	203	242	226	245	334	348	391	353	335	8.76	6.46
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	(1-9)	12	22	47	65	- ^c	- ^c
Services	63	48	61	91	111	205	145	181	217	233	225	26.61	1.88
Government	370	362	356	329	339	350	358	434	606	655	716	-1.11	15.39
Nonfarm Proprietors	204	209	185	176	151	233	261	398	447	519	485	2.69	15.79
Total	1,825	1,748	2,224	2,773	2,695	3,326	4,214	4,941	5,279	5,629	5,452	12.75	10.39

^aTotals may not add due to rounding.

^bNA - not available.

^cUndefined.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, *Selected Annual Reports (1970-1980)*, and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Regional Economic Information System (REIS)*.

Table C.3 Average Monthly Nonagricultural Wages by
Industrial Sector and County, 1975-1980 (1980 \$)

Industry Sector	Average Monthly Wages, by Year					
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
<u>Carbon County</u>						
Mining	1,232	1,405	1,617	1,833	1,841	1,980
Contract Construction	999	927	995	1,252	1,210	1,401
Manufacturing	618	707	676	781	836	820
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	1,058	1,165	1,343	1,478	1,636	1,725
Wholesale and Retail Trade	478	531	566	661	721	775
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	740	622	646	753	773	849
Services	395	438	445	479	603	704
Government	639	682	737	721	760	855
<u>Emery County</u>						
Mining	1,141	1,274	1,419	1,502	1,679	1,966
Contract Construction	1,465	1,760	1,979	1,981	2,197	2,410
Manufacturing	- ^a	- ^a	980	856	996	882
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	919	1,081	1,299	1,425	1,555	1,777
Wholesale and Retail Trade	349	496	562	592	516	490
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	- ^a	- ^a	366	634	805	806
Services	336	437	482	579	572	716
Government	590	627	645	833	803	842

^aActual data not shown to avoid disclosure of individual firm information.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, selected *Annual Reports* (1975-1980).

Table C.4 Total Personal Income by County
and Year, 1970-1980 (1980 \$ x 10³)

Personal Income by Year	State of Utah	Carbon County	Emery County
1970	7,275,680	100,946	24,986
1971	7,712,398	104,868	23,423
1972	8,339,130	117,654	31,851
1973	8,804,252	127,624	40,197
1974	8,940,144	131,653	39,445
1975	9,109,633	145,475	45,207
1976	9,785,854	160,741	58,755
1977	10,383,316	172,947	68,813
1978	11,015,672	186,002	76,062
1979	11,464,559	223,936	88,855
1980	11,248,719	203,491	79,334

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau
of Economic Analysis, Regional
Economic Information System, Table 5
(April 1982), and the Utah
Population Committee.

APPENDIX D

HOUSING DEMAND BY COUNTY AND COMMUNITY

Table D.1 Change in Housing Demand by County and Community Resulting from the Household Projections of the Proposed Action Development Scenario^{a, b}

County/Community	Change in Housing Demand, by Type and Year								
	1985			1990			1995		
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes
Carbon County	17	5	7	2,409	603	1,004	2,223	556	926
East Carbon CCD ^c	5	2	2	688	172	287	668	167	278
East Carbon	3	1	2	509	128	212	494	124	206
Sunnyside	2	1	1	179	45	75	174	44	73
Unincorporated Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Helper CCD	2	1	1	190	48	79	133	34	56
Helper	2	1	1	114	29	48	80	20	34
Scofield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unincorporated Areas	1	1	1	76	19	32	53	14	22
Price CCD	11	3	5	1,532	383	638	1,423	356	593
Hiawatha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Price	7	2	3	996	249	415	925	232	386
Wellington	2	1	1	276	69	115	257	65	107
Unincorporated Areas	2	1	1	261	66	109	242	61	101
Emery County	3	1	1	331	83	138	231	58	97
Castle Dale-Huntington CCD	2	1	1	230	58	96	178	45	74
Castle Dale	1	1	1	81	21	34	62	16	26
Cleveland	0	0	0	14	4	6	11	3	5
Elmo	0	0	0	9	3	4	8	2	3
Huntington	1	1	1	58	15	24	45	12	19
Orangeville	1	1	1	58	15	24	45	12	19
Unincorporated Areas	0	0	0	12	3	5	9	3	4
Green River CCD	1	1	1	99	25	41	49	13	21
Green River	1	1	1	85	22	36	42	11	18
Unincorporated Areas	0	0	0	14	4	6	7	2	3

Table D.1 (Cont'd)

County/Community	Change in Housing Demand, by Type and Year						Cumulative Growth Factor, 1985-2005		
	2000			2005			Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes			
<u>Carbon County</u>	2,907	727	1,212	3,386	847	1,411	199	169	202
East Carbon CCD ^c	878	220	366	1,023	256	427	205	128	214
East Carbon	650	163	271	758	190	316	253	190	158
Sunnyside	228	57	95	266	67	111	133	67	111
Unincorporated Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	- _d	- _d	- _d
Helper CCD	164	41	68	182	46	76	91	46	76
Helper	98	25	41	110	28	46	55	28	46
Scofield	0	0	0	0	0	0	- _d	- _d	- _d
Unincorporated Areas	66	17	28	73	19	31	73	19	31
Price CCD	1,867	467	778	2,181	546	909	198	182	182
Hiawatha	0	0	0	0	0	0	- _d	- _d	- _d
Price	1,214	304	506	1,418	355	591	203	178	197
Wellington	336	84	140	393	99	164	197	99	164
Unincorporated Areas	318	80	133	318	80	133	159	80	133
<u>Emery County</u>	297	75	124	332	83	138	111	83	138
Castle Dale-									
Huntington CCD	225	57	94	254	64	106	127	64	106
Castle Dale	79	20	33	89	23	37	89	23	37
Cleveland	14	4	6	15	4	7	- _d	- _d	- _d
Elmo	9	3	4	11	3	5	- _d	- _d	- _d
Huntington	57	15	24	64	16	27	64	16	27
Orangeville	57	15	24	64	16	27	64	16	27
Unincorporated Areas	12	3	5	13	4	6	- _d	- _d	- _d
Green River CCD	62	16	26	64	16	27	64	16	27
Green River	53	14	22	55	14	23	55	14	23
Unincorporated Areas	9	3	4	9	3	4	- _d	- _d	- _d

^aIt is assumed that each household requires a housing unit, thereby resulting in a one-to-one correspondence between household projections generated by UPED and housing demand.

^cCensus County Division (CCD).

^dUndefined.

^bTotals may not add due to rounding.

Table D.2 Change in Housing Demand by County and Community
Resulting from the Household Projections of the
Partial Conversion Development Scenario^{a,b}

County/Community	Change in Housing Demand, by Type and Year								
	1985			1990			1995		
	Single Family	Multi- Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi- Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi- Family	Mobile Homes
<u>Carbon County</u>	13	4	6	752	188	314	1,644	411	685
East Carbon CCD ^c	4	1	2	215	54	90	494	124	206
East Carbon	3	1	1	159	40	67	366	92	153
Sunnyside	2	1	1	56	14	24	129	33	54
Unincorporated Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Helper CCD	2	1	1	60	15	25	99	25	41
Helper	2	1	1	36	9	15	59	15	25
Scofield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unincorporated Areas	1	1	1	24	6	10	39	10	17
Price CCD	9	3	4	478	120	199	1,053	264	439
Hiawatha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Price	6	2	3	311	78	130	684	171	285
Wellington	2	1	1	86	22	36	190	48	79
Unincorporated Areas	2	1	1	81	21	34	179	45	75
<u>Emery County</u>	2	1	1	104	26	43	171	43	73
Castle Dale- Huntington CCD	2	1	1	72	18	30	132	33	55
Castle Dale	1	1	1	26	7	11	46	12	19
Cleveland	0	0	0	5	2	2	8	2	4
Elmo	0	0	0	3	1	2	6	2	3
Huntington	1	1	1	18	5	8	33	9	14
Orangeville	1	1	1	18	5	8	33	9	14
Unincorporated Areas	0	0	0	4	1	2	7	2	3
Green River CCD	1	1	1	31	8	13	36	9	15
Green River	1	1	1	27	7	11	32	8	13
Unincorporated Areas	0	0	0	5	2	2	5	2	2

Table D.2 (Cont'd)

County/Community	Change in Housing Demand, by Type and Year						Cumulative Growth Factor, 1985-2005		
	2000			2005			Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes			
<u>Carbon County</u>	2,314	579	964	2,761	691	1,151	135	173	192
East Carbon CCD ^c	698	175	291	834	209	348	209	173	174
East Carbon	517	130	216	618	155	258	206	155	258
Sunnyside	182	46	76	217	55	145	109	55	145
Unincorporated Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	-d	-d	-d
Helper CCD	130	33	54	149	38	62	75	38	62
Helper	78	20	33	89	23	37	45	23	37
Scofield	0	0	0	0	0	0	-d	-d	-d
Unincorporated Areas	53	14	22	60	15	25	60	15	25
Price CCD	1,486	372	619	1,779	445	741	198	148	185
Hiawatha	0	0	0	0	0	0	-d	-d	-d
Price	966	242	403	1,157	290	482	193	145	161
Wellington	268	67	179	320	80	134	160	80	134
Unincorporated Areas	253	64	106	303	76	126	152	76	126
<u>Emery County</u>	237	60	99	270	68	113	135	68	113
Castle Dale-Huntington CCD	180	45	75	207	52	86	104	52	86
Castle Dale	63	16	26	73	19	31	73	19	31
Cleveland	11	3	5	12	3	5	-d	-d	-d
Elmo	8	2	3	9	3	4	-d	-d	-d
Huntington	45	12	19	52	13	22	52	13	22
Orangeville	45	12	19	52	13	22	52	13	22
Unincorporated Areas	9	3	4	11	3	5	-d	-d	-d
Green River CCD	49	13	21	52	13	22	52	13	22
Green River	42	11	18	45	12	19	45	12	19
Unincorporated Areas	7	2	3	8	2	3	-d	-d	-d

^aIt is assumed that each household requires a housing unit, thereby resulting in a one-to-one correspondence between household projections generated by UPED and housing demand.

^cCensus County Division (CCD).

^dUndefined.

^bTotals may not add due to rounding.

Table D.3 Change in Housing Demand by County and Community Resulting from the Household Projections of the Unitized Development Scenario^{a, b}

[illegible]

Table D.3 (Cont'd)

County/Community	Change in Housing Demand, by Type and Year						Cumulative Growth Factor, 1985-2005		
	2000			2005			Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes			
<u>Carbon County</u>	1,357	340	566	1,825	457	761	304	229	254
East Carbon CCD ^c	406	102	169	548	137	229	274	137	229
East Carbon	300	75	125	406	102	169	203	102	169
Sunnyside	106	27	44	143	36	60	143	36	60
Unincorporated Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	-d	-d	-d
Helper CCD	80	20	33	98	25	41	98	25	41
Helper	48	12	20	59	15	25	59	15	25
Scofield	0	0	0	0	0	0	-d	-d	-d
Unincorporated Areas	32	8	14	39	10	17	-d	-d	-d
Price CCD	872	218	364	1,180	295	492	295	295	246
Hiawatha	0	0	0	0	0	0	-d	-d	-d
Price	567	142	236	767	192	320	256	192	320
Wellington	158	40	66	213	54	89	213	54	89
Unincorporated Areas	149	38	62	201	51	84	201	51	84
<u>Emery County</u>	139	35	58	179	45	75	179	45	79
Castle Dale-Huntington CCD	108	27	45	137	35	57	-d	-d	-d
Castle Dale	38	10	16	48	12	20	-d	-d	-d
Cleveland	7	2	3	9	3	4	-d	-d	-d
Elmo	5	2	2	6	2	3	-d	-d	-d
Huntington	27	7	12	35	9	15	-d	-d	-d
Orangeville	27	7	12	35	9	15	-d	-d	-d
Unincorporated Areas	6	2	3	7	2	3	-d	-d	-d
Green River CCD	33	9	14	38	10	16	-d	-d	-d
Green River	28	7	12	32	8	14	-d	-d	-d
Unincorporated Areas	5	2	2	6	2	3	-d	-d	-d

^aIt is assumed that each household requires a housing unit, thereby resulting in a one-to-one correspondence between household projections generated by UPED and housing demand.

^cCensus County Division (CCD).

^dUndefined.

^bTotals may not add due to rounding.

Table D.4 Change in Housing Demand by County and Community Resulting from the Household Projections of the Other Energy Projects^{a,b}

County/Community	Change in Housing Demand, by Type and Year								
	1985			1990			1995		
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes
<u>Carbon County</u>	2,319	580	966	2,001	501	834	2,541	636	1,059
East Carbon CCD ^c	563	141	235	246	62	103	278	70	116
East Carbon	417	105	174	182	46	76	206	52	86
Sunnyside	147	37	61	65	17	27	72	18	30
Unincorporated Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Helper CCD	299	75	125	221	56	92	263	66	110
Helper	179	45	75	132	33	55	158	40	66
Scofield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unincorporated Areas	120	30	50	89	23	37	105	27	44
Price CCD	1,458	365	608	1,533	384	639	2,003	501	835
Hiawatha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Price	948	237	395	997	250	416	1,302	326	543
Wellington	263	66	110	276	69	115	361	91	151
Unincorporated Areas	248	62	104	261	66	109	341	86	142
<u>Duchesne County</u>	1,010	253	421	1,826	457	761	2,169	543	904
Roosevelt CCD	1,014	254	423	1,797	450	749	2,145	537	894
Myton	35	9	15	63	16	27	75	19	32
Roosevelt	709	178	296	1,259	315	525	1,501	376	626
Unincorporated Areas	270	68	113	476	119	198	570	143	238
<u>Emery County</u>	374	94	156	329	83	137	536	134	223
Castle Dale-Huntington CCD	287	72	120	228	57	95	366	92	153
Castle Dale	101	26	42	80	20	34	129	33	54
Cleveland	18	5	8	14	4	6	23	6	10
Elmo	12	3	5	9	3	4	15	4	7
Huntington	72	18	30	57	9	24	92	23	38
Orangeville	72	18	30	57	9	24	92	23	38
Unincorporated Areas	15	4	6	12	3	5	19	5	8
Emery-Ferron CCD	36	9	15	87	22	37	155	39	65
Clawson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emery	9	3	4	22	6	9	39	10	17
Ferron	27	7	11	66	17	28	117	29	49
Unincorporated Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green River CCD	52	13	22	13	4	6	15	4	7
Green River	45	12	19	11	3	5	14	4	6
Unincorporated Areas	8	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	1
<u>Utah County</u>	2,910	728	1,213	6,317	1,580	2,632	7,723	1,931	3,218
Utah-Ouray CCD	92	23	38	159	40	67	164	41	68
Ballard	46	12	19	80	20	34	82	21	34
Unincorporated Areas	46	12	19	80	20	33	82	21	34
Vernal CCD	2,819	705	1,175	6,137	1,535	2,557	7,551	1,888	3,147
Vernal	1,254	314	523	2,665	667	1,111	3,301	826	1,376
Naples	564	141	235	1,227	307	512	1,511	378	630
Unincorporated Areas	1,001	251	417	2,245	562	936	2,741	686	1,142

Table D.4 (Cont'd)

County/Community	Change in Housing Demand, by Type and Year						Cumulative Growth Factor, 1985-2005		
	2000			2005			Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes
	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes	Single Family	Multi-Family	Mobile Homes			
<u>Carbon County</u>	2,623	656	1,093	2,793	699	1,164	1.20	1.20	1.20
East Carbon CCD ^c	278	70	116	286	72	119	^d	^d	^d
East Carbon	206	52	86	212	53	88	^d	^d	^d
Sunnyside	72	18	30	75	19	31	^d	^d	^d
Unincorporated Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	^e	^e	^e
Helper CCD	263	66	110	273	69	114	^d	^d	^d
Helper	158	40	66	164	41	68	^d	^d	^d
Scofield	0	0	0	0	0	0	^e	^e	^e
Unincorporated Areas	105	27	44	110	28	46	^d	^d	^d
Price CCD	2,082	521	868	2,235	559	931	1.53	1.53	1.53
Hiawatha	0	0	0	0	0	0	^e	^e	^e
Price	1,354	339	564	1,453	364	606	1.53	1.54	1.53
Wellington	375	94	157	402	101	168	1.53	1.53	1.53
Unincorporated Areas	354	89	148	380	95	159	1.53	1.53	1.53
<u>Duchesne County</u>	2,541	636	1,059	2,925	732	1,219	2.90	2.89	2.90
Roosevelt CCD	2,506	627	1,044	2,859	715	1,191	2.82	2.81	2.82
Myton	88	22	37	101	26	42	2.89	2.89	2.80
Roosevelt	1,754	439	731	2,002	501	834	2.82	2.81	2.82
Unincorporated Areas	665	167	277	756	189	315	2.80	2.78	2.79
<u>Emery County</u>	545	137	227	561	141	234	1.50	1.50	1.50
Castle Dale-Huntington CCD	373	94	156	392	98	164	1.37	1.36	1.37
Castle Dale	131	33	55	138	35	58	1.37	1.35	1.38
Cleveland	23	6	10	24	6	10	1.33	1.20	1.25
Elmo	15	4	7	16	4	7	1.33	1.33	1.40
Huntington	93	24	39	98	25	41	1.36	1.39	1.37
Orangeville	93	24	39	98	25	41	1.36	1.39	1.37
Unincorporated Areas	19	5	8	20	5	9	1.33	1.25	1.50
Emery-Ferron CCD	155	39	65	154	39	64	4.28	4.33	4.27
Clawson	0	0	0	0	0	0	^e	^e	^e
Emery	39	10	17	39	10	16	4.33	3.33	4.00
Ferron	117	29	49	116	29	48	4.30	4.14	4.36
Unincorporated Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	^e	^e	^e
Green River CCD	15	4	7	16	4	7	^d	^d	^d
Green River	14	4	6	14	4	6	^d	^d	^d
Unincorporated Areas	3	1	1	3	1	1	^d	^d	^d
<u>Utah County</u>	8,886	2,222	3,703	10,001	2,501	4,167	3.44	3.44	3.44
Utah-Ouray CCD	176	44	74	189	48	79	2.05	2.09	2.03
Ballard	89	23	37	95	24	40	2.07	2.00	2.11
Unincorporated Areas	88	22	37	95	24	40	2.07	2.00	2.11
Vernal CCD	8,705	2,177	3,627	9,866	2,467	4,111	3.50	3.50	3.50
Vernal	3,801	951	1,584	4,274	1,069	1,781	3.50	3.50	3.50
Naples	1,741	436	726	1,973	494	822	3.62	3.61	3.62
Unincorporated Areas	3,164	791	1,318	3,620	905	1,508	3.62	3.61	3.62

^aIt is assumed that each household requires a housing unit, thereby resulting in a one-to-one correspondence between household projections generated by UPED and housing demand.

^bTotals may not add due to rounding.

^cCensus County Division (CCD).

^dThese CCDs and communities are expected to have a reduction in demand for housing units over the 1985-2005 timeframe. Consequently, this reduction in demand cannot be reflected in a cumulative growth factor.

^eUndefined.

APPENDIX E

FISCAL PROFILES OF COUNTIES AND COMMUNITIES

Table E.1 Fiscal Profile of Carbon County and Select Communities of Interest

Budget Category	Carbon County		East Carbon City		Helper	
	Average Annual ^a	Current Annual ^b	Average Annual ^a	Current Annual ^b	Average Annual ^a	Current Annual ^b
Revenue Base						
Assessed valuation (\$ x 10 ⁶)	-	115.900	-	3.540	-	6.860
Mill levy	-	16.00	-	18.18	-	8.00
Revenues						
Property taxes	1.748	2.260	0.048	0.060	0.060	0.058
Sales taxes	0.286	0.300	0.051	0.055	0.189	0.200
Federal transfers	0.586	1.217	0.017	0.014	0.024	0.033
State transfers	0.333	0.235	0.015	0.021	0.025	0.024
Service charges	0.505	0.543	0.127	0.129	1.166	1.285
Interest	0.249	0.160	-	-	-	-
Royalties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	0.571	0.477	0.020	0.117	0.367	0.305
Total Revenues	4.278	5.192	0.278	0.396	1.831	1.905
Expenditures						
Law enforcement	0.596	0.755	0.145	0.144	0.123	0.145
Fire protection	0.007	0.100	0.009	0.015	0.067	0.026
Public health	0.362	0.438	-	-	0.004	0.015
Roads/streets	0.796	1.070	0.024	0.040	0.118	0.123
Recreation	0.099	0.165	0.003	0.004	0.033	0.053
Agriculture	0.180	0.211	-	-	-	-
General administration	2.280	2.441	0.043	0.046	-	-
Planning	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bond retirement	-	-	0.024	0.024	0.048	0.048
Utilities	-	-	0.166	0.182	1.118	1.285
Total Expenditures	4.320	5.180	0.414	0.455	1.511	1.695

Table E.1 (Cont'd)

Budget Category	Price		Sunnyside		Wellington	
	Average Annual ^a	Current Annual ^b	Average Annual ^a	Current Annual ^b	Average Annual ^a	Current Annual ^b
Revenue Base						
Assessed valuation (\$ x 10 ⁶)	-	28.668	-	0.979	-	3.137
Mill levy	-	14.35	-	6.00	-	11.16
Revenues						
Property taxes	0.356	0.390	0.006	0.006	0.019	0.030
Sales taxes	0.854	1.160	0.026	0.025	0.033	0.050
Federal transfers	0.222	0.228	0.005	0.005	0.015	0.019
State transfers	0.085	0.103	0.004	0.003	0.007	0.016
Service charges	4.144	4.925	0.034	0.034	0.209	0.297
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royalties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	0.912	1.142	0.125	0.165	0.045	0.053
Total Revenues	6.573	7.948	0.200	0.238	0.328	0.465
Expenditures						
Law enforcement	0.456	0.649	0.032	0.038	0.022	0.025
Fire protection	0.127	0.129	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.003
Public health	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads/streets	0.632	0.751	0.009	0.013	0.009	0.012
Recreation	0.323	0.473	0.022	0.027	0.003	0.004
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
General administration	0.873	0.971	0.106	0.141	0.124	0.122
Planning	0.020	0.010	-	-	-	-
Bond retirement	-	0.046	-	-	-	-
Utilities	3.945	4.990	0.022	0.046	0.183	0.296
Total Expenditures	6.376	8.019	0.193	0.268	0.345	0.462

^aAverage annual revenues and expenditures are presented for calendar years 1980 through 1982 for the counties and for fiscal years 1981 and 1982 for the communities.

^bCurrent annual revenues and expenditures are presented for calendar year 1983 for the counties and for fiscal year 1983 for the communities.

Source: Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983).

Table E.2 Fiscal Profile of Emery County and Select Communities of Interest

Budget Category	Emery County		Castle Dale City		Cleveland	
	Average Annual ^a	Current Annual ^b	Average Annual ^a	Current Annual ^b	Average Annual ^a	Current Annual ^b
Revenue Base						
Assessed valuation (\$ x 10 ⁶)	-	233.820	-	3.893	-	0.844
Mill levy	-	16.20	-	14.00	-	11.00
Revenues						
Property taxes	3.241	3.265	0.066	0.051	-	0.010
Sales taxes	0.098	0.095	0.102	0.100	-	0.013
Federal transfers	0.595	0.492	0.019	0.010	-	0.002
State transfers	0.419	0.505	0.014	0.012	-	0.004
Service charges	0.054	0.049	0.158	0.059	-	0.012
Interest	0.389	0.200	-	-	-	-
Royalties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	1.202	1.847	0.095	0.126	-	0.033
Total Revenues	5.998	6.453	0.454	0.358	-	0.074
Expenditures						
Law enforcement	1.256	0.182	0.017	0.018	-	0.001
Fire protection	0.132	0.125	0.011	0.040	-	0.004
Public health	0.243	0.214	-	-	-	-
Roads/streets	1.818	2.507	0.017	0.056	-	0.016
Recreation	0.135	0.100	0.077	0.075	-	0.011
Agriculture	0.108	0.107	-	-	-	-
General administration	1.830	2.932	0.092	0.099	-	0.043
Planning	-	-	0.003	0.003	-	-
Bond retirement	0.277	0.285	0.006	0.005	-	-
Utilities	-	-	0.195	0.138	-	-
Total Expenditures	5.799	6.452	0.418	0.434	-	0.075

Table E.2 (Cont'd)

Budget Category	Elmo		Emery		Ferron	
	Average Annual ^a	Current Annual ^b	Average Annual ^a	Current Annual ^b	Average Annual ^a	Current Annual ^b
Revenue Base						
Assessed valuation (\$ x 10 ⁶)	-	0.591	-	0.601	-	3.377
Mill levy	-	11.00	-	17.65	-	18.65
Revenues						
Property taxes	-	0.005	-	0.010	0.049	0.057
Sales taxes	-	0.019	-	0.010	0.053	0.058
Federal transfers	-	0.001	-	0.002	0.009	0.008
State transfers	-	0.002	-	0.003	0.019	0.009
Service charges	-	0.019	-	0.036	0.137	0.160
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royalties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	0.004	-	0.020	0.080	0.060
Total Revenues	-	0.050	-	0.081	0.347	0.352
Expenditures						
Law enforcement	-	- ^c	-	-	-	-
Fire protection	-	0.001	-	0.001	0.025	0.033
Public health	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads/streets	-	0.001	-	-	0.067	0.038
Recreation	-	0.002	-	0.001	0.018	0.026
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
General administration	-	0.006	-	0.043	0.046	0.063
Planning	-	-	-	-	0.010	0.012
Bond retirement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	-	0.019	-	0.015	0.148	0.181
Total Expenditures	-	0.029	-	0.060	0.314	0.353

Table E.2 (Cont'd)

Budget Category	Green River		Huntington		Orangeville	
	Average ^a Annual	Current ^b Annual	Average ^a Annual	Current ^b Annual	Average ^a Annual	Current ^b Annual
Revenue Base						
Assessed valuation (\$ x 10 ⁶)	-	2.287	-	5.091	-	2.704
Mill levy	-	21.00	-	14.25	-	21.63
Revenues						
Property taxes	0.062	0.065	-	0.066	0.044	0.052
Sales taxes	0.129	0.132	-	0.118	0.044	0.050
Federal transfers	0.005	0.006	-	0.014	0.006	0.009
State transfers	0.007	0.008	-	0.013	0.012	0.008
Service charges	- ^c	-	-	0.225	0.076	0.075
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royalties	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private contributions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	0.053	0.064	-	0.141	0.061	0.042
Total Revenues	0.256	0.275	-	0.577	0.243	0.236
Expenditures						
Law enforcement	0.028	0.042	-	0.038	-	0.015
Fire protection	0.014	0.013	-	0.018	0.019	0.013
Public health	-	-	-	-	-	-
Roads/streets	0.046	0.119	-	0.046	0.042	0.023
Recreation	0.014	0.029	-	0.028	0.024	0.010
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-
General administration	0.024	0.088	-	0.245	-	-
Planning	-	0.002	-	0.012	0.008	0.023
Bond retirement	-	0.029	-	-	-	-
Utilities	-	-	-	0.201	0.075	0.074
Total Expenditures	0.126	0.322	-	0.588	0.168	0.158

^aAverage annual revenues and expenditures are presented for calendar years 1980 through 1982 for the counties and for fiscal years 1981 and 1982 for the communities.

^bCurrent annual revenues and expenditures are presented for calendar year 1983 for the counties and for fiscal year 1983 for the communities.

^cLess than \$1,000 per annum.

Source: Nellis, Lee, and John K. Nicholson, Utah State University Foundation, unpublished information (June 1983).

Bureau of Land Management
Library
Bldg. 50, Denver Federal Center
Denver, CO 80225

